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# REPORT

—OF THE—

## Mississippi Historical Commission

**Publications, Volume V.**





PUBLICATIONS

—OF—

THE MISSISSIPPI  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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EDITED BY  
FRANKLIN L. RILEY  
*Secretary*

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VOL. V.

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1902

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## PREFACE.

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This *Report* represents in part the results of the first systematic efforts that have ever been made to take an inventory of the historical materials which relate to Mississippi. It has been prepared and published by the Mississippi Historical Commission under the authority of the Legislature of the State. In the performance of the arduous duties involved in the preparation of the *Report* the members of the Commission have been guided by the instructions contained in the legislative act under which they were appointed. This act imposed upon them the duty of making, "without expense to the State for their labor, a full, detailed, and exhaustive examination" of all the undeveloped materials relating to the history and antiquities of the State, and of embodying the results of the examination in a detailed report to the Legislature, with an account of "the condition of historical work in the State and with such recommendations as may be desirable."

The difficulties that confronted the Commission in its labors were many and serious. In the first place, the people of the State for more than a century have been almost entirely negligent in the duty which they owed to themselves to preserve their vast wealth of historical materials. During this time little has been done toward locating the many valuable sources of State history and nothing at all toward putting the results of such investigations in permanent and systematic form for public use. Besides encountering all the difficulties incident to a pioneer enterprise, too long delayed, the Commission was confronted by other obstacles no less serious,—the indifference of officials and of private persons having control of historical materials, the lack of time and facilities for personal investigations, and numerous other difficulties which will be seen by a perusal of the *Report*. In justice to those who have prepared this *Report* it is deemed necessary to call attention in this connection to the fact that the recent loss sustained by the Commission

in the death of one of its members (Col. J. L. Power) and in the resignation of another (Mr. Gerard Brandon), as the materials were being prepared for the press, has greatly increased the duties of the remaining members and has necessitated the presentation of parts of the *Report* in more or less fragmentary form.

It is believed that this *Report* will be generally regarded as a valuable contribution to the history of the State. It is also hoped that it will serve to show the importance of prompt legislative action, looking toward the collection and preservation of the valuable materials which will be otherwise lost to posterity. No stronger argument is needed in defence of such a policy than the large number of valuable materials, herein mentioned, which have been "lost" or "destroyed." In many cases the losses are irreparable.

The Commission acknowledges with pleasure its obligation to the daily and weekly press and to the large number of persons in this and in other States, for their co-operation which has brought to its members facts that appear on almost every page of this *Report*. Mr. Peter J. Hamilton, of Mobile, Ala., Mr. Thomas M. Owen, of Montgomery, Ala., and Mr. H. S. Halbert, of Lucile, Miss. have also kindly aided the Commission by making valuable contributions on special topics.

F. L. R.

University, Miss., Nov. 1, 1901.

## ACT CREATING THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

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AN ACT to authorize the appointment of a history commission to regulate the powers and duties thereof and to make an appropriation to aid the Mississippi Historical Society in printing its publications.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the president of the Mississippi Historical Society is hereby directed and empowered to appoint five persons from the present active membership of said society, who shall constitute a Mississippi History Commission, whose duty it shall be, under such rules and plan of procedure as it may adopt, and without expense to the State for their labor, to make a full, detailed and exhaustive examination of all sources and materials, manuscript, documentary and record, of the history of Mississippi from the earliest times, whether in the State or elsewhere, including the records of Mississippi troops in all wars in which they have participated, and also of the location and present condition of battlefields, historic houses and buildings; and other places and things of historic interest and importance in the State, and said commission shall embody the results of said examination in a detailed report to the next ensuing session of the legislature with an account of the then condition of historic work in the State and with such recommendations as may be desirable.

SECTION 2. That there be and the same is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of one thousand dollars annually for 1900 and 1901 to aid the Mississippi Historical Society in the printing of its publications, including the report of the historical commission as herein provided, and the auditor is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for said sum on application of the treasurer of said society, when approved by the Governor of the State.

SECTION 3. That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1900.



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ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT TO THE  
GOVERNOR.

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By THE COMMISSION

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To His Excellency,  
The Governor of Mississippi,  
Jackson, Miss.

SIR:—In accordance with an act of the Legislature, the undersigned members of the Mississippi Historical Commission have the honor to submit to your excellency a report of the results of their examination into the materials relating to the history of the State from the earliest times, "including the records of Mississippi troops in all wars in which they have participated," and the location and present appearance of "battlefields, historic houses and buildings, and other places and things of historic interest and importance in the State," with an account of the "condition of historical work in the State," and with such recommendations as may be deemed advisable for promoting the interests of State history and for collecting, preserving, and perpetuating facts and records relative thereto.

Acting under the authority of the above mentioned statute, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, President of the Mississippi Historical Society, issued in the latter part of July, 1900, a circular letter, in which he formally announced the membership of the Historical Commission and appealed to the public for aid in the prosecution of this work. The communication reads as follows:

"To The Public:

"The Legislature of Mississippi, by an act approved March 2d, 1900, authorized the appointment of a Historical Commission of five members, 'whose duty it shall be, under such rules, regulations, and plan of procedure as it may adopt, and without expense to the State for their labor, to make a full, detailed, and exhaustive examination of all sources and materials, manuscript, documentary, and record, of the history of Mississippi, from the earliest times, whether in the State or elsewhere.' This includes 'the records of Mississippi troops in all wars in which they have participated, and also the location and present condition of battlefields, historic houses and buildings, and other places and things of historic interest and importance in the State.' The act also provides that the results of these investigations shall be embodied in a 'detailed report to the next session of the Legislature with an account of the then condition of historical work in the State.'

This act, so important to the best interests of Mississippi, was the result of a widespread sentiment on the part of the people of the State in favor of preserving and perpetuating the sources of their history, many of which are being lost without any hope of recovery. The report is intended to convey fully and in detail, WHAT historical materials are still in existence and WHERE they may be found, with such other information about their condition, accessibility, subject matter, etc., as will form a basis for further legislative action on the subject.

"Under the authority of this act I have appointed the following gentlemen as commissioners to discharge this arduous 'labor of love' for the State: Dr. Franklin L. Riley, University of Mississippi, *Chairman*; Col. J. L. Power, Jackson, Mississippi; Bishop Chas. B. Galloway, Jackson, Mississippi; Hon. Gerard C. Brandon, Natchez, Mississippi; and Hon. P. K. Mayers, Pascagoula, Mississippi.

"These gentlemen have entered upon the discharge of their duties with a full sense of the importance as well as the patriotic character of the task assigned to them. In order to give efficiency to their efforts, I now appeal with confidence to the public press and to Mississippians and investigators everywhere for aid and co-operation in this great work. The diligence and zeal of the commissioners will be of little avail in the discharge of their laborious duties, unless they meet with prompt assistance from those who have information bearing upon the history of the State.

"There are individuals in every part of Mississippi and in other States who have knowledge of facts that would be acceptable in this connection. There are thousands of half-faded manuscripts and mutilated publications,—old letters, papers, diaries, muster rolls, journals, notes, maps, books, etc.,—that would throw new light upon many of the dark places in our history and give a coloring to important facts which have faded out of the public mind. In the cellars, garrets, or old trunks in the homes of participants, or their descendants, in the various wars in which the people of Mississippi have taken part, there still remain, half forgotten, perhaps, many valuable papers and relics of these struggles. The descendants of the early settlers of the State will, doubtless, find in some obscure corner of the old homestead many valuable historical materials that will amply reward their research. To all such I appeal with an earnestness begotten of the pressing needs of this great work undertaken by the Mississippi Historical Commission. By all means institute a close search without delay and report results to any member of the Commission, giving the location, extent, and present ownership of all such materials of which you may have any knowledge, or which may come within the range of your inquiry. If the owners will consent to give them

to the State Historical Society to be placed in its archives for preservation and for the use of future investigators, please notify the Chairman of the Commission of the same. I also bespeak for the Commission the aid and co-operation of the press of Mississippi, which is ever ready to respond to all efforts to advance the honor and glory of the State.

"Mississippi, in common with the other Southern States, is entering upon a great historical renaissance and the people of the South are beginning to realize as never before that 'there is nothing wrong with our history, but in the writing of it.' The purpose of the State Legislature and of the Historical Society in the creation and appointment of this Commission, is to provide the most effective means for the correction of this defect.

"Correspondence should be directed to the Chairman or to any member of the Commission.

"With a sincere desire and a confident hope that this great work will redound to the honor of Mississippi, I am,

"Very Respectfully,

STEPHEN D. LEE,

*President of the Mississippi Historical Society."*

Capt. P. K. Mayers and Mr. Gerard Brandon subsequently resigned and were succeeded by Prof. J. M. White, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, and by Rev. T. L. Mellen, of Forest, Mississippi.

After arranging the preliminary details of the work, as far as practicable, by means of correspondence with the members, the Chairman announced the time and place of meeting of the Commission for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for systematic work. This meeting was held in the State Library, in the city of Jackson, on October 17, 1900, beginning at 9:30 a. m. Bishop Chas. B. Galloway, Col. J. L. Power and Franklin L. Riley were the only members in attendance. Realizing that the successful prosecution of the arduous duties assigned to the Commission would depend largely upon the coöperation of the public, the members spent much time in discussing in an informal way the merits of the different plans of procedure that were suggested. It was finally agreed, among other things, to recommend the appointment of associate members by the President of the Society, upon the recommendation of the members of the Commission from time to time as the work progressed. The Chairman then submitted for the consideration of the Commission a Tentative Outline of work, similar to

that which was then being used by the Alabama History Commission in the prosecution of its work. Every part of this outline was carefully considered and a few changes were inserted therein. The Commission then adopted the outline as amended and apportioned among its members the subjects upon which each would be expected to compile his part of the Report. The Chairman was given authority to invite prominent investigators to aid in the work by preparing reports on topics to which they have devoted especial attention.

The outline which was adopted reads as follows:

TENTATIVE OUTLINE OF THE REPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI  
HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

Formal Report to the Governor. (With recommendations.)

Part I. An account of Manuscripts, Papers, and Documents pertaining to Mississippi in Official Repositories beyond the State.

1. Foreign Offices: (a) British Archives; (b) French Archives; and (c) Spanish Archives.
2. Federal Offices: (a) War Department; (b) State Department; (c) Navy Department; (d) Interior Department (Patent Office, Land Office, Indian Affairs, Bureau of Education, etc.); (e) Treasury Department; (f) Post Office Department; (g) Department of Justice (including accounts of noted trials, etc.); (h) and Offices of the Clerk of the H. of R. and of the Secretary of the Senate.
3. Other States: (a) Tennessee; (b) Louisiana; (c) Alabama; (d) Wisconsin; (e) Texas, etc.

Part II. An account of Manuscripts, Papers, and Documents in Official Repositories within the State of Mississippi.

1. Executive Offices: (a) Governor; (b) Secretary of State; (c) Auditor; (d) Treasurer; (e) Superintendent of Education; (f) Board of Health; (g) Attorney General; (h) Land Commissioner; (i) Railroad Commission; (j) Clerk of Supreme Court; (k) Adjutant General; (l) Board of Control of State Convicts; (m) Internal Revenue Agent.
2. County Offices: (To include descriptions of all County Records.)
3. Municipalities: (To include an account of the municipal records of the principal towns, as Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Meridian, etc.)
4. Educational Institutions: (To include an account of

the source material for a history of primary education, and of the records, etc., of the University, the A. & M. College, the I. I. & C., Mississippi College, Millsaps College, etc.)

5. Church Organizations: (To include an account of the records of the different denominations and of individual churches.)
6. Benevolent Institutions: (To include general Masonic records, Temperance Societies, etc.)
7. Industrial Organizations: (To include an account of the available records of Factories, Granges, Stock Growers' Associations, Farmers' Alliances, Fairs, Railroads, etc.)

Part III. An account of Manuscripts, Papers, and Documents in Private Hands: 1. Literary Remains of Public Characters; 2. Libraries and Societies; 3. Books and Pamphlets written by Mississippians; 4. Private Collectors and Students. (To include an account of the collections made by Claiborne, Draper, etc.); 5. Collections of Newspapers; 6. The Negro in Mississippi as Slave and Citizen; 7. Early Transportation by River and Road.

Part IV. War Records of Mississippi: (To comprise accounts of Mississippi war records in the office of the U. S. Secretary of War and the Adj. Gen. of the State, and in Private Hands).

Part V. Aboriginal and Indian Remains, etc: 1. Prehistoric Works; 2. Indian Tribal Boundaries; 3. Tribal Territorial Subdivisions; 4. Towns and Villages; 5. Trails and Roads.

Part VI. Points and Places of Historical Interest in Mississippi: 1. Forts and Stockades; 2. Battle Fields; 3. Historic Houses and Relics; 4. Historic Places not Otherwise Classified (such as the dead towns of Mississippi); 5. Places of Birth and Interment of Persons Prominent in Mississippi History; 6. Scenes in Mississippi History and portraits or likenesses of eminent Mississippians.

The work of the Commission having been apportioned among its different members, they then entered upon the discharge of their respective duties. The following extracts from a letter, written by the Chairman of the Commission to those members who were not present at the meeting, will give a further idea of the way in which the work was conducted:

"In assigning work we were governed by the opportunities

each member would have for doing work in the different lines of investigation; also by the subjects in which each would probably be most interested. In your absence we tried to suit you, and I think succeeded in our assignment of congenial work. Of course, each member will note facts outside of his particular field, and from time to time submit them to the members to whom they belong. The enclosed outline will explain what is meant by the above.

"You doubtless understand that the design of the act creating the Commission was to secure data as to the sources and materials, 'manuscript, documentary and record, of the history of Mississippi from the earliest times,' upon which data intelligent legislative action may be predicated for fostering historical interest and for preserving the records, archives, and history of the State. So you see, our duty has been limited to the location of existing historical materials, with notes on their probable historical value, accessibility, extent, etc. Our Report is not intended to give any extracts from documents *in extenso*. You will note that the outline has been arranged with reference to the places of deposit of the materials. The committee adopted this plan as the most useful and logical. With a Report that gives a full account of collections according to location and an index that brings everything together according to subject-matter, we think that our work will be as complete as possible. No special effort will be made to get possession of the materials that come under the range of our investigations, but of course all materials secured will come to the Mississippi Historical Society. The facts contained in our Report will relate principally to the existence of materials. If the results of our investigations will justify such a procedure, we can in our recommendations to the Legislature include the publication of a full set of State Archives in several volumes that will serve as sources for the future historians and investigators of the State.

"The Commission also decided to request the President of the Society, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Columbus, to appoint such associate members of the Commission as we may need to help us in our work in different parts of the State. Hence if you desire the aid of any parties, you will write to the General, giving their addresses, and requesting that he appoint them associate members of the Commission.

"This includes all of the matters settled upon by the Commission except one, which I was about to omit. We decided to confine the Report to manuscripts and all ephemeral publications (newspapers, pamphlets, etc.), and to very old and rare books—such as would be needed to make extracts from in order to get up a complete set of State Archives. We want to finish our work by Nov. 1, 1901, if possible."



The investigations were necessarily carried on for the most part by correspondence. This necessitated, of course, the writing of hundreds of letters, to many of which no responses were received. Among the methods adopted by the different members of the Commission for reaching the people were requests from county superintendents of education for the names of persons who would be able to furnish the information desired, appeals to the public through the daily and weekly press, correspondence with municipal, county, and State officials and with individuals everywhere from whom there was any hope of getting light upon materials relating to the history of Mississippi. Numerous letters were also written to various Federal officials, as well as to the secretaries of a large number of historical societies which have made collections of historical materials. In many cases the results of these efforts were unsatisfactory, yet, upon the whole, it is believed that many good effects, which cannot appear in the Report, have been accomplished by the work of the Commission. As the body of the published Report will present a detailed account of the results accomplished by the Commission, this part of it, addressed particularly to your excellency, will be confined principally to the remaining duties which the Legislature assigned to the Commission, namely, an account of the condition of historical work in the State and the recommendations which seem advisable for advancing this important subject.

#### I. PRESENT CONDITION OF HISTORICAL WORK IN THE STATE.

A full account of the condition of historical work in the State at the present time must necessarily contain a statement of the work which is being done by organizations and by individuals whose efforts are directed to the fostering of interest in the study and writing of history and in the preservation of historical materials, as well as in the dissemination of historical knowledge. The organizations of this kind may be classified as follows: Historical societies, patriotic associations, educational institutions, libraries, and museums.

##### *Historical Societies.*

The greatest factor in the development of these different lines of activity and of interest in the field of State history has

been the Mississippi Historical Society, which organization, though young, is one of the oldest historical societies now in active operation in the State, having been incorporated by the Legislature in 1890. The duties assigned to it are enumerated in its charter as follows: "To discover, collect, preserve, and perpetuate facts and events relating to natural, aboriginal, civil, political, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the State of Mississippi and the territory adjoining thereto." In the prosecution of this object the Society collected during the first period of its activity (1890-'94), and now holds in safe keeping many valuable papers and documents relating to the history of the State. Since its reorganization in 1897 especial attention has been directed to the following lines of activity, in which it is still engaged:

(1) *The collecting and preserving of historical materials.*—Several valuable additions have been made to the Archives and Museum of the Society within the last few months. Among these are the manuscript correspondence of Gen. Adelbert Ames during his administration as Governor of Mississippi. A detailed statement of the contents of the Archives of the Society will be found in the detailed Report of the Commission.

(2) *The holding of annual public meetings for the presentation of historical papers and for awakening an interest in the subject of State history.*—The success which has crowned the efforts of the Society in this direction has been very gratifying. The various meetings held by the Society have led to the preparation of many valuable papers, which otherwise would probably never have been written. The growth of these meetings in popular favor is perhaps best indicated by the rapid increase in the number of titles that have appeared on the programs from year to year.

(3) *The publication of the most worthy contributions which are made to the history of the State from time to time.* The Society is now issuing the fourth volume of its publications. This phase of activity has largely promoted an interest in State history as is shown by the improvement in the character of the contributions, the increase in the size of the volumes issued, and the constantly increasing demand for them, not only in the State, but in many other States of the Union and in foreign countries.

(4) *The locating and cataloguing of historical materials not in its possession.*—The first fruits of this latest phase of activity instituted by the Society are contained in the detailed Report of the Mississippi Historical Commission. There can be no doubt of the valuable service which this line of work has rendered to the cause of State history. It is sincerely hoped that provision will be made for the continuation of this work in the future.

(5) *The fostering of affiliated local organizations for historical purposes.*—Under the guidance and encouragement of the Society three local historical societies have been organized within the last three years. Although the life and activity of these organizations is more or less precarious at present, they indicate the development of a popular interest in State history, which is gratifying. The exalted position of Massachusetts in the history of our common country is doubtless due to the activity of the historical organizations, eighty or more, within her limits. It is to be hoped that many other societies of this kind will be organized in Mississippi in the near future.

The following reports taken from the third volume of the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society* indicate briefly the work that has been accomplished by two local historical societies, which are affiliated with the State Society:

“The Maurepas Historical Society was organized by the students of the Ocean Springs High School, October 22, 1898. The names of the present officers are as follows: Miss Mamie Davis, President; Miss Lillie Clark, Vice-President; Miss Sadie Davis, Secretary and Treasurer; Miss Minnie Richardson, Librarian and Archivist; Mr. Q. D. Sauls, Corresponding Secretary and Director of the Society. There is a total enrollment of twenty-four members, including only those students who are especially interested in the study of Mississippi History and several teachers in the schools of Jackson county. It has been the custom to meet once a week in the library of the Ocean Springs High School, and once or twice a month at some private residences. The titles of some of the papers read before the Society are as follows: ‘The Geological Formation of Deer Island’ (an island guarding the entrance to Biloxi Bay); ‘The French Chain of Settlements;’ ‘E-kan-a-cha-ha’ (the spring from which the town of Ocean Springs received its name). By varying the exercises and introducing some social features the interest so far has been well sustained.

“The University Historical Society was organized December 10, 1897. Prof. Franklin L. Riley is president of the organiza-

tion. As a secretary is appointed to serve for only one meeting, the names of those who have served in this capacity are omitted in this report. The Society is composed of those students of the University of Mississippi who are interested in original research in Mississippi History. Monthly meetings are held at the call of the President. The following papers have been read before this Society: 'Old Time Shooting-Matches in Mississippi,' by Prof. Franklin L. Riley; 'The Life and Literary Works of Sherwood Bonner,' by Prof. A. L. Bondurant; 'Location of the Boundary Line between Mississippi and Alabama,' by Prof. Franklin L. Riley; 'Irwin Russell,' by Prof. Dabney Lipscomb; 'The Manners and Customs of the Early Settlers of Newton County,' by Mr. H. P. Todd; 'The Life and Literary Work of Miss Winnie Davis,' by Prof. C. C. Ferrell; 'The Beginnings of Popular Government in Mississippi,' by Prof. Franklin L. Riley; 'The Life of Judge Richard Stockton,' by Prof. T. H. Somervillt."

The Pontotoc Country Historical Society was organized Oct. 13, 1900. Only a few meetings were held before its activity was temporarily suspended. The Secretary of the Society writes that its members hope to revive it in a short time. She also expresses a hope that the day is not far distant when the rich historical possibility of Pontotoc county will be fully developed.

The Mississippi Baptist Historical Society was organized July 18, 1888. The object of the Society is to collect and provide a depository of books, pamphlets, periodicals, manuscripts, portraits, photographs, views, autographs, and other historical matter of general interest, referring particularly to the history of Mississippi Baptists. It operates through a board of managers consisting of its officers and five other members chosen annually. They hold and manage the property of the Society, and provide a suitable place to preserve documents. The result of the formation of this society has been that a remarkable amount of history, general and particular, has been collected and is now in safe and convenient keeping. The place of deposit is in the First Baptist Church at Jackson. Capt. John T. Buck, of Jackson, is librarian, and the accumulation of historical data may be seen by any one at any time.

The Mississippi Methodist Historical Society was chartered in 1892, with Bishop Charles B. Galloway, Rev. T. L. Mellen, Rev. Dr. W. T. J. Sullivan, Rev. J. A. B. Jones, and others as

charter members. By the terms of the charter the domicile of the Society is Millsaps College, at Jackson, Miss. Already a number of valuable manuscripts have been secured, church records have been received, and many interesting souvenirs have been collected. Bishop Galloway is in charge of this collection.

*Patriotic Associations.*

The patriotic associations of the State are doing some work of an historical nature, particularly in the field of military history. The most active of these are the United Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

The United Confederate Veterans Associations, both State and local, have done much to arouse an interest in Southern history, particularly for the periods during and preceding the War between the States. The local chapters have historians, whose duty it is to record facts of historic interest pertaining to careers of individuals, companies, etc., in the great conflict. Some of these historians have done valuable service, as is shown by the detailed Report of the Commission. By their bold criticisms these organizations have also done much towards correcting the flagrant errors contained in the school histories studied by the children of the State.

A detailed account of the work of the United Daughters of the Confederacy has been prepared by Mrs. Albert G. Weems for the fourth volume of the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, which is now in the press. The same volume will contain other evidences of the historical activity of this organization in the accounts of interesting incidents of the War between the States, which were prepared by the historians of four local chapters. This organization has also done much for State history by erecting suitable monuments to mark the sites of historic events and by the interesting exercises which have been conducted under the auspices of local chapters on Decoration Days. As a result the State Historical Society is beginning to recognize this organization as one of its most effective co-laborers in the field of military history.

A third class of patriotic societies now doing historical work in the State is the Daughters of the American Revolution. This organization has at present only three local chapters in

Mississippi. It has never held a State meeting, though the chapters have been visited by the State Regent. This phase of historical work bears some indication of growing interest and gives promise of useful work in the field of Revolutionary history in the near future.

*Educational Institutions.*

The historical work that is being done in the educational institutions of the State is deemed worthy of a careful consideration on the part of those who are interested in the training of the future citizens of Mississippi.

Although some progress has been made in historical instruction in the State within the last decade, there is still room for much development along this line. We are now in the midst of our greatest intellectual activity. Our people are thinking, writing, and investigating as never before. Whether or not they will be equal to the great task which devolves upon them of rescuing the long-neglected records of the past history of the State from oblivion will depend largely upon their historical training and the literary attachments which they form while in school. The historical instruction in our schools should not be confined to state or national history, but should be as broad as possible. Our civilization has its roots running deep into the past, and he who would know the history of a state must know the history of a nation, and he who would know the history of a nation must know the history of all countries whose civilizations project into it.

It is gratifying to note that at least one patriotic association as well as a religious denomination in the South have recently emphasized the importance of instruction in history. The action of the Confederate Veterans' Association in urging that our schools give more attention to Southern history has produced fruit in many States. The Board of Education of the M. E. Church, South, has passed a resolution that no institution shall be recognized as a conference college "unless history is included in its curriculum." These facts are referred to in this connection because they have their bearing upon historical work in Mississippi as well as in the other Southern States.

The further fact that the Legislature of this State has passed an act requiring the teachers in the public schools to be ex-

amined in Mississippi History, and to give instruction in the same, has also promoted an interest in this important subject. The effects this act will have upon elevating the character of citizenship in the Commonwealth, time alone will reveal. The children of the State are becoming thoroughly imbued with the historic traditions of their ancestors, and are entering upon their duties as citizens with a knowledge of the past which will enable them to understand the problems of the present and the future.

The courses offered in history in twenty of the principal higher institutions of learning, both white and colored, and in two graded schools in the State, are here summarized in order to show the present condition of this phase of historical work.

*University of Mississippi, Oxford.*—In June, 1900, the School of History was made a separate chair, and since then it has employed the energies of one professor. The following courses are offered at the present time:

*Undergraduate Courses.*

I. BEGINNINGS OF HISTORY.—A brief study of the Stone, Bronze, and Iron Ages, and of early Aryan civilization, followed by a more detailed study of the history of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor. An effort will be made to determine, as far as practicable, the significant contributions of the nations of remote antiquity to the history of the world. The results of recent explorations will also be noted. *Two hours a week, the first term.*

II. HISTORY OF GREECE.—An outline of early Greek civilization, followed by a more detailed study of the political and constitutional history of the leading states, the decline of Greek political life, the Hellenistic movements, and the Achaean and Aetolian Leagues. *Two hours a week, the second term.*

III. HISTORY OF ROME.—A brief study of the Regal period, followed by a more exhaustive study of the political and constitutional changes which characterized the Republic and the Empire, the growth of military despotism, and the causes of the decay of Rome. *Two hours a week, the third term.*

IV. GENERAL HISTORY OF EUROPE DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.—The social, industrial, religious, intellectual, and political development of Europe from the fall of Rome to the discovery of America, giving especial attention to the structure of mediaeval society. *Three hours a week, the first term.*

V. HISTORY OF MODERN TIMES.—A study of the rise and development of modern nationalities and of the great influences which have characterized the modern era, especial attention being directed to the Revival of Learning, the Reformation, and the French Revolution. *Three hours a week, the second term.*

VI. HISTORY OF EUROPE SINCE 1815.—A history of the development of the democratic spirit, the nationalization of Germany and Italy, the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and the international relations of the European powers, etc. *Three hours a week, the third term.*

VII. AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY TO 1763.—A study of the colonies to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the influences that led to the discovery of America and gave direction to the exploration and settlement of the country, the political and institutional development of the colonies the struggles with the French. Oral and written reports and class discussions. *Three hours a week, the second term.*

VIII. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1763 TO 1829.—The causes of the Revolutionary War, the Government of the Confederacy, the formation and interpretation of the Federal Constitution, growth of national life, westward expansion, etc. Oral and written reports and class discussions. *Three hours a week, the second term.*

IX. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1829 TO 1890.—A detailed study of the Jacksonian Epoch, the developments leading to the War between the States, the period of Reconstruction; and the course of events since the readmission of the Southern States to the Union. Oral and written reports and class discussions. *Three hours a week, the third term.*

#### *Post Graduate Courses.*

I. GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORY TO THE END OF THE REPUBLIC.

II. LATER ROMAN AND EARLY MEDIAEVAL HISTORY.

III. GREAT MOVEMENTS IN HISTORY: (1) REVIVAL OF LEARNING; (2) REFORMATION; (3) FRENCH REVOLUTION.

IV. POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

V. POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville.*—The Department of History and Civics constitutes a chair under one professor. It was established by the Board of Trustees in June, 1892. The following statement has been furnished by the professor of that Department:

"Under the present organization courses are given to the Freshmen in English History, one term (three months) five hours per week; to the Sophomores, General History, one term, five hours per week; to the Agricultural Sophomores, History Reading, three terms, one hour per week,—one-half of this time is given to Mississippi History; the Juniors, Civil Government and Political Economy, one term, five hours per week; the Agricultural, Juniors, Political Economy, two terms, two hours per week. Except in the Preparatory Department, no regular course is given in United States History.

The Department of History and Civics has the following equipments: Maps of ancient Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Rome, The Ancient World, Modern World, North America, South America, Great Britain & Ireland, England, France, Mississippi, Physical Europe. Charts of Mediaeval & Modern Europe, Larned's *History for Ready Reference*, Lallor's *Cyclopaedia of Political Science, Political Economy, United States History*, Jamison's *Dictionary of American History*, Thomas's *Biographical Dictionary*, Thomas's *Gazetteer of the World*, Johnson's *Encyclopaedia*.

*Industrial Institute and College, Columbus.*—History, Mental and Moral Science, constitute a chair under one instructor. In the reorganization of the school of history at the beginning of the present session courses in United States History and in the History of Mississippi were put into the preparatory de-



partments. The college work proper includes "a short course in English History, preparatory to the study of Civics." This is followed by a course in General History.

*Mississippi College, Clinton.*—History, Mental and Moral Science, Political Economy, and Logic are combined under one professor. The work in History is as follows:

The undergraduate courses in History at present are confined to the Freshman and Junior college years.

In the Freshman year a general course is given covering the period from the dawn of civilization to the present. This, however, does not include American history. In this course emphasis is laid on the study of Greece, Rome, and the period of the Reformation. Special assignments are made for topical and biographical research by members of the class under the direction of the instructor.

In the Junior year the first half session is devoted to the study of Modern European history. Especial emphasis is laid on the changes of the maps of Europe by the Napoleonic and succeeding wars and by treaties; on the development of the constitutions of European states; on the diplomatic history of Europe in the nineteenth century, and the Concert of Powers; and the history and status of the Eastern Question. During the second half session the study of American history is pursued. Attention is given especially to the period of the growth and establishment of the Union; the development and interpretation of the Constitution; political parties; their rise and platforms; the growth of sectional hostility; distinctly American principles and institutions; and the foreign policies of the United States.

Post graduate work is now being done in the following periods and subjects: (1) A comparative study of the governments of the United States, England and the European states from the standpoints of Constitution, history of parties, and citizenship; (2) History of Religions; (3) The period of the Reformation; (4) Division and Reunion of United States; (5) The Unification of Italy; (6) The Unification of Germany.

*Millsaps College, Jackson.*—History, French, and German constitute a chair under one professor. The historical work in this institution is presented as follows in the current catalogue:

"For the present the courses in History will be chiefly concerned with American historical topics. In the Junior year American political history will be studied, special attention being given to the periods between 1765 and 1889. In the Senior year the institutions and Constitution of the United States will be taken up, an edition of Bryce's *American Commonwealth* being used as text, with special studies in the various lines of development of our country. In both these courses the student will be required to rely upon himself as much as possible, and will be encouraged to develop his historical judgment and his ability to correlate facts and events."

*Hillman College, Clinton.*—History and English Language and Literature are combined under one instructor. The scope of historical work as given in the current catalogue is as follows:

"ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HISTORY.—The study of these subjects will begin in the Preparatory Department, and continue once a week through the entire College course. The text-books, of which a statement will be made hereafter, will be so co-ordinated as to give the best possible view of the way by which the English-speaking people have reached a dominant place among the nations of the world. And the studies of the literature and the history will be arranged, if possible, so as to illustrate each other."

*Whitworth College*, Brookhaven.—History and Political Economy constitute a chair. The teacher of these branches also gives instruction in Bookkeeping. The historical work is summarized as follows:

Admission into the Freshman class presupposes two years of American History, one year of English History and one year of Mississippi History. In the Freshman year three hours a week are given to the history of the Eastern Nations and Greece during the first term and to Roman History during the last term. The Myths of Greece and Rome are also studied throughout the entire session. In the Sophomore class three hours a week throughout the session are devoted to Modern and Mediaeval History and to Myths of the Middle Ages. In the Junior and Senior classes History is elective, the course being in the Junior, Social and Constitutional History of the U. S., *The State* by Woodrow Wilson three hours per week and in the Senior class Green's *Shorter History of the English People*, three hours a week.

*North Mississippi Presbyterian College*, Holly Springs.—History, English, Anglo-Saxon and German are united under one instructor. The course of study is as follows:

*Primary and Preparatory*.—Oral lessons; Eggleston's Child's U. S. History and History of U. S. and Its People; Miss Yonge's Histories of England, France and Germany.

*Academic and Collegiate*.—Barnes' Histories of Greece and Rome and Myer's General History.

In addition to the above one session is spent in the study of English and American History by topics.

*Blue Mountain Female College*, Blue Mountain.—The instructor in History is also assistant in English. The work in History is as follows:

"Half a session is given to French History, half a session to English History, half a session to Ancient History, half a session to Modern History, and a fourth of a session to Mississippi History and a thorough course in U. S. History. In the last subject several authors are used and the amount of time given to it depends on the instruction the student has received in it in the preparatory schools before entering college."

*Grenada College*, Grenada.—History and English are combined under one teacher. Elementary United States History and advanced United States History are taught in the Prepara-

tory Department and in the Freshman class. English History, French History, and Mississippi History are taught in the Sophomore; General History one-half of the Junior, and advanced English History throughout the Senior year.

*Woman's College, Oxford.*—Two years are devoted to United States History in the Preparatory Department. In the Freshman class two hours a week are devoted to English History and in the Sophomore, five hours to General History. In the Senior class Mississippi History and Civil Government, five hours, are offered as optional studies.

*Belhaven College, Jackson.*—A year is devoted to English and French History and the same length of time to General History.

*Stanton College, Natchez.*—History and English Literature are taught by the same instructor. The preparatory courses cover the subjects of United States History, Mississippi History, and stories from Ancient History. Ancient History and Mythology are studied in the Freshman year, English History during one term of the Sophomore year, and Mediaeval and Modern History during the Senior year.

*East Mississippi Female College, Meridian.*—In the Preparatory Department United States History, Mississippi History, and English History are taught. General History, advanced English History, and United States History are also taught in the college course.

*Mississippi Normal College, Houston.*—In the Preparatory Department instruction is given in United States History, Mississippi History, and General History. In the Scientific course, five hours a week are devoted to History and composition work in the Freshman class. During one-half of the Sophomore year French History is offered five hours a week as an elective, and during one-quarter of the Senior year work is offered in the History of the Constitution. In the Normal course, five hours a week are devoted to Mississippi History, Civics, and United States History, or General History. The History of Education is taught during one-quarter of the Sophomore year.

*Iuka Normal Institute, Iuka.*—History, Latin, Greek, and part of the work in English are combined under one instructor. In the Preparatory Department Mississippi History and United

States History are taught. In the collegiate department one-quarter of a session is devoted to each of the following courses: History and Literature of Greece, History and Literature of Rome, and History and Literature of France.

*Jefferson Military College*, Washington.—The work in History is divided between two instructors, who also teach Greek, English, and Elocution. United States History is taught during three months of the sub-Freshman year, English History during six months of the Sophomore year, and General History during six months of the Junior year.

*Alcorn A. and M. College* (Colored), Westside.—History, Civics, and Moral Science constitute a chair under one professor. General History and United States History are taught during a session of nine months. Six months are devoted to Mississippi History, and three months to English History.

*Mississippi State Normal College* (Colored), Holly Springs.—Two years are devoted to United States History and to Mississippi History.

*Tougaloo University* (Colored), Tougaloo.—In the Grammar School one year is devoted to United States History and half a year to Mississippi History, and in the Preparatory Department proper, six months are devoted to Ancient, three to Mediaeval, and three to Modern History. In the college course three hours a week are devoted to each of the following subjects: American History and Biography in the Freshman year, English History in the Sophomore year, and Modern European History during half of the Junior year.

In order to show the nature and scope of the historical work in the graded schools of the State, brief summaries of the courses given in three of them are here added. Requests for information on this subject were made of the Superintendents of a few other schools of this class, but they failed to respond.

*Corinth Graded Schools*.—The following extract from a letter written by the Superintendent gives an account of the historical work in the Corinth Graded Schools:

"We take up preparatory work in United States History in the third grade. The principal work done is story telling and reproduction of historical stories read in class. This work is carried on in a similar way through the fifth grade. We begin the study of history in the sixth grade, studying Lee's United States History as a text. We carry this work through the seventh grade. We study the History of Mis-

Mississippi in the eighth grade, using Riley's History as a text. In the ninth and tenth grades we study general history, using Myers' History as a text, and in the eleventh grade we study Green's Shorter Course English History."

*Kosciusko Graded Schools.*—The following extract from a letter written by the Superintendent gives the nature and scope of the historical instruction in the Kosciusko Graded Schools:

"In our third and fourth grades we tell and read the life of Washington, Franklin, and others, and have the children re-write them for composition work. In our fifth grade we use a primary history that is altogether biography or nearly so. In the sixth we begin primary history of the United States. We continue the work in United States through the seventh year and review it in the tenth year. The eighth year we use Mississippi History and Civil Government. In the ninth year, or the first year of the High School, we teach English History, and in the eleventh year, or the third year of the High School, we use Myers' *General History*, but cannot complete it."

#### *Libraries and Museums.*

Among the most powerful agencies for the fostering of historical interests throughout the country are public libraries. As has been well said, "the public school is for but one portion of the community, the younger portion, while the public library is for all, young as well as old, for those of limited knowledge and the more learned and accomplished alike." When to these great agencies are added historical museums containing relics and portraits, they constitute what the late Dr. Herbert B. Adams characterizes as "such a group of uncommon schools as enlightened communities really need."

Unfortunately there is little to report on the influence of these agencies in Mississippi. The best collections of historical works will be found in the educational institutions of the State, special notices of which will appear in the body of the Report. It affords much pleasure to mention in this connection the very valuable collections of historical sources to be found in the State Library and in the Library of the University of Mississippi. The former library is very deficient, however, in recent contributions to history. The Commission mentions with commendation the work of the University of Mississippi, of Millsaps College, and of the Secretary of the State Historical Society in collecting all books that have been written by Missippians. It is the ambition of the State Historical Society to collect at an early date a historical library, museum and por-

trait gallery which will be in keeping with the dignity of an historic people.

*Individual Efforts.*

It is gratifying to note that a larger number of investigators are working in the field of Mississippi history at present than there have been at any previous time. This fact is shown by the rapid increase in the number of valuable contributions that have appeared in each successive volume of the *Publications* of the State Historical Society. More significant still is the largely increased number of books that have appeared from the pens of Mississippians and those which are being written at the present time.

One of the most valuable of the more elaborate works is *L. Q. C. Lamar: His Life, Times, and Speeches*, by Edward Mayes, LL. D.; also the *History of Education in Mississippi*, by the same author. Dr. Mayes is at present engaged upon work that relates to the history of the State. Two of the most recent works on Mississippi History are Col. Frank A. Montgomery's *Reminiscences of a Mississippian in War and Peace*, and Mr. James W. Garner's *History of Reconstruction in Mississippi*. Dr. Franklin L. Riley's *School History of Mississippi* has also been recently published. He is at present engaged upon another work on the history of the State.

*Baptist Annals*, by Z. T. Leavell, D. D., was published a few months ago. Dr. Leavell is at present engaged upon a *Complete History of the Baptist Church in Mississippi*. The Rev. L. S. Foster published some time ago a work entitled *Baptist Preachers of Mississippi*. Bishop Chas. B. Galloway is also engaged in researches in church history, his work being confined principally to sketches of the pioneer preachers of the M. E. Church, South, in Mississippi. He anticipates engaging, at an early date, upon a more elaborate work relating to the history of the State.

Within recent years Mr. H. S. Halbert and the Rev. T. H. Ball have published a work entitled *The Creek War*. Mr. Halbert is at present engaged upon a *Complete History of the Choctaw Indians in Mississippi*. Other work of a less elaborate nature is being done in the much-neglected field of Mississippi Archaeology. The most noteworthy of these is the study of

the "Route of De Soto through Mississippi," by Prof. T. H. Lewis, and the "Antiquities of the Gulf Coast of Mississippi," by Hon. Peter J. Hamilton.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee has done much through his researches in recent years to record the military history of Mississippi during the War between the States. His pen is still actively engaged in this work. Hon. Chas. E. Hooker has made a contribution to the military history of the State, which contribution was published in the *Confederate Military History* (twelve volumes). Judge Robert Bowman is also at work in this field of research.

Alfred Holt Stone, Esq., is devoting much time to the study of the Negro race, with a view to publishing ultimately a complete history of this race.

Prof. P. H. Eager announced some time ago an intention of writing a *History of Mississippi Literature*. It is gratifying to note that Mississippi is attracting the attention of writers of historical fiction. The latest contribution of this nature being *Mistress Joy: A Tale of Natchez in 1798*, by Grace MacGowan Cooke and Annie Booth McKinney.

Several investigators are working in the field of Genealogy. The most elaborate work of this nature, which has come under the eye of the Commission, is *Stratton Genealogy*, by Sidney V. Stratton. Dr. W. T. J. Sullivan has devoted much time to the history of the Meade Family.

Among the investigators of the State who are actively engaged in the preparation of historical monographs, the following may be mentioned: Prof. Dabney Lipscomb, Prof. A. L. Bondurant, Dunbar Rowland, Esq., Miss Mary V. Duval, Dr. Charles H. Brough, Miss Mary J. Welsh, Capt. W. H. Hardy, George J. Leftwich, Esq., and Mrs. Helen D. Bell.

The most noteworthy contribution to county history is Mr. A. J. Brown's *History of Newton County*. Dr. W. L. Lipscomb has written a "History of Columbus, Mississippi," which was published in the *Columbus Commercial* in the early part of the present year.

## II. RECOMMENDATIONS.

After a careful consideration of the present condition of historical work in the State and after an exhaustive examination

into the undeveloped fields of historical investigation, the Commission feels justified in making certain recommendations which can but redound to the honor of this Commonwealth. The time has come when our State should take rank with the other States which have made ample provisions for rescuing from oblivion the many valuable materials that relate to their career as historic peoples. In this connection we take pleasure in referring you to the Appendix of this Report, which contains a brief statement of what some of the other States of the Union have done for their history. The recommendations which we make have reference to some necessary departments of historical work which should receive State aid. As was stated in the *Memorial* which was presented to the last session of the Legislature by the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society, "it would be assuredly unreasonable to expect a few public spirited citizens to do all of this work and to pay besides the expenses of issuing the necessary publications, even if they could do so. This is a public work and should command the interest of every citizen who lives in the State and has a pride in its history."

We, therefore, recommend:

I. That the valuable collections of manuscripts, documents, and relics belonging to the Mississippi Historical Society, with the approval of said Society, be donated to the State to form the nucleus of an Historical Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, hereinafter recommended, of which the Mississippi Historical Society shall be the perpetual trustee. The adoption of this recommendation will place the control of the historical materials now collected or to be collected under the control of the Legislature, so that they can never be disposed of or removed, except by special consent of that body. A similar action taken by the Legislature and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin over a quarter of a century ago laid the basis of the splendid work that has since been done for State History in that Commonwealth.

It is gratifying to the Commission to acknowledge in this connection the wise action of the Capitol Commission in providing two rooms in the new State House for use of the Historical Society. This action will undoubtedly redound greatly to the honor of the State, since it will furnish to those persons



now owning valuable historical records and relics an incentive for placing them where they will be protected against all possible loss by fire, and where they will receive attention from the people of every section of our great Commonwealth. The irreparable loss the State has sustained in the destruction by fire of the second volume of Claiborne's *History of Mississippi*, as well as numerous other papers referred to in the *Report*, and in the donation to a sister Commonwealth of the valuable papers of her most illustrious citizen, Jefferson Davis, containing six thousand or more titles, which papers should have found a permanent repository within the State he loved so well, are object lessons that should be remembered by Mississippians. The letters and papers of our public men, which have not been lost or destroyed, should be gathered together and preserved without further delay. Other State-supported departments of history are invading our territory, and, if they are not met by superior activity on our part, many of the historical materials relating to Mississippi will find permanent places of deposit beyond our borders, and our own people will be forced to the inconvenience, as well as the humiliation, of going elsewhere to learn about the doings of their ancestors.

The collections of this department should be divided as follows:

1. *An Historical Museum*.—This collection should be confined largely to such relics and other things as are "strictly historical and anthropological in character." It should be maintained not only because of its historical value, but because of its abiding interest to "that large portion of the tax-paying public which cares little for archives or library and properly enough wishes to see something for its money." This collection should be opened freely to all comers.

2. *An Historical Art Gallery*.—It is intended that this collection should embrace the portraits or statues of great Mississippians and the views of historic places and events. In the words of the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, such a gallery "should truly become the pantheon of the Commonwealth." There are a large number of pictures and relics of great historical interest in the State that are now awaiting such a place of deposit as is here recommended. This collection should also be freely accessible to all comers.

3. *An Historical Library.*—This collection should embrace primarily books, pamphlets, newspapers, and manuscripts bearing upon the history of Mississippi. It should contain the early reports and other publications of State officials and such other official documents as are not necessary for the performance of the functions that devolve upon the various State officials. In this connection we recommend that the boxes of unassorted materials relating to the early history of the State, now in the corridor of the old Capitol, be turned over to this Department as soon as the rooms that have been provided for the Society are ready for occupation. The various collections of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and manuscripts should be carefully indexed so as to render them easily accessible to those who are seeking information on the history of the State.

II. That a State-supported Director of Archives and History be chosen, with headquarters in the State Capitol, who shall have charge of the proposed Department.

A similar step has been taken by the General Assembly of Alabama within the last year, and the results which have already accrued to the State have been gratifying, not only to the patriotic citizens of that great Commonwealth, but to the people everywhere who are interested in the development of Southern history and in the doing of work which will give this section as wide a recognition as has been accorded to the other sections of our country, which have wisely adopted a similar policy in the past. We recommend that this Department be liberally supported by such a continuing appropriation as will be necessary in order to accomplish the objects of its creation, and that it be placed in charge of a Director chosen solely with reference to his fitness for discharging the duties incident to such work. The Commission considers that it would be a great calamity to the cause of State history to place valuable manuscripts and relics under the control of an *ex officio* Director, or of any person chosen with reference to his fitness for discharging the duties of other offices. To subordinate this important function to any other would afford inadequate protection to historical materials which are invaluable and which can never be replaced, if lost. We submit the proposition whether or not a person qualified to fill acceptably any of the present State offices would for that reason be in a position to appreciate the

importance of caring for relics and half-faded manuscripts and protecting them from persons who would appropriate them to private uses. Laxity in caring for the manuscripts belonging to the Tennessee Historical Society resulted, several years ago, in the loss of a number of autographs, cut out of documents regardless of their importance. For this reason alone we recommend, if such a Director be not chosen, that the collections of the Mississippi Historical Society remain at the University of Mississippi.

We further recommend that the proposed Director of History and Archives be entrusted with the following duties:

1. *The Collecting of Materials, Official and Otherwise, That Bear upon the History of the State.*—This phase of activity is doubly important since "private possessors of documentary materials and historical relics need to be persistently influenced, upon grounds of public policy, to contribute their stores" to the proposed Department. It is believed that the results accruing from this service alone would more than justify the creation of such a Department.

2. *The Indexing, Arranging, and Binding of Manuscripts, Pamphlets, etc.*—Every device should be adopted and put into execution that will render the collections of the Department "available for almost immediate consultation by all interested parties."

3. *The Performance of the Duties of a Statistician.*—The importance of a measure looking toward the compilation of valuable statistics, relating to our industries, population, etc., has been recognized for some time, and several abortive efforts have been made already to provide for the same. On this point the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society writes, as follows:

"In a State where there is no adequately equipped department of statistics, the historical society, with its trained staff and its reference library, may be of service to the public as a general information bureau; and it should cheerfully respond to every call made upon it, from whatever source or however trivial. State officials everywhere are continually receiving letters of inquiry about State affairs—economic, social, historical—which they cannot answer, for their terms are short, their office files incomplete, and they are unequipped for such service. The historical society may well take upon itself this bur-

den, and thus emphasize the practical value to the public of a reference library and a society devoted exclusively to the collection and dissemination of facts."

It is believed that this work is doubly important at the present time, because of the new economic and industrial conditions which now confront our people. It is unnecessary to state that in the near future contemporary facts will be of great historical value. This phase of the work should be extended to the statistics of early periods of State history as the time of the proposed Director will permit.

4. *The Preparation from Time to Time of an Official Register.*—Provision has recently been made in Alabama for Biennial Registers which will embrace the following points: "(1) Brief sketches of the several State officers, Members of Congress, Supreme Court Judges, and Senators and Members of the House of Representatives; (2) Rosters of all State and County Officials; (3) State Institutions and Officials; (4) State and County Population Statistics; (5) Miscellaneous State Statistics."

5. *The Careful Editing of the Sources of State History.*—As was stated in the *Memorial* presented by the Executive Committee to the Legislature at its last meeting, "thorough and systematic work in the history of the State cannot be done until we publish, not only the finished products of research, but the sources of our history. Publications of the first kind awaken interest, direct research, and prevent the duplication of effort; those of the second kind furnish investigators with the materials from which history is made, and enable them to write exhaustively and accurately on subjects that are of great importance to the State. The history of the New England States has been thoroughly worked, largely because their sources have been made available to investigators throughout the country." As will be seen by consulting Chapters II. and III. of the detailed Report of the Commission a great wealth of inaccessible documentary materials bearing on Mississippi history lie in official repositories in this and in foreign countries. The compilation and publication of all such materials is a debt which the State owes to itself as well as to those who are engaged in the writing of its history. This recommendation applies only to official documents. It is not deemed advisable to undertake the publication

at present of the many valuable papers of an unofficial character. A recommendation with reference to these papers is contained in a subsequent part of this Report.

The official documents might appropriately be classified under the heads of provincial, territorial, and State records. The provincial records would embrace documents and papers connected with Spanish, French, and English occupation. The territorial records would embrace the public documents and papers connected with the period of our history from 1798 to 1817. The State records would embrace the various kinds of public papers and documents (civil and military), relating to the history of the State since its admission into the Union. As the expenses of compiling, collecting, and publishing these records should be borne by the State, the Commission strongly urges an appropriation for this purpose. If the appropriation of \$2,000, made to the Society by the Legislature at its last meeting, be continued, it is believed that by the exercise of rigid economy it will be adequate to meet the expenses of the two kinds of publications recommended by the Commission. A publication of each class may be issued biennially, and be made to alternate so as to allow ample time to edit carefully each volume and make it as nearly perfect as possible. We, therefore, recommend that for the present at least that the Secretary of the State Historical Society continue his function as editor of the Publications and that the proposed Director of Archives be entrusted with editing the records here referred to.

6. *The Locating of Historic Sites.*—It can be justly charged against our people that they have shown an unfortunate lack of appreciation of the many places of historic interest within the limits of our Commonwealth. There is nothing so conducive to the development of patriotic sentiments as the silent testimony of a marble slab or a bronze tablet, which commemorates some deed of valor enacted by one's fellow citizens or marks the site of some event fraught with great results to the history of one's State. An appropriation for appropriately marking such places within the limits of our State would be, if judiciously expended, an investment that would bring large returns in patriotic sentiment and in love and veneration of the great ones whose events adorn the pages of our history. A feeling of respect for the memory of the aboriginal inhabitants of this State

also demands that the few remaining evidences of their existence be cared for and protected from destruction. Provision has been made in other States for such purposes. The Commission recommends that the Director of Archives and History, if created, be charged with the duty of collecting views of historic sites and of coöperating with the Historical Society in the erection of memorials wherever the same are deemed advisable.

7. *The Direction of the future Work of the Historical Commission.*—The importance of the work that has been accomplished and the necessity of continuing these efforts will be apparent upon an examination of the detailed Report, which has been prepared. In many cases these efforts of the present Commission have met with the trials and disappointments of all pioneer enterprises. It is reasonable to suppose that if this work be continued it will overcome the indifference of those having knowledge of the existence of materials that would be of great historical value, and will reduce from year to year the number of unlocated materials. It will also serve to emphasize the importance of these materials and induce the owners thereof to take the necessary precaution for their preservation. The Commission recommends that the Director of the Department of Archives and History be made chairman of such commissions in the future, and that he be assisted by four other members of the Historical Society, to be appointed by the President of said organization.

III. That the Secretary of the Mississippi Historical Society, who serves without remuneration, be entrusted with the performance of the following duties which will be indispensable in the accomplishment of the great work that remains to be done.

1. *Arranging for the Annual Meetings of the Society.*—This phase of activity has come to be regarded by the members of the Society as well-nigh indispensable. There is nothing so conducive to the arousing of interest in the subject of State History as the holding of public meetings, which are attended by investigators from every part of the State and from other States. The papers and discussion evoked by these meetings have served a very important function in the way of suggesting new lines of original research, and in directing the minds of

those present to the importance of the work that is being done by the Society. The policy which has been pursued by the Executive Committee of holding some of these meetings of the Society in different historic places in the State has always produced an historical renaissance, wherever such meetings were held.

2. *Editing of the Finished Products of Research in Mississippi History.*—As has been shown by the limited experience of the Society, the issuing of annual publications not only to encourages research, but unifies it. The experience of the Society during the first eight years of its existence, when no efforts were made to publish contributions to State history, amply justifies this statement. Only two contributions to State history were submitted to the Society during this entire period, whereas, during the four years that have elapsed since the Society began to issue its publications, the total number of contributions that have been presented to the organization amount to more than eighty. This clearly shows that the Society cannot render efficient service to the State without continuing this phase of its activity.

Again, if the important contributions to State history be not published in book form, they will reach the public through channels more or less ephemeral, such as the daily and weekly press, and will soon be lost. By collecting such contributions for each year in a volume substantially bound, those who are interested in the progress of State history will be able to get them in a permanent form, with little effort. Since these publications contain for the most part the products of native work, they will give to the public a correct narration of the facts of our history. This fact is doubly important when it is remembered that the volumes issued by the Society go to all parts of this country and to foreign countries. This will enable Mississippians to give to the world a correct and impartial statement of the facts pertaining to their history, considered in the light of their characteristic sentiments and historic traditions, without which it would be impossible to do justice to the life of any people.

3. *Fostering of Local Societies.*—It is believed that the importance of local work in Mississippi history has never been fully appreciated. Local research must precede the writing of State

history. It discovers and renders available the materials from which history is made. For this reason local history largely determines the character and extent of all history. The separate facts with which the local historian deals may be considered as mere digits, yet in the aggregate they represent the entire life of a people. Hence local history is not isolated, it is a part of State history, indeed of national and of world history.

In order to facilitate the process of recording local history the Secretary of the State Society should continue his policy of encouraging the establishment of local societies. Such organizations should be in active operation not only in Mississippi institutions of learning, but in the various historical and intellectual centers of the State. The State Historical Society has provided a plan of affiliation by which the various local organizations may receive proper encouragement and their work be unified and all worthy contributions preserved in a safe repository or presented to the public in a printed form.

4. *Directing and Encouraging of "Field Work."*—The importance of this work has hardly been felt in Mississippi. It has special reference to "obtaining from those pioneers who have recollections worth recording detailed narratives of their experiences, of their memories of public men, of the conduct of public affairs, of the social and economic conditions of early times—of course with full recognition of the limitations of such testimony; \* \* \* \* \* conferring with and advising local historical societies; getting in touch with early settlers, at their periodical gatherings; investigating and securing records of archaeological discoveries; interesting the newspapers and high school teachers in local history, and, in general, awakening within the State an historic consciousness."

#### *Further Recommendations.*

The Commission also makes the following recommendations:

1. That the Department of Archives and History, if created, be instructed to urge parties having possession of valuable documents of an unofficial character to donate the same to the said Department to be placed in the Archives in the new Capitol, where they will be protected from loss by fire or any other of the many casualties incident to private ownership.



2. That the Legislature require the Boards of Supervisors to provide fire-proof safes or vaults for the protection of all records in counties not already provided with the same, and that a heavy penalty be imposed for failure to keep all official records in such safes or vault or for permitting any such records to "leave official custody."

### III. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

The Commission respectfully requests that your excellency will recommend legislative action upon the above recommendations or such parts of them as will in your wisdom promote the best interests of the State. These recommendations may be briefly summarized as follows:

I. A Department of Archives and History.

1. A repository for historical relics.
2. A repository for portraits and statues of prominent Mississippians and for historic views.
3. A repository for books, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to Mississippi and Mississippians.

II. A Director of Archives and History.

1. An agency for collecting, preserving, and making easily accessible, all materials relating to the history of the State.
2. An agency for serving as a "general information bureau" and for preparing and publishing, from time to time, valuable statistical information relating to the State.
3. An agency for the preparation and publication of an Official Register of the State after each general election.
4. An agency for editing the sources of Mississippi History.
5. An agency for locating historic sites and co-operating with the Historical Society in preserving and appropriately marking the same.
6. An agency for directing the future work of the Mississippi Historical Commission.

III. The Mississippi Historical Society.

1. An agency for stimulating an interest in State history by means of annual public meetings.

2. An agency for stimulating research through the publication of finished products of history.
3. An agency for fostering local historical societies throughout the State.
4. An agency for directing and encouraging "field work."

It is believed that nothing further needs to be said in order to emphasize the necessity of prompt action along the lines indicated by this Report. There are strong symptoms of an historical renaissance throughout the Union. The maintenance of our dignity as an historic people demands such action. The history of the West and the Southwest is being written now. And whether or not Mississippi will be considered on the pages of history, as she has been on the field of action, the peer of the other States of the Southwest, will depend upon the advantages we take of our opportunities to perpetuate the deeds of our fathers.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN L. RILEY,  
J. M. WHITE,  
CHAS. B. GALLOWAY,  
T. L. MELLEN.

*University, Mississippi, November 1, 1901.*

## APPENDIX.

In order to emphasize the importance of the recommendations contained in the preceding Report, it is deemed necessary to give a brief statement showing the estimation in which this subject is held by other States of the Union and by the Federal Government. A detailed statement of "What the United States Government Has Done for History" will be found in the *Annual Report of the American Historical Association* for 1894, pages 549-561. An interesting sketch entitled "The Promotion of Historical Studies in the South" will be found in the *Publications of the Southern History Association*, Volume I., pages 13-34. Briefer summaries of what twenty-three States and the Federal Government have done for their history will be found in the *Report of the Alabama History Commission*, pp. 27-36. It is a matter of regret to the Commission that these valuable articles cannot be here reproduced in full.

The following briefer and more comprehensive statements of what a few states, representing different parts of the Union, are doing for their history are here given:

Alabama.—In 1852 Alabama purchased fifty copies of Pickett's *History of Alabama* for \$150. The military records and papers relating to Alabama troops in the War between the State, collected by William H. Fowler, were purchased for \$3,000. To this should be added a few hundred dollars paid him in depreciated currency on his salary as Superintendent of war records. The State has also paid \$172 for copies of rolls of Alabama troops in the Mexican War from the Department of War, Washington, D. C. In 1898 it appropriated to the Alabama Historical Society \$500 to aid in the publication of its *Transactions* and the same amount for the printing and binding of the Report of the Alabama History Commission. On February 27, 1901, the General Assembly of the State created a Department of Archives and History and made "a continuing appropriation" of \$1,800 per annum for the salary of the Director thereof and \$700 per annum for the maintenance of said Department. This act also provided for the publication and binding of an Annual Report of the Director and for a second volume of the Report of the Alabama History Commission and for the publication of biennial Official and Statistical Registers of the State, in editions of 1,000 bound copies and for "issuing all blanks, circulars, notices, and forms" "needed for the use of said Department," all of which are to be paid for out of the Treasury of the State.

Massachusetts.—A full account of the support given to historical work in Massachusetts will serve to show in what estimation the subject is held by the citizens of that great State. The following statement, prepared by Mr. James J. Tracy, Chief of Archives Division of the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, was published in the *Report of the Alabama History Commission*, pages 26-32:

"There has always been a very considerable and influential element in Massachusetts, taking pride in her early records, who have been able to secure legislation directed toward their care and preservation, and the publication of them. In one respect, conditions have been exceedingly favorable for having the work done above referred to, as the office of the Secretary, under Colony, Province, and Commonwealth, has always been the repository for all official records of the State, legislative as well as executive; and all the successive officials entrusted with the custody of the records, have in a greater or less degree made them accessible to the public, indexed and arranged them, and favored publication whenever public sentiment demanded it.

"The growth of the various patriotic societies, and the stimulation among people of all classes, of an interest in early American history,

has brought within the last decade the creation of a department or division in the Secretary's office, where all records, apart from the current routine of the office, are filed and stored, and this division contains today a larger number of clerks than any other in the Secretary's office.

"The force employed in the Archives division numbers fourteen persons in all, which requires an annual expenditure of \$11,040.00 in salaries. Their work consists entirely in indexing, arranging and filing the records; proof reading the official publication now going through the press, entitled, 'Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution;' assisting persons interested in historical and genealogical researches; and issuing official certificates or certified abstracts from the records and returns preserved here.

"You will understand the importance of the Archives department, and the work carried on there, when I state that all the early records from 1628 to the adoption of the State Constitution, officially connected with the State in any way whatsoever, rest on the shelves and in the files of the division. From the adoption of the Constitution down to the present date, all executive records, Council records and files, all legislative records, with their accompanying papers, that is, the original bills and resolves, committee report, et cetera, as well as the engrossed acts and resolves, together with all records of civil appointments, are all preserved here, and the whole collection is accessible, under reasonable and proper restrictions, to any and everybody.

"Inquiries of every sort and nature relating to the early history of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and the Plymouth Bay Colony, or from Historical students, or from persons interested in the service of ancestors, are answered freely without charge unless certified abstracts from the records are desired.

"An annual appropriation of \$5,000.00 for the care and preservation of the Archives, is also at the disposal of the division, and more or less of it is expended every year in the mounting, repairing, or re-binding the manuscript records.

"An annual appropriation of \$3,000.00 is also placed at the disposal of the Secretary, to pay for a volume of the 'Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution,' and one volume, at least, is finished every year. I would state that 7 volumes of the records referred to have been completed up to this time, and should be found in your State library.

"I have practically had charge of the work in the Archives division since 1891, although it was not made a separate and independent division under the nominal direction of the Secretary until several years later.

"The first important work undertaken by me, after my plans for the classification and publication of the State records had been adopted by the Archives Commission, was the compilation of a record index to the Revolutionary rolls collection, which gives the exact service record of every individual credited with service in the State's collection of muster and pay rolls, enlistments returns, et cetera. This record index numbers between six hundred and fifty and seven hundred thousand separate slips, and assorted together, furnishes all the information obtainable in the original records, for every separate individual. This record index also serves for the preparation of copy for the published records, and also renders unnecessary the use of the original volumes by the general public in searching for records of ancestors.

"The appropriation for the compilation of the record index and publication was made in 1891, and the sum of \$15,500.00 was allowed for the work. The \$3,000.00 annually appropriated, before referred to, is made to cover the successive volumes as they are gotten up.

"I have also completed a record index to the French and Indian War

muster rolls, covering the period of 1710-1774, within the past two years, and I have no doubt that later on the publication of those records will be ordered, but at present there is no opportunity to publish the records, owing to the complete occupation of the force at my disposal in the necessary work of the office, and the publication of the Revolutionary records.

"So much for the work carried on in this office, year by year.

"As I have stated, it would hardly be possible to furnish you with the amounts appropriated by the State for publication of records, and for rendering them more accessible to the public by indexing, et cetera, in the past.

"Among the publications that have been made under the direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, are the records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 5 volumes, covering the period of 1628-1686, these being copies of the first five volumes of the General Court records of the Colony; the Plymouth Colony records, covering 12 volumes of the original records at Plymouth; the Acts and Resolves of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, covering the period from 1692 to the adoption of the State Constitution in 1780. Of these last, the volumes of acts for the entire period named have been published, but the volumes of resolves only carry the work down to 1708. I would state that the work was suspended for a while, but is again in progress, although not under the direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, being published under the direction of a commission.

"An edition of what are known as the 'Early Acts,' being the acts and resolves of the General Court from the adoption of the State Constitution in 1786 down to 1806, was also made in this office, and edited by me, and completed about two years ago. This work comprised some 13 volumes, for which a separate and distinct appropriation was allowed by the State and the publication covered the period of about 10 years.

"The Adjutant General's office also has secured from time to time appropriations for the purpose of indexing and publishing the records of the Civil War, et cetera. And for the care of such records, apart from the regular routine work of the office.

"As you will see by the foregoing statements, the department for the care of records, and their publication, has grown to be a very important one here in Massachusetts, and is entirely separate from the Secretary's office, except that its chief, as I have said before, is nominally under his direction, although from the time of my taking charge of the work here, I have been allowed a free hand and autocratic authority in all matters connected with the records."

New York.—The following account of what New York has done for her history is also taken from the *Report of the Alabama History Commission*:

"The office of the Adjutant General has published 17 volumes of the individual records of New York soldiers in the Civil War; the State Comptroller has published 'New York in the Revolution,' 1 volume; and the Office of the 'State Historian,' 7 volumes of historical papers. The State has had extensive researches made in foreign offices, and copies of all the papers of pertinent value made. The historical work of the State is now conducted through a State Historian, the average annual appropriation for the maintenance of his office being, during the past two years, \$13,350.00. The expenses of securing data and of publishing the above volumes has been very great. The State Historian says: 'Since 1885 New York has been very generous in her legislative appropriation for historical work and historical researches,' and 'has annually appropriated in the neighborhood of \$50,000.00 a year for historical work.'"

North Carolina.—The State of North Carolina has published nine-

teen volumes of Colonial and State Records (1662-1799), a Legislative Manual (1874), and Rosters of North Carolina troops in the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, and the War between the States. This Commonwealth has expended about \$6,000.00 for copying documents in the British Archives.

Ohio.—The State of Ohio has published twelve volumes of Rosters of Ohio soldiers in the Mexican and Civil Wars, at a cost that cannot be accurately determined. It also paid \$20,000.00 for the plates of Howe's *History of Ohio*, and has printed and distributed several thousand copies of this book. In addition to these expenditures the State now gives a regular annual appropriation of \$7,000.00 to the State Historical Society.

Rhode Island.—The State of Rhode Island has paid for the publication of its Colonial Records in ten volumes. This will be followed shortly by the Rosters of its soldiers in the Revolutionary War. In 1899 an appropriation of \$1,500.00 was made to the Rhode Island Historical Society and \$500.00 to the Newport Historical Society, besides \$2,478.00 to other phases of historical work. More recent data has not been obtained.

Pennsylvania.—The State of Pennsylvania has published sixty-one volumes of its Colonial, Revolutionary and Miscellaneous Records. The *Papers of the Governor*, which constitute a fourth series, are now being published. We are told that "these volumes are prepared under the supervision of an editor who gets \$500 a volume, each to contain 800 octavo pages. The State pays all expenses of procuring copies and printing. The work of the editor consists in locating and selecting material, editing and getting the volumes from the press." No satisfactory estimate can be made of the amount that has been expended by the State on its history.

Wisconsin.—The State of Wisconsin has paid for the publication of Smith's *History of Wisconsin* (two volumes, 1854); Strong's *Territorial History of Wisconsin* (1885); *Roster of Wisconsin Volunteers in the Civil War* (1886); the *Wisconsin Historical Collections* (15 volumes); and the *Proceedings* of the annual meetings and other papers that have been prepared by the Secretary of the Historical Society from time to time. In addition to this the State pays over \$15,000.00 a year to the Historical Society.

On October 19, 1900, the new State Historical Building, which was erected by legislative act at a cost of over half a million dollars, was dedicated. The State felt justified in this great expenditure of money for such a building in order to provide a safe place of deposit for the priceless accumulations of nearly half a century of activity in collecting and preserving historical materials. The collections of the Society contain valuable materials relating to Mississippi as well as to the many other States which have neglected the sources of their history.

Federal Government.—The following extract from a paper by the Hon. A. Howard Clark in the *Report of the American Historical Association* for 1894 will give an idea of what the Federal Government had done at that time towards preserving its history:

"The United States Government has spent more than \$2,000,000 in the acquisition and publication of records pertaining alone to our country's history. It has spent many millions more in the erection of historical memorials, in preservation of historical places and in celebration of historical events, and is annually expending more than \$250,000 directly in behalf of American history.

"No nation ever undertook such a magnificent historical work as is now approaching completion under charge of most efficient bureaus of the War and Navy Departments. What war has ever been officially recorded in such detail and with such absolute accuracy as the late civil war—140 volumes of 100,000 pages of authentic documents, with half a

thousand accurate maps of battlefields and plans, telling the tragic story of the armies, both Union and Confederate, during those eventful years; and 25 volumes more, telling in like manner of the operations of the navies, North and South, during that war.

"To record the history of the colonial period belongs primarily to the original colonies and not to the Federal Government, yet our Government has collected a mass of material pertaining to that era. The patriotic Peter Force, a citizen of the District of Columbia, brought together a storehouse of authentic information concerning the colonial, the Revolutionary, and the earlier constitutional periods, and under his direction the Government, between 1833 and 1855, published 9 folio volumes of American Archives gathered by him, and covering the doings of 1774 and 1775. Unfortunate opposition arose from some unknown source and blocked this magnificent work so well begun. Mr. Force was greatly discouraged at the failure of the Government to continue this valuable series, and in 1867 he sold to the United States for \$11,000.00 all his papers and libraries, forming a collection of 360 folio volumes of manuscripts and 60,000 books and pamphlets relating entirely to American history; and these records are now preserved in the Library of Congress, where also are carefully stored more than 5,000 original manuscripts pertaining to early periods of our history. \* \* \* \* \*

" \* \* \* \* \* The official papers of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Hamilton, Franklin, and of some other eminent Americans whose lives were part of the nation's history during historical periods, have been secured by the Government at great cost, and are carefully guarded from harm, though many of them are yet unprinted."





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AN ACCOUNT OF MANUSCRIPTS, PAPERS,  
AND DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO  
MISSISSIPPI IN PUBLIC RE-  
POSITORIES BEYOND  
THE STATE.

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## SECTION I.—FOREIGN OFFICES.

BY PETER J. HAMILTON.

The history of Mississippi during colonial times is that of outlying settlements dependent upon capitals on the coast. There were no large towns and the records of these settlements, so far as they had any, have disappeared. The most that can be obtained is incidental light and notice from the records of these capitals themselves, and yet there is more of this than might be supposed.

In this article no account will be taken of the aboriginal remains. These are numerous and have received some study, but are fully treated in other parts of this report. It may be remarked, however, that much contemporary information as to the Indians will be found in the papers to which reference will be made below. The discoverers and travelers were much interested and concerned in the condition and attitude of the natives, and therefore have as much to say about these as about their own development.

Among the European nations the Spanish were the discoverers of the region now known as Mississippi. The French were the first settlers in 1699. The English succeeded them in 1763. The Spaniards conquered the country from the English in 1779 and held it until dispossessed by the Americans in 1798 in consequence of the delimitation by Ellicott. It will be most convenient to consider the sources chronologically. There are three classes of papers, throwing light on these periods, some of which have been published: Reports of discoverers or explorers and other officers, Maps, and Accounts of Travelers. Much of what has been published is almost as rare as the originals and could be profitably copied so far as it relates to Alabama and Mississippi. This is the more easy as most of it is accessible in some or other of the larger libraries of this country. Spanish scholars have not been idle, as is testified by the great collections of Munoz, Navarette and the Madrid Academy of History. Ternaux-Compans has translated some important papers into French, and B. F. French in his voluminous and rare Historical Collections of Louisiana has rendered

many into English. These compilations should be made accessible, for they cover the interior so far as then known as well as the shores of our great Gulf.

#### I. SPANISH EXPLORATION.

The first Spanish period was that of discovery and exploration. There can be no doubt that much in the way of reports of explorers as well as maps by them and others remain in the libraries and public offices of Spain. Of these the most important is the collection at Seville, as all papers relating to the Indies passed through the Casa de Contratacion of that port. Search has been made at different times in this collection but much remains to be investigated.

At Seville, therefore, as I have elsewhere remarked, ought to be the richest sources for this early period. Much has been moved to Simancas and Madrid to form more central national collections and much work can be done there. But in the removal these papers have become known, indexed in part and to some extent published, and we judge that most of the American local material, because not specially affecting continental history, has been left at Seville. The writer of this article, through Hon. Hannis Taylor when minister to Spain, had a preliminary examination made for Alabama-Mississippi material, but without success. This search, however, was perfunctory. The proper way to do in the future is to employ a trained Spanish archivist, or to send from America one familiar with the history and with Spanish language and methods, who shall go to these archives, after proper authorization, and search through them. By a union of the forces of the States and societies interested, much can be done. Archive searching is a recognized business and many good men in Europe give their lives to it at so much a day or hour.

At present the chief of archives at Seville is Sr. Pedro Torres Lanzas, who in his courtly manner is anxious to be of assistance to all historical inquirers. He has recently published at Seville a descriptive relation of the maps in the archives relating to Florida and Mexico. All of the Gulf coast north and east of Mexico was called Florida by the Spaniards, so that this list embraces everything of interest to us of the Gulf States. The list gives the date, author, name, dimensions, location, and

other distinguishing marks of all maps, and thus generally there is no difficulty in making out to what it applies. Photographs will be supplied or tracings at fairly reasonable rates on application to Sr. Pedro Torres Lanzas, and in this way study can be conducted almost as well as on the spot. I have had a number of such copies made. Few of these maps have ever been published and this little book in two volumes indicates an unexplored mine waiting to be worked. The early navigators from the time of Columbus left different maps and plans and even many points on our coast are yet to be identified.

So far as I know this work of Lanzas is practically unknown in the South. It contains a list and description of 516 items, some coming down to the nineteenth century. The full title is as follows: "Relacion Descriptiva de los Mapas, Planos, & de Mexico y Floridas existentes en el archivo general de Indias por Pedro Torres Lanzas, Jefe de dicho Archivo, Seville, Imp. de El Mercantil, San Eloy 16, 1900."

Although its treasures are in printed form and thus not strictly manuscript, reference should be made to the admirable collection of Dutch, German, English and French charts and maps made by Mr. William Beer for the excellent Howard Memorial (reference) Library at New Orleans. He is an indefatigable collector and has got together a fine collection throwing great light upon the exploration and development of our southern country. It covers Mississippi as well as adjacent States.

## 2. FRANCE.

The French records have been much more systematized than the Spanish and their contents are better known. The work of Pierre Margry, from 1842 until his death, has been invaluable, and it is pleasant to remember that the publication of his great collection was due to an appropriation by the congress of the United States. This movement was largely aided by Francis Parkman. Parkman used his own influence and secured that of all others interested in the subject to have the bill favorably passed on. Margry gives us several forms for his title. On this side he has,—"*Memoires et documents pour servir a l'histoire des origines Francaises des pays d'outre-mer;*" and then follows the sub-title, repeated inside,—"*Dé-*

couvertes et Etablissements des Francais dans l'ouest at dans le sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale (1614-1754). Mémoires et documents originaux recueillis et publiées par Pierre Margry, Membre," etc. Each volume again has a special title with the year of Publication at Paris.

It is in six volumes, covering the periods of LaSalle, Iberville and their successors. The periods treated in these volumes are as follows:—Volume 1, Discovery of the Great Lakes, Ohio and Mississippi; 2, Correspondence of LaSalle; 3, Search for the Mississippi mouth; 4, Iberville's discovery of the mouth and his Gulf establishments; 5, Forming a chain of posts from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf; and 6, Exploration of the Mississippi affluents and of the Rocky Mountains.

It is true that these cannot be called manuscript sources in the strict sense of the term, but they are simply publications of original documents and are only selections from what are scattered through several collections at Paris. His references indicate material in the following branches of the government, etc.,—Archives of the Marine, Bibliothèque Nationale, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Prefecture de Seine-et-Oise, Séminaire de Saint Sulpice, besides sundry private collections. (See particularly the table at the end of his third volume.)

For Mississippi the LaSalle period has considerable interest, but that of Iberville and Bienville was more important yet. During this time the coast settlements were made, the interior explored and colonies planted at Natchez and other places. The pioneers of course were the *coureurs du bois* or wood rangers from Canada. These left no records and were as shadowy as the American traders who later introduced Anglo-Saxon civilization.

Although not manuscript, the invaluable Louisiana Historical Collection by B. F. French also should not be forgotten. This set is almost as rare as the manuscripts it translates and is not found in every large library. It covers the Spanish as well as the French periods.

Mr. Brymmer had Marmette working in the colonial archives at Paris 1883 to 1887, and more lately Mr. Edouard Richard examining along the same lines. A report of Mr. Richard has just been published by the Canadian government in a substantial volume of 548 pages, including a digest of much of the ma-

terial he found. The papers he reports are now in the ministère des colonies in the attic of the Louvre. This location is exceedingly dangerous as it has no heating apparatus beyond stoves whose pipes run through board partitions and canvas ceilings. The report of 35 pages deserves careful examination, and amongst other references in the annexed papers may be mentioned especially pages 334, 341, 411, 424, 429, 462, 476, 482, 512 and 531.

Mr. Richard mentions as especially relating to Louisiana series C, 13 having 54 registers, 1 carton and 55 papers, and in another series register 59 covering 1692 to 1776, besides other papers also. The series C. 13 he summarizes as follows:

- "Correspondance Générale.
- "Louisiana. 54 Registers and 1 Carton.
- "Chronical Order. Governors.
- "Vol. 1, .....1678-1706, .....De Bienville.
- Vol. 2, .....1707-1712, ....."
- Vol. 3, .....1713-1715, .....Lamo the Cadillac.
- Vol. 4, .....1716, ....."
- Vols. 6 to 10, ..1720-1726, .....De Bienville.
- Vols. 16 to 27, ..1733-1742, ....."
- Vol. 28, .....1743-1744, .....De Vaudreuil and De Bienville.
- Vols. 29-35, .....1745-1751, .....De Vaudreuil.
- Vols. 36 and 37, 1752-1754, .....De Kerleree and De Vaudreuil.
- "2nd Series—Correspondance Générale.
- "One Carton, .....1669-1773.
- Miscellaneous—Vol. 2, 1669-1724, Posts of Louisiana.
- Vol. 3, 1695-1736, Enterprises of Cavalier de La Salle.
- Vol. 4, 1718-1731, Posts in Louisiana."

He gives an account of the formation of the colonial archives, which I copy in full:

"A few words here embodying a brief history of the colonial archives of France may be of some value. To find the origin of the colonial archives we must go back to Colbert. When creating the Department of Marine in 1669, the great minister, who had had charge of the colonies for a period reaching as far back as 1662, had caused to be collected and transcribed the principal dispatches and instructions relating to the territorial possessions of France beyond the seas. This precious collection, which was continued thenceforward, at first followed the court and was stored in the Chateaux used by Louis XIV. Being less easy of transport, from year to year, owing to its increasing volume, under Louis XIV. it was placed in the palace of Versailles in 1764, and it was not until 1837 that the colonial archives of the marine were finally removed to Paris and to the Ministère de la Marine. In short, notwithstanding thirteen complete removals and many vicissitudes, these archives now forming a total of over 20,000 registers, and 4,000 cartons, are all but intact and in perfect order. Colbert had divided the archives into letters sent and letters received. Files or individual records were also made and books of account kept. The classification of the colonial archives was not in conformity with that of the offices. Thus, while up to 1810, the eastern colonies were classi-

fied administratively as under the control of La Marine de Levant, and the western colonies under that of La Marine de Ponant, there were special registers for the colonies. Colbert in stimulating the development of these distant establishments, foresaw that they would become of such importance as to require a distinct centralization, and he had made provision for its accomplishment by separating the Colonial correspondence from that of the Marine. In 1710, under the administration of the second Pontchartrain, the colonial services west and east were combined into one single bureau, that of the Colonies generally, and inasmuch as the trading companies (and notably La Compagnie des Indes), were self-governing and relieved the central administration of a large proportion of the correspondence, this arrangement was successfully maintained for nearly 60 years. About the year 1770, on the final downfall of the Companies, two colonial Bureaux were established, under the several titles: 'Amerique' and 'Inde.' The Central Service was carried on thus until 1783, when the control was placed in the hands of an Intendant. Lastly, in 1791, an 'Administration Générale des Colonies,' with an increase of offices, was created and has remained practically what it now is, ever since. Moreover, at the beginning of the Revolution, the Ministry of Marine and Colonies was transferred to Paris, leaving its archives at Versailles, where they had abundant room to increase and multiply in the deserted palace. And thus it was that from and after the same year, 1791, the archives of the Marine and the Colonies constituted two distinct collections, the one being known as 'Le dépôt de la Marine à Versailles,' and the other as 'Le dépôt des Colonies et des chartres des Colonies à Versailles.' The latter contained in the first place: the archives of the bureaux, ministerial correspondence, and the general correspondence of colonial governors; secondly, public papers, civil acts—notarial and judicial—the codes, colonial regulations, returns of passengers, &c., &c., duplicates whereof were sent to Versailles in pursuance of the Royal edict of June, 1776. The following circumstances brought about this important enactment, which is still in force. In 1758, when the inhabitants of Louisbourg were removed from their homes and brought back to France, the parish priests, the notaries and the clerks of the various tribunals, seeing no prospect of returning, took the precaution of carrying away with them the registers, deeds and records of their respective offices. On reaching Rochefort they formally delivered them over to the authorities of the port, who were enabled when called upon so to do, to furnish to parties interested proper transcripts or abstracts of the various deeds or entries. This advantage was so highly appreciated that the ministers, in or about the year 1766, instructed the governors of colonies to forward to Rochefort duplicates of all records of baptisms, marriages and burials and of all other documents relating to persons or property. This is still done, but the papers are now sent to Paris."

For purposes of reference it is valuable to have a list of the ministers who were connected with the colonies, and Mr. Richard gives these as follows:

"Ministers:

- "7th March, 1669, J. Bte. Colbert.
- 6th September, 1683, J. B. Colbert, Marquis De Seignelay.
- 7th November, 1690, Louis De Phélypeaux, comte de Pontchartrain, Chancellor.
- 6th September, 1699, Jérôme Phélypeaux, comte de Pontchartrain.
- 1st September, 1715, Victor Marie D'Estrées, Maréchal de France, Pres. du Cons. de Marine.



24th September, 1718, Jos. T. B. Fleuriau D'Armenonville, Sec. of State (pour la signateur seulement.)  
 9th April, 1722, Chas. F. B. Fleuriau D'Armenonville, comte de Morville.  
 22nd March, 1723, Takes full control of department.  
 14th August, 1723, Jean Frédéric Phélypeaux, comte de Maurepas.  
 30th April, 1749, Antoine Louise Rouillé, comte de Jouy.  
 31st July, J. Bte. De Machault d'Arnonville.  
 1st February, 1757, François Marie de Moras.  
 1st June, 1758, Claude Louis, Marquis de Massiac.  
 1st November, 1758, Nicolas René Berryer.  
 4th October, 1761, Etienne François de Choiseul de Stainville."

Richard reports that much cannot now be found, but when we remember the revolutions in France we ought to be thankful that so much is left. Much perished by fire of the Communards, and we learn from Harrison that the losses go back further yet. This writer says, "The archives of the Ministry of Marine are so utterly neglected, that the precious papers preserved therein were used during five weeks of the winter of 1793 as fuel to feed the stove of the Post of the Garde Nationale, established in the very building where the archives were kept." And further on he states: "In 1830 an employee gave up the archives to pillage, and sold by weight, for his own profit, whole files of documents, some of which were bought back at 15 centimes per document by autograph-collectors, and placed in private collections, where they are still highly prized."

It is to be hoped that such search as is to be made will be undertaken shortly. Meanwhile we owe much to the industry of Douglas Brymmer and his assistant E. Richard.

Prof. Alcée Fortier, of Tulane University, was in Paris during July, 1900, and made the acquaintance of M. Victor Tantet, sous-chef de bureau archiviste bibliothécaire au Ministère des Colonies. M. Tantet made a list of documents concerning Louisiana preserved in the Colonial Archives, at the Ministère des Colonies, in the Pavillon de Flore, Paris, being mainly Series C-C 13, Correspondance Générale. This list is almost identical with that of M. Richard above given, although it is one register short. It will therefore not be given in full, the more so as it may be found in Comptes-Rendus de L'Athénée Louisianais for November, 1900. Additional or varying material is given by M. Tantet is as follows:

1803. Amérique du Nord—Préparatifs pour la reprise de possession de la Louisiane.

1792-1807. Projets de Madgett—Louisiane—Isthmes Américains, etc.

1699-1773. Deuxième Série, Correspondance Générale Louisiane.

1767. Mémoires et projets—Renseignements divers—Documents non datés.

1699-1724. Postes de la Louisiane.

1695-1736. Entreprises de Cavalier de la Salle—Lacs et Mississippi.

1718-1731. Postes de la Louisiane.

Also, 1°. 1 registre d'Etat civil—1720 à 1730; 2°. 2 cartons de Recensements; 3°. La Correspondance de la métropole avec les gouverneurs. (Series B.—dite des ordres du Roi.)

A manuscript abstract of the French archives made by Margry and by M. Magne in four volumes may be found in the library of the Louisiana Historical Society, now kept at Tulane University. The books disappeared with many of the old French records in the time of General Butler, but these volumes at least have been recovered. Margry's manuscript relates to a good many papers not reprinted in his collection above described, although some are to be found in full therein. The volume by Magne is especially valuable as giving side light on the lives of the officers, priests and other inhabitants. The hand-writing in some cases is difficult to decipher, but a brighter and more interesting commentary upon the times could hardly be found. Of course there is much that is not at all peculiar to Mississippi, but a great deal is said there about the people who explored the interior, their lives and adventures.

The list of Paris papers once made by Edmund Forstall cannot now be identified in all details. The department of the Marine and Colonies has been broken into two, of which that of the Marine contains far more of importance to us. The papers have accordingly been re-arranged and many could not now be found, despite the painstaking interest shown by the French officials in my work on Colonial Mobile.

The papers of Crozat are unknown. It had also been believed that the papers of Law's Company had been lost or destroyed, but it is now said that 140 bundles relating to this company are at L'Orient as a part of the archives of that department. These deserve attention, the more so as it was in

the time of this company that so many concessions on the Mississippi and elsewhere were granted and the colony of Louisiana really became approximately self-sustaining. Penicaut received one of these grants, and it will be remembered that his narrative, published in Margry's fifth volume, is one of the most realistic and interesting accounts of the early French settlements.<sup>1</sup>

The earliest Catholic missions were conducted by the Seminary of Quebec and the letters of Davion, St. Cosme and others would throw much light upon the establishment of religion in Mississippi. The recent re-publication by Burrows Bros. at Cleveland of the *Jesuit Relations* is disappointing so far as Mississippi is concerned. There is little concerning our section and pretty much all of what is published has been printed before in Kip and other accessible books. It is to be remembered, however, that there were not a great many priests in what is now Mississippi, and even of them at first few Jesuits. The Western Company in 1722 gave the Illinois district, which afterwards extended down to Natchez, to the Jesuits, but from 1726 the Jesuits were given larger powers and their jurisdiction included the Chickasaws, Alibamons and Choctaws. There ought to be material among the papers of the Seminary of Quebec, and possibly some at the Jesuit general offices at Paris, Rome and in Spain. The *Monumenta Historica* of Polanco, now in process of publication from those sources, by Burrows Bros., may tend to solve this question.

An interesting question is as to the location of the Jesuit

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<sup>1</sup> As this report was going to the press the following additional information with reference to the papers of Law's Company was received through the kindness of Mr. Beer from Ch. Estienne, archivist of the department of Morrihan:

"VANNES, July 17, 1901.

"I learn from the reports made me by Admiral de la Bédollière, maritime prefect at L'Orient, that the inventory of the documents put under seal in 1788 in consequence of the liquidation of the affairs of the company of the Indies was not made until 1806. During the interval a fire had destroyed part of these archives. Since they have been diminished again, partly through destruction, partly because some have been transported to the archives of the Marine at Paris, where there would be a chance of finding them. So far as they remain, the actual state of the papers of the company preserved at L'Orient answers only partially to the inventory of 1806. It has not been edited. So far as concerns Louisiana, there remains at L'Orient only the crew lists (roles d'équipage) of 87 vessels armed by the company for that destination from 1719 to 1731."

Choctaw Mission, where father Michael Baudouin was for 18 years; and there were others before and after him. It is likely that it was at Chickasahay in east Mississippi, some miles to the west of Fort Tombeché. Bernard Romans in 1771 found a light-wood cross and the ruins of a destroyed chapel there, but the Indians had not been much benefitted. The mission had been abandoned by this time and Romans says that when the English came the Indians would mimic the motions of the Jesuits and the sacred ceremonies of the church. If the records of this mission could be discovered they would be interesting and valuable.

There was a regular mission at Natchez during much of the French time and J. G. Shea has in his *Catholic Church in Colonial Times* given some account of it. Father P. C. Hayden, pastor of St. Mary's Cathedral at that place, writes me that French or even Spanish records are not known to exist, but that some might be found after search among the great number of books and documents in their library, although it would take a specialist to make a proper investigation. As one does not have to go out of the State to do this it is to be hoped the search will speedily be begun. Shea saw some of them.

### 3. GREAT BRITAIN.

The fullest manuscript sources for British times is what is known as the Haldimand collection or papers. Frederick Haldimand was a Swiss, born at Yverdon, but from an early date in British service. In 1756 he was commandant at Philadelphia and from that time on for many years occupied one position or another in America. After the Seven Years' War he was general in command of the British province of West Florida, extending from the Chattahoochee to the Mississippi rivers. The capital was Pensacola, the chief town Mobile, and on the Mississippi were three forts. That guarding the bridge over the Iberville (Bayou Manchac) was called Fort Bute, and one at Natchez was called Fort Panmure, while Baton Rouge retained its French name. Biloxi on the coast still recalled the Indians.

Haldimand was in chief command from 1767 to 1773. He visited all parts of the province and corresponded with commandants, natives and officials, preserving carefully everything

written to him. This correspondence covers military and civil affairs and is invaluable for light thrown on contemporary life in all stations. Haldimand was afterwards Governor of Canada, and to this fact we owe it that the Canadian government, at the instigation of that ideal archivist, Douglas Brymmer, has had the entire Haldimand collection copied and made available to the public at Ottawa. The original papers are in the British Museum, having been thus bequeathed in 1858 by the nephew of the general, to whom they had descended. Mr. Brymmer has done even more. As a supplement to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture—save the mark!—he issues yearly a calendar or *resumé* of all papers acquired during the preceding twelve months for his archives. The Haldimand papers have thus been well digested and the calendar of them can be bound separately. The writer has a set in three large volumes. Much information may be derived from the calendar itself, but one can by sending to Mr. Brymmer get the original papers copied in extenso.

In a narrow street in London called Fetter Lane is a large building known as the Record Office. There are kept old English state papers. These are undergoing investigation and indexing, and, although not open to the public for a period subsequent to Henry VIII, on special application later years, may be examined. As to America, unlike the Haldimand Papers in the British Museum, they cover principally the civil side of the colonial government. What has become of the acts and resolves of the West Florida Legislature as such is not known; but they can pretty well be restored from communications of the different governors, particularly Peter Chester from 1771 to 1781, to the home government. Thus in volume 102 and 103 of the Acts of the Board of Trade, and in volumes 1 to 35 of the Acts of the Board of Trade, Florida (West), many of these are given in the governor's reports; for until Edmund Burke made his attack upon the Board of Trade this body had a veto on colonial legislation. In fact this was a great ground of complaint, even in the Declaration of Independence of the Atlantic colonies; for the Board held up legislation indefinitely. I had an archivist in London make an abstract of everything pertaining to the Bigbee country in connection with the preparation of "Colonial Mobile." This does not throw much light on Mis-

Mississippi as now existing, as the British settlements and grants did not go up to the point where the Tombigbee crosses the State line. But so much was found as to Alabama that it is not to be doubted much remains there as to the forts and settlements on the Mississippi shores. Much of value for Mississippi history can certainly be found in vols. 252-267, inclusive, of the State Papers relative to America and West Indies, as well as in vols. 331 to 334, inclusive, and 438, and in bundle 533 of the same series. Only the Council could grant lands and so land grants are well represented in these records, covering, as they do, the minutes and proceedings of the Governor and Council. There are also embraced instructions from the home government, memorials of individuals, and much miscellaneous matter. The volumes mentioned contain papers from 1763 until 1781, and in fact there are some others subsequent to the evacuation of the country.

#### 4. SECOND SPANISH PERIOD.

For the second Spanish period, 1779 to 1813, it will be necessary to investigate the original Spanish archives still preserved at Mobile. The Mississippi river region was actually connected more with New Orleans than with Mobile for this period, but the official connection of Southeast Mississippi at least was with Mobile. Pass Christian as well as the interior was governed from that point and much light is thrown upon this part of what is now Mississippi by those records. They are contained in several cypress boxes in the Mobile Probate Court and consist of several hundred packages of court and executive papers. Most of them, of course, refer to the immediate vicinity of Mobile itself, but many relate to grants in what is now Mississippi, escape of slaves, contracts of traders with the Indians, estates of decedents, and in fact almost everything which concerns people subject to that district government. Mississippi Territory embraced all of Alabama now above the line of 31° and for that country these records are peculiarly valuable. This, however concerns Alabama history more than that of the State of Mississippi. The records were kept in Spanish, and the stiff official-handwriting is often hard to decipher. But at least it is uniform and one soon becomes accustomed to its style. A more serious difficulty is the fact

that it is in old and sometimes provincial Spanish and many of the words cannot now be found in any of the usual dictionaries. Particularly is this true of money and measures.

Perhaps I should refer to the Spanish church records also at Mobile, but these are of local value and those described by J. G. Shea at Natchez are of far greater importance to Mississippi. At each place will be found record of births, deaths and marriages, with entries generally showing the business and rank of the persons in interest, and they sometimes give attendants, sponsors or pall bearers, together with incidental references of all kinds.

There must be much still in Spain, although probably not at Seville, and research in Havana and possibly Matanzas, ought to produce good results.

## SECTION 2. FEDERAL ARCHIVES.

BY THOMAS M. OWEN.

The Federal archives in the several public offices, or departments, in Washington are of vast extent, and as yet have never been fully or systematically explored. These date from the establishment of the offices, and in some cases extend to the foundation of the government. While for many years desultory and fragmentary use has been made of certain of this material, it is only in the last two or three decades that its real extent and value for historical purposes have come to be fully appreciated.

Heads of departments and custodians as a rule have been ready to coöperate with investigators and students in the exploration of materials in their hands. In some cases descriptive accounts more or less complete have been published, in which the attempt is made to detail the items comprising collections. Increasing interest in historical investigations, it is confidently believed, will lead to the ultimate publication of complete calendars or descriptive lists of the archives, or records and files, of every department.

In these collections there is an abundance of materials bearing on Mississippi history, particularly for its territorial period. The Mississippi Territory was established by Act of Congress, April 7, 1798, and on Dec. 10, 1817, it was admitted as a State, the eastern portion being formed into the Alabama Territory. During the nineteen years of its territorial existence its governors and judges were named by the President of the United States, and reports of all official acts and doings were required to be made to the United States Secretary of State. In this office these in large part have been preserved, and it therefore presents the most interesting field for the student.

### SECRETARY OF STATE.

The archive division of this department is the "Bureau of Rolls and Library," into which are brought together all manuscript and documentary materials not necessary to the current work of other divisions. These are given the most careful at-



tention as to preservation and arrangement. They are grouped, according to the character of the documents, in an arbitrary chapter arrangement, running from "Chapter A" to "Chapter N," with others to follow. In order to indicate the scope and contents of the collections a series of Bulletins has been published by the department, nine of which have appeared as follows, viz:

BULLETIN No. 1, September, 1893, contains (1) a catalogue exhibiting the existing arrangement of the papers of the Continental Congress; (2) a partial miscellaneous index of manuscripts of the Continental Congress examined to the date of going to press; (3) the Documentary History of the Constitution for the period preceding the Federal Convention—being the Annapolis Convention and credentials of delegates to the Federal Convention.

BULLETIN No. 2, November, 1893, is a revised and indexed edition of the Calendar of the Correspondence of James Monroe.

BULLETIN No. 3, January, 1894, contains (1) a list indicating the arrangement of the Washington papers; (2) the continuation of a partial miscellaneous index of the manuscripts of the Continental Congress; (3) the Documentary History of the Constitution—proceedings of the Federal Convention.

BULLETIN No. 4, March, 1894, is a Calendar of the Correspondence of James Madison.

BULLETIN No. 5, May, 1894, contains (1) an arrangement of the papers of Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, and Franklin; (2) the continuation of the miscellaneous index; (3) the Documentary History of the Constitution—the Constitution as signed in Convention; proceedings in Congress; ratifications by the several States.

BULLETIN No. 6, July, 1894, is a Calendar of the Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson—Part I. Letters from Jefferson.

BULLETIN No. 7, September, 1894, contains (1) a list of the territorial and State records deposited in the Bureau of Rolls and Library and classified as Chapter I of the manuscript books and papers; (2) the continuation of a partial miscellaneous index of the manuscripts of the Continental Congress; (3) the Documentary History of the Constitution—Articles in addition to and amendment of the Constitution.

BULLETIN No. 8, November, 1894, is a Calendar of the Correspondence of Thomas Jefferson—Part II. Letters to Jefferson.

BULLETIN No. 9, October, 1897, contains (1) the continuation of the miscellaneous index; (2) Documentary History of the Constitution—Madison's Notes of the Proceedings of the Federal Convention.

Chapter "I," as referred to in Bulletin No. 7, contains the following important collections, relating in whole or in part to events in Mississippi history, viz:

GOVERNORS.—Various letters and papers, covering the period 1790-1812, from the chief executives of the different States, gathered together under the general title "Letters from Governors of States."

LOUISIANA.—"Governor Claiborne's correspondence relative to Louisiana," 1803-1812. In 6 volumes, folio.

"Papers relating to the Southern Boundary," 1806-1818. In 1 volume, folio.

Copies of acts of the legislature of the State for the year 1807, let-

ters and accompanying documents. Filed under the title "Papers and Records of the Territories."

MISSISSIPPI.—"Governor's correspondence in the Mississippi Territory 1804-1815." In 1 volume, folio. (See also papers filed under the title "Papers and Records of the Territories.")

"Proceedings of the Executive Council and Legislature in the Mississippi Territory 1809-1816." In 2 volumes, folio.

TENNESSEE.—"Journal of the proceedings of William Blount, Esquire, governor in and over the Territory of the United States of America south of the river Ohio," with letters and accompanying papers. Filed under the title "Papers and Records of the Territories."

The several Miscellaneous Indexes, as well as the Calendars of the Monroe, Madison and Jefferson papers, contain pertinent references.

This Bureau contains also the valuable Kohl Collection of Maps relating to America, a description and classified *Calendar* of which was published in 1866 by Justin Winsor, as *Bibliographical Contributions of Harvard University*, No. 19.

The "Index Bureau" contains copies of the department correspondence with the governors of the States and Territories, arranged chronologically, and designated as "Domestic Letters." Fragmentary collections of letters from Mississippi Territorial officials will also be found here.

The "Bureau of Appointments and Commissions" contains complete records of all commissions to Federal officials so far as issued by the State Department. In the miscellaneous class are included governors and secretaries of Territories, and judges, attorneys and marshals of Federal courts in the States and Territories.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Much valuable material in relation to many subjects of State history is scattered through the various divisions of this department. Reference is made elsewhere to the vast collection of records on file in the Record and Pension Office, which include the rosters, etc., of Mississippi troops in all wars. Below will be found mention of the collections of the office of the Chief of Engineers. The offices of the Adjutant-General, the Paymaster-General, the Judge-Advocate-General, as well as other offices, are filled with interesting records. The records and files of this department have been listed in a comprehensive way in a publication issued under the direction of the Secretary of War in 1890 (8 vo., pp. 145), the lists being arranged by of-

ficers and divisions. Details can be obtained from this valuable publication.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In this department proper the only records in manuscript which are of local interest are the documents and papers of the several Federal censuses, from the First to the Eleventh, inclusive. The original returns for the census years 1800, 1810, 1820 and 1830 are of peculiar interest as showing the full names of the persons enumerated, with details as to the age and extent of families, and their residence in local areas. The manuscript returns for succeeding years are also preserved in bound form.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Lists of all post offices established in the State, with dates of establishment and discontinuance, are preserved in this department, together with names of all postmasters, and the dates of their commissions.

The department correspondence, complete from Oct. 3, 1789, abounds in details concerning the establishment and discontinuance of post offices and of postal affairs in Mississippi from the earliest territorial times.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In this department the offices of the Light House Board, the Marine Hospital Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Coast and Geodetic Surveys, and of the Supervising Architect, each contain data concerning their respective activities in the State. A liberal spirit obtains in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and valuable details on all subjects under its jurisdiction will be supplied on application.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The records of this office from its establishment, April 25, 1812, are practically complete. Here are preserved the original papers and correspondence concerning Mississippi lands.

Field Notes are complete, and are filed in Division "L."

Tract Books are complete, and are filed in Division "C."

Correspondence with Surveyors-General is filed in Division "E," and that with Land Commissioners in Division "G." The Letters date from the establishment of the office, and are without break.

Division "L" contains a fine collection of maps and plats, and private land claim surveys.

In this Division is also to be found all existing manuscript documents and surveys relating to Mississippi boundaries. These consist of maps, field notes and correspondence.\*

All papers in reference to private land claims are filed in Division "G." These are numerous and interesting.

The records, consisting of journals, documents, etc., of the land commissioners, appointed and acting under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1803, are also preserved.

#### BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

The military records and other papers connected with all pensions issued to soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, the Indian Wars, and the War between the Confederate States and the United States, are preserved in the Bureau of Pensions. These consist of application and proof. The latter often embraces copies of family records, and also original documents showing service, discharge, etc. On application the Bureau will furnish descendants abstracts of the records of their ancestors as shown by the papers filed.

#### OTHER OFFICES.

All correspondence and other papers in reference to Federal Courts in the State are to be found in the Department of Justice. The "Department Register," compiled from original records in the State Department, contains lists of Federal judges, attorneys, marshals and other court officials.

The Patent Office records are remarkably complete. Mississippi patentees and inventions can be located by means of the very thorough office indexes. Models are regarded as parts of the applications to which they relate, and are preserved up to 1880, since which time they have not been required.

Data concerning river and harbor improvements, as well as the official records and papers in reference to all defensive works and fortifications erected by the Federal government, in the State are preserved by the office of the Chief of Engin-

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\*As illustrating the extent of boundary material, reference is here made to a list of documents and papers on file in the General Land Office affecting the Mississippi and Alabama boundary, published in the *Transactions* of the Alabama Historical Society, 1897-98, vol. ii., pp. 92-93.

eers. The annual reports of this office contain much detail in reference to the former, but the records of defensive works being confidential, have never been published.

The records of the Office of Indian Affairs, created July 9, 1832, are approximately complete from this date, and include data in reference to the Indians then resident in Mississippi. Records prior to this date are only imperfectly preserved, and some of them are supposed to be in the War Department. The best source for information concerning Indian relations is to be found in the two folio volumes of American State papers, entitled *Indian Affairs*, concerning the period May 25, 1789, to March 1, 1827. *Annual Reports* of the office have regularly appeared since 1832.

In the files of the early cases of the Supreme Court are many interesting local historical facts, as well as originals and copies of documents and maps. Excepting a few late papers injured by fire in 1899, the records and files are carefully arranged and preserved, and can be easily consulted. Digests and indexes will enable the student to locate cases of historical interest.

The papers of the early Congresses are preserved in the file rooms of the Secretary of the Senate and of the Clerk of the House of Representatives. In them will be found many historical papers and documents of value, such as memorials, petitions, with original signatures, etc.

The records and files of the Court of Claims are filled with rare and interesting documents and papers, many of local interest. Prior to the establishment of this court, on Feb. 25, 1855, private claims and other demands against the government went to Congress for examination and relief. The pleadings and papers of many of the more important cases have been printed, thus preserving and making accessible hitherto unpublished papers. The files are public records, available for consultation and use.

It is not known that the Department of agriculture, the Bureau of Education, the Geological Survey or the Navy Department contain any manuscripts whatever pertinent to Mississippi history. However, the publications of these offices and their collections of books, pamphlets and other printed materials contain much of a local character that is valuable and important.

### SECTION 3. STATE ARCHIVES.

BY FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

Before the acquisition by the United States of the territory embraced within the present limits of Mississippi this section of country had been under the control of France, England, and Spain. During these periods the country constituted a part of a more extensive governmental domain, which embraced Louisiana, Alabama, and part of Florida. An account of the records in foreign archives, which appears in another part of this *Report* (see *supra*), gives much information on the sources of Mississippi history during its provincial period (prior to 1798). During the period of American control, prior to the organization of the State government, Mississippi received several accretions of territory which further increased the points of governmental contact with other States. It was felt that these facts would justify an inquiry to ascertain whether or not the official records of the neighboring States contain anything that would come within the scope of this *Report*.

The following printed sources, not referred to elsewhere in this *Report*, contain much valuable information upon the connection that has existed between what is now Mississippi and other governments, foreign, Federal, and States: Gales and Seaton's *American State Papers, Documents, legislative and executive*; Gales and Seaton's *Annals of Congress*; Benton's *Abridgment of Debates*; Poore's *Charters and Constitutions*; the *Journals of Congress* (House and Senate); and White's *New Collection of Laws, Charters \* \* \* of Great Britain, France, Spain, relating to the Concessions of Land in their several Provinces* (1839).

Theodore L. Cole, of Washington, D. C., has prepared a convenient outline of the political history of the different territorial divisions of the State, which will be found helpful to those who desire to examine the records of any particular period. It reads as follows:

"1st.—A strip (about 12 miles wide) extending across the State at the extreme north. This was under the jurisdiction:

Until 1787, of the State of South Carolina (1787 to 1790, unattached).

1790 to 1796, of the Territory of the U. S. south of the Ohio river (1796 to 1804, unattached).

1804 to 1817, of Mississippi Territory.

"2d.—All that part of the State south of the above mentioned strip and north of a line 'drawn due east from the mouth of the Yasous.' This was under the jurisdiction:

Until 1802, of the State of Georgia (1802 to 1804, unattached).

1804 to 1817, of Mississippi Territory.

"3d.—All that part of the State south of the above mentioned parcels and north of the 31st parallel. This was under the jurisdiction:

Until 1798, of the State of Georgia.

1798 to 1817, of Mississippi Territory.

"4th.—All that part of the State south of the 31st parallel. This was under the jurisdiction:

Until 1763, of France (as part of Louisiana).

1763 to 1783, of Great Britain (as part of the Floridas).

1783 to 1800, of Spain (then owning both Louisiana and the Floridas).

1800 to 1803, of France (as part of Louisiana).

(1803 to 1812, unattached, but held by Spain.)

1812 to 1817, of Mississippi Territory.

"Mississippi Territory.—Created by act of Congress, April 7, 1798 (U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. I., p. 549), with the Mississippi and Chatahouchee rivers, 'a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Yasous,' and the 31st degree of north latitude as boundaries (being the 3d parcel above). By act of March 27, 1804, (Ib. Vol. II., p. 305), 'that tract of country north of the Mississippi Territory and south of the State of Tennessee,' and between the Mississippi river and Georgia (the 1st and 2d parcels above) was annexed to Mississippi Territory. By act of May 14, 1812 (Ib. p. 734), 'all that portion of territory lying east of Pearl river, west of the Perdido and south of the 31st degree of latitude' (the 4th parcel above) was annexed to Mississippi Territory, which then had exactly the same extent as the present States of Mississippi and Alabama and remained unchanged until Aug. 15, 1817.

"Alabama Territory.—Created by act of Congress, March 3, 1817, in force Aug. 15, 1817, when the Constitution of Mississippi was formed (U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. III., p. 371) with the same boundaries as the State now has."<sup>1</sup>

#### ALABAMA.

By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1817, provision was made for dividing the Mississippi Territory and creating the Alabama Territory out of the eastern portion upon the adoption of a constitution and the formation of a State government by the people of the remaining part thereof. The first State constitution of Mississippi was completed Aug. 15, 1817, and on the 25th of the following month William Wyatt Bibb was commissioned governor of the Alabama Territory. He reached St.

<sup>1</sup> This outline is taken from the *Publications of the Southern History Association* (1897), Vol. I., pp. 61-63. It also appears in the *Report of the Alabama History Commission* (1900), pp. 78-79. Prof. J. M. White has written a carefully prepared article on the "Territorial Growth of Mississippi." See *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society* (1899), Vol. II., pp. 125-132.

Stephens in December, 1817, and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties.

The records that are now preserved in the State offices of Alabama relate to the period after the formation of the territorial government. A careful examination of the catalogues of records shows nothing that relates to Mississippi. Before the date of the oldest records of Alabama that State had completely severed her governmental relations with her mother State to the west.

The sources of information on the prolonged contest over the location of the boundary line between Mississippi and Alabama are the Records of Congress from 1812 to 1817; Darby's *Emigrant's Guide* (1818); *American State Papers, Miscellaneous*, Vol. II.; Benton's *Abridgment of the Debates of Congress*, Vol. IV.; and Gales and Seaton's *Annals of Congress*. Further data with reference to the boundary surveys will be found in another part of this *Report* (see *infra*). See also Riley's "Location of the Boundaries of Mississippi," in the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, Vol. III., pp. 169-181.

#### GEORGIA.

No satisfactory information could be obtained from the State officials of Georgia concerning the records of that Commonwealth. It is hoped that the records relative to Bourbon county, which embraced a large part of the present State of Mississippi, have been preserved.

All of the available sources that relate to the Yazoo Fraud have been published as a result of the litigation that arose therefrom. The sources that relate to the contest between the Federal government and the government of Georgia over the title to a large part of Mississippi have also been published. On these points the following references are given to sources which do not appear elsewhere in this Report: *American State Papers, Public Lands*, Vol. I. and *Indian Affairs*, Vol. I.; *Annals of Congress*, Vols. I.-XI.; *Abridgement of Debates*, Vols. I. and II.; *Georgia Gazette* (1790 to 1799); Papers of the United States Supreme Court, 1798; *Proceedings of the South Carolina Yazoo Company* (1791); *Moultrie et al. vs. State of Georgia et al.*, Documents A. B. C. E. F. G. H.; *Statutes at Large*, Vols. II. and III.



## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Some of the records of South Carolina were destroyed by the Federal troops under Gen. W. T. Sherman when the city of Columbia was captured on Feb. 17, 1865. Many of those which remain are in the office of the Secretary of State. They doubtless contain information that would throw light upon the early settlement of Mississippi and upon the early trade relations of the inhabitants of South Carolina with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians of this State. The Land Records, which are also in the office of the Secretary of State and which date from 1678, doubtless contain many facts relative to the "twelve mile strip." Transcripts have been made of all the records relating to South Carolina in the British Public Record Office, and are preserved in thirty-six folio volumes, which are indexed. The legislative records of the State "extend in practically unbroken sequence from the first settlement of South Carolina to the present." These records are very rich in facts and contain doubtless much that relates to the early history of many families now living in Mississippi. We are told that "no less interesting are the Indian Books, containing records of treaties, accounts of Indian massacres and battles, and details of the hazardous life led by brave settlers in the back country, which they were subduing to themselves in the face of hostile redskins and dangerous wild beasts."<sup>2</sup>

## TENNESSEE.

In the office of the Secretary of State, at Nashville, will doubtless be found the manuscripts that relate to the controversy over the boundary between Mississippi and Tennessee. These records include the Executive correspondence prior to the War between the States and other miscellaneous documents relating to the early history of Tennessee.

Among the printed sources that relate to the boundary are Haywood's *Tennessee* (1823); Henry Vose's *Topography of the State of Mississippi upon a New Plan* (1835); Hutchinson's *Code of Mississippi* (1848); Messages of the Governors and legislative acts of Mississippi and Tennessee from 1828-1837.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Report of the Historical Commission of the State of South Carolina* (1898).

<sup>3</sup> For an account of this controversy see Riley's "Location of the Boundaries of Mississippi" in the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, Vol. III., pp. 167-169.

## FLORIDA.

The official records of Florida contain little that relates to the history of Mississippi. The unfortunate destruction of the West Florida Records is related by Mr. Peter J. Hamilton as follows:

"A fire at Pensacola on October 24, 1811, destroyed much that was there, and pirates more. The sub-delegate, Colonel Don Jose Masot, was instructed on closing the intendency there to remove the archives to Havana, but he failed to do so. When Jackson captured Pensacola in May, 1818, it was agreed that the archives should be taken to Havana, and Masot duly embarked with them on the United States schooner Peggy. Corsairs overpowered the Peggy and threw the papers overboard, except one box which they kept. So it seems nothing ever reached Cuba from Pensacola except some inventories brought the preceding year by Don Francisco Gutierrez de Arroyo, the only part of the removal order which Masot had permitted him to carry out. Pintado in 2 White's *New Recopilacion*, pp. 340, 341, 370."

Further information on the Records of West Florida will be found in another part of this *Report*. Printed sources relating to the West Florida counties of Mississippi will be found in: *American State Papers*, Vol. XXI.; Benton's *Abridgment of Debates of Congress*, Vol. IV.; Gales and Seaton's *Annals of Congress*.

## LOUISIANA.

The records in the State offices of Louisiana contain little of interest relating to Mississippi history. The records at New Orleans were very much abused and many of them destroyed or taken away by the Federal troops when they occupied the city in the War between the States. Accounts of the valuable records in the Louisiana State Library, the Archives of the Louisiana Historical Society, the Howard Memorial Library, and in the city archives of New Orleans are given in other parts of this *Report* (see *infra*).

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\* *Colonial Mobile*, p. 262, note.

## SECTION 4. LIBRARIES AND SOCIETIES.

BY JAMES M. WHITE.

### *Alabama Department of Archives and History.*

The most far reaching step yet taken in the South looking to the support of historical work and research was the establishment by the General Assembly of Alabama, by act approved February 27, 1901, of a "Department of Archives and History," to be located in the State capitol, at Montgomery, and to be under "the immediate management and control of a Director." "The objects and purposes of the Department are the care and custody of official archives, the collection of materials bearing upon the history of the State, and of the territory included therein, from the earliest times, the completion and publication of the State's official records, and other historical materials, the diffusion of knowledge in reference to the history and resources of the State, the encouragement of historical work and research, and the performance of such other acts and requirements as may be enjoined by law."

Thomas M. Owen, Esq., to whom the success of this enterprise is so largely due, was, on the organization of the Department, elected its first Director, March 2, 1901.

All of the books, manuscripts, and collections of the Alabama Historical Society have been turned over to the Department. (See *infra*.) While its collections are already very numerous and valuable, they only indirectly bear upon Mississippi History.

### ALABAMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The manuscripts of the Alabama Historical Society are limited. Such as it possesses appear in its *Publications*.

At the annual meeting of the Society, held in Tuscaloosa, June 3, 1901, the headquarters were removed to the city of Montgomery. At that time it was further decided that the work of collecting books, manuscripts and other material, heretofore carried on by the Society, should in future be committed to the Department of Archives and History of Alabama. (See *supra*.)

The work of the Society is to continue for the purpose of

maintaining an organized body of students, and for the publication of work.

#### AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., established in 1812, abounds in materials bearing upon American history. The following letter is so suggestive that it is given in full:

WORCESTER, MASS., 19 Nov., 1901.

MY DEAR SIR:

I send you three rather suggestive lists; suggestive perhaps of our poverty of Mississippi material.

Wishing you great success, I am

Very truly yours,

EDMUND M. BARTON.  
*Librarian.*

The lists are as follows:

#### *First List.*

(Scattering numbers of the following papers:)

1 volume of Miscellaneous Mississippi Newspapers. 1803-1877.  
Carrollton—Mississippi Democrat. 1848.  
Charleston—The Tallahatchian. 1867.  
Corinth—The Young Reader. 1877.  
Holly Springs—Mississippi Times. 1854.  
Huntsville—Madison Gazette. 1813.  
Jackson—Daily Mississippian. 1862.  
Meridian—The Daily Clarion. 1863.  
Natchez—Mississippi Herald. 1803, 1804, 1807.  
Mississippi Messenger. 1804-1808.  
Mississippi Republican. 1812-1819.  
Mississippian. 1808-1810.  
Natchez Gazette. 1808.  
Natchez Gazette and Mississippi General Advertiser. 1811-  
'13.  
Southern Galaxy. 1828.  
Washington Republican and Natchez Intelligencer. 1816,  
1817.  
Weekly Chronicle. 1808-1811.  
Ship Island—News-Letter Extra. 1862.  
Vicksburg—Daily Citizen. 1863.  
Vicksburg Register. 1835, 1838.  
Vicksburg Republican. 1867, 1868.

#### *Second List.*

Advantages of East Mississippi for Northern Settlers. By E.  
B. Cowgill. Mobile, 1870.  
Alabama-Mississippi boundary. By J. H. Bankhead.

- Bibliography of. By T. M. Owen.  
 Campaigns of the Civil War. VIII. The Mississippi. By F. U. Greene. N. Y., 1882.  
 Constitution of the State. Natchez, 1817.  
 Message of the President of the U. S. trans. laws of Miss. Ter. 1801.  
 Mississippi as a Province, Territory, State, etc. By J. F. H. Claiborne. 1880.  
 New states and territories, or the Ohio, Indiana, Ill., Mich., North-Western, Missouri, Lous., Miss. and Ala. in their real characters, 1818. By Andrew Miller. 1819.  
 Spanish Policy in Miss. By F. L. Riley.  
 Taxation in Miss. By C. H. Brough.

*Third List.*

- Statutes of the Miss. Territory. Natchez, 1816.  
 Acts passed at the 1st Session of the First General Assembly of the State of Miss. 1818.  
 Acts passed at the First Session of the Second Gen'l Assembly of the State of Miss. 1819.  
 Biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts to the Leg. of Miss., 1884-'85. Jackson, 1886.  
 ditto 1886-'87. Jackson, 1888.  
 ditto 1890-'91. Jackson, 1891.  
 Third and Fourth Annual Reports of the R. R. Commission of the State of Miss. For 1888 and 1889. Jackson, 1890.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The library of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass., contains several bound volumes of manuscript letters, reports, etc., which were sent by its representatives in the different mission fields to its Secretaries beginning in 1810. In this collection will be found manuscripts which relate to the Choctaw Mission, in Mississippi, from 1818 to 1832, and to the Chickasaw Mission, in Mississippi, from 1821, the date when the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina and Georgia began its labors in this field, to 1835, the date when the mission was discontinued.<sup>1</sup>

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The American Philosophical Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was founded in 1743. The secretary of this society, writ-

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<sup>1</sup> *Report of the Alabama History Commission*, p. 208.

ing under date Nov. 19, 1901, says, "I regret to say that this society does not appear to have any material bearing upon the history of Mississippi." In this connection, however, the following is taken from the *Report of the Alabama History Commission*: This society "has a miscellaneous collection of books, a large number of 18th century magazines, a collection of coins, various interesting relics, and a number of valuable busts. Its manuscript collection is large." "The following volumes taken from the list in Lane and Bolton's *Notes on Special Collections in American Libraries* (1892)" are also mentioned in that Report:

1. Indian Military Affairs, 1737.
2. Louisiana Papers (Jefferson, etc.), and a Spanish account of the Province.
3. A manuscript of La Harpe's Journal.
4. French War papers, like Army accounts, 1754-56; Military Journal, 1760-63; Regimental Book, 1754.

#### CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Chicago Public Library "is not very rich in the history of the South." Of manuscripts and early documents that pertain to Mississippi, and are regarded as valuable historical material, this library has but little. The following titles are taken from the catalogue under Mississippi. The U. S. Reports and documents concerning the State, chiefly in the Reconstruction period, are omitted:

- Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Miss. By B. L. C. Wailes. 1854.
- The Bench and Bar of Miss. By J. D. Lynch. 1881.
- Biographical and Histor. Memoirs of Miss. Chicago, 1891. 2v.
- Preliminary Report on Geology and Agriculture of Miss. L. Harper. 1857.
- Report (on same) by E. W. Hilgard. 1860.
- History of Miss. R. Lowry and W. H. McGardle. 1891.
- Reconstruction in Miss. J. W. Garner. 1901.
- Taxation in Miss. In Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies in Histor. and Polit. Sci. 1889.
- Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians. R. Davis. 1889.
- Statement on the State of Affairs in the State of Miss. H. F. Simrall. 1869. (pamph.)
- Argument of R. J. Walker before the Supreme Court, U. S., on the Miss. slave question. Philadelphia, 1842. (pamphlet.)

## CHICAGO UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

It appears that there are no manuscript letters, documents, etc., or files of newspapers that pertain to Mississippi in the library of the University of Chicago. They have, however, this item of interest to Miss.:

A Report of the Trial of the Rev. Theodore Clapp, 1832, before the Mississippi Presbytery. (It was published in New Orleans, La., 1833.)

## CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Richmond, Virginia, has received from the city of Richmond the mansion which was occupied by Mr. Davis as his residence while he was President of the Confederacy. Through the energy of this society the building has been made fire-proof, and is now a museum, "where Confederate relics, Southern memorials, and the archives of the Southern Historical Society are collected and carefully preserved. In the building, too, is a room assigned to each State of the Confederacy, which is used as a repository for memorials from that State. A catalogue (218 pp.), containing a list of the relics in the different rooms, was issued in 1898. Through the courtesy of Mrs. J. R. McIntosh, Vice-Regent of the Mississippi Room, a copy of this catalogue is on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society. She also furnished the following list of manuscript letters in the De Renne collection in the Georgia Room:

- W. W. R. Beall, Brig. Gen'l, Corinth, Miss., May 25, 1862, to Gen'l Polk.  
Thomas Jordan, Adj't. Gen'l, Jackson, Tenn., March 14, 1862, to Maj. Gen'l L. Polk.  
A. R. Lawton, Richmond, Va., May 2, 1864, confidential letter to Gen'l Pemberton, regarding money (\$30,000), thought to have been turned over to the Federals on the morning of the surrender at Vicksburg.  
Maj. Memminger, Big Black, May 9, 1863, to L't. Col. Cordy.  
Gen'l Posey, Camp Franklin, near Chambersburg, Pa., Jan. 27, 1863, to Mrs. Posey, Woodville, Miss.  
R. V. Richardson, Holly Springs, Miss., Nov. 3, 1862, to Gen'l Pemberton.  
Hon. Jas. A. Seddon, Sect'y of War, March 3, 1863, to Gen'l Pemberton.  
J. E. Slaughter, Brig. Gen'l, to Inspector General.

The Mississippi Department of the Confederate Museum contains a large number of relics. Within the last three years several valuable relics from Mississippi were added, the most notable being a case from Mrs. Davis and another from Miss Winnie Davis. The following list of Mississippi relics was published in the last *Catalogue* of the Museum (1898):

1. Pair Slippers, made from the covering of a lounge used by President Davis in this room. Presented by B. B. Johnson, Virginia.
2. Paper Cutter, used by President Davis (during the war), in his office. Presented through Mrs. R. F. Colston, by M. H. Clark, ex-chief clerk and ex-acting treasurer of the Confederate States Army, Clarksville, Tenn.
3. Headquarters Dispatch Bag. Harris' Mississippi Brigade, Army Northern Virginia. Presented by Captain Wm. M. Harris, Duncawbsby, Issaquena county, Miss., who was a member of the staff of Brigadier-General N. H. Harris.
4. Pistol Holsters of Brigadier-General W. H. Harris, commanding Mississippi Brigade, Mahone's Division, A. P. Hill Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.
5. This Sword was a trophy from the battlefield of Savage Station, June, 1862. It was used until General Lee's surrender, and preserved as a relic of the war by the donor, Captain M. W. Hazlewood.
6. Pantaloon of Kentucky Jeans, woven especially for President Davis, and worn by him at the evacuation of Richmond, Va., the night of April 2, 1865, and during his retreat through North and South Carolina. Presented to the museum through Mrs. Raleigh T. Colston, by M. H. Clark, ex-chief clerk and ex-acting treasurer Confederate States Army, Clarksville, Tenn.
7. Flag Staff Plate. Presented to the Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment, June, 1861. Lost in some engagement in Virginia. Offered for sale as old silver. Presented by W. M. Strother, of Lynchburg, Va.
8. A Powder-horn, a bullet-pouch and a pistol-charger, worn during the war by the donor. The charger is stained with blood from wound received by the donor at Shiloh, William M. Thornton, sergeant-major Sixth Mississippi Regiment.
9. Fireman's Trumpet, used by volunteer fire department in Richmond, Va., from 1861 to 1865. Presented by Joseph H. Williams, Fayette City.
10. Sword, used by Thomas P. August, Colonel Fifteenth Virginia Regiment.



11. Confederate Army Button. Presented by Capt. Henry Kracker.
12. Spur, made and used during the war by Robert N. Northern, General J. L. Kemper's staff, A. N. V.
13. Piece of wood from the war vessel Merrimac. Presented by I. W. Traylor, Company D. First Virginia Regiment.
14. Ambrotype, left with Mrs. L. M. C. Lee by the original of the picture, on the eve of the battle of Shiloh. As it was never called for, he was supposed to have been killed in that engagement. Presented by Mrs. L. M. C. Lee, formerly of Mississippi, now of Richmond, Va.
15. Photograph of General Joe Hooker, found May 7, 1863, by Mr. Traylor, Company I, Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.
16. Souvenir Spoon of the gunboat Arkansas, made and presented by E. V. Seutter, Jackson, Miss.
17. Portrait of Brigadier-General N. H. Harris, Mississippi Brigade. Presented by the surviving members of the brigade of Richmond, Va.
18. Carbine Belt, captured at the battle of the Wilderness by one of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, worn through the war by one of the men that fought in the Army of Northern Virginia. Presented by Mrs. Belle Fields.
19. A Poem and Confederate money framed. Presented by Mrs. Belle Fields, Mississippi.
20. "A Southern Planter," by Mrs. Susan Dabney Smedes. Presented by Mrs. Belle Fields, Mississippi.
21. State Shield and Colors of Mississippi, made and presented by Mrs. B. D. Fields.
22. Portrait of Brigadier-General Richard Griffith of Jackson, Miss. Died in Richmond, Va., of wounds received at Savage Station, Va. Presented by Mrs. Whitfield, of Richmond, Va., June 30, 1896.
23. A Memento of William Taylor Watson, eldest son of J. W. C. Watson, Confederate State Senator from Mississippi, and Catherine Davis Watson. John S. D. Watson, son of J. W. C. Watson, was born in 1845, enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, in the fall of 1861, was fatally wounded at Hanover Junction, Va., May 23, 1864, and died in Richmond, Va., five days later.
24. A Copy of the "Vicksburg Daily Citizen," of July 2, 1864, printed on wall paper. Presented by Mrs. Thomas Cullingsworth, 137 S. Fairfax street, Alexandria, Va.
25. Portrait of Frank Hume, Esq., member of Company A, Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment, Barksdale's Brigade. Presented through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
26. A Letter, dated Beauvoir, March 14, 1887, to Mr. Frank

- Hume, Washington, D. C., signed "Jefferson Davis." Presented to the museum through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
27. Watch, taken from a sergeant killed under a gun of Waterson Battery, by A. H. Mohler, during the second day's fight at Gettysburg. Mohler was killed in a charge at Chickamauga, and the watch was given the donor by one of his messmates. Presented by Mr. Hume, Washington, D. C., through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
  28. Pipe, made from a root of a cherry tree at Big Springs, Loudon county, Va., by James Wood, for J. Frank Hume, Esq., Company A, Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment. Hume was mortally wounded at Savage Station, died at Banner hospital, Richmond, June, 1862, and was buried in "Hollywood." Presented by Mr. Hume, of Washington, D. C., through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
  29. Cord and Tassel, cut from a State flag which was presented by the ladies of Wisconsin to a regiment of that State. A brigade, including this regiment, was captured at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. They surrendered to Private Wm. H. Barnett, Company A, Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment. Presented by Mr. Hume, through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
  30. A pair of epaulettes, worn by Dr. G. A. Carter, first lieutenant Company A, ——— Regiment, Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Va. Presented by Mrs. G. A. Carter and her son, S. S. Carter, through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
  31. Pill-Box, made during the war and used by Dr. Baker. Presented by Dr. Baker, Jr., through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
  32. A pair of epaulettes, worn by Brigadier-General Carnot Posey. Wounded at Bristoe Station, Va., October 15, 1863. Presented by E. Men A. Posey.
  33. Confederate Postage Stamps and case, taken from the pocket of a dead Confederate soldier. Presented by Mrs. E. F. Chestley, Richmond, Va.
  34. Horseshoe from the battlefield of Cold Harbor. Presented by Mrs. James D. Clarke, Richmond, Va.
  35. Photograph of Colonel Reynolds, of Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiment. Presented by Mrs. Drake.
  36. Fragment of Confederate Flag, taken from Capitol in Richmond, Va., upon the surrender to and occupation by the U. S. Forces, which, by authority of Provost-Marshal General Patrick, was by me cut up for mementoes of the war and peace following. Signed, A. B. Lawrence, chief quartermaster U. S. Forces. Presented by Mrs. Northern.
  37. List of wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, by Mrs. James E. Standsbery.
  38. Collection of Confederate money, framed. Presented by Mrs. James E. Standsbery.

39. One Confederate Note. Is a part of the public funds of the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered by General R. E. Lee, at Appomattox C. H., Va., and which was receipted for by me as such on account of the disbursing department of that army. Signed, A. B. Lawrence, chief quartermaster U. S. forces. Presented by Mrs. Northern.
40. Pen Engraving of General R. E. Lee's farewell address to the Southern soldiers. Presented by R. N. Northern.
41. Hat-band of the late Judson Kilpatrick, a Federal cavalry general, with history. "During the cavalry engagement at Stevensburg, Culpeper county, Va., charges and counter-charges were made through the lawn of my grandmother's home at that place. The ladies of the house took to the cellar. A battery was stationed on a hill just west of same by the Federal forces. The Confederates made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge the enemy and were in turn charged by them. The battery mentioned kept up a lively firing. My friends in the cellar had an opportunity of witnessing actual war, as a number of poor fellows were wounded on both sides in the lawn. An aunt, a Miss H. C. Rickard, and a cousin, Miss Eliza Triplett, seeing from an opening in the cellar friend and foe falling from their horses, ran out, and by main strength dragged into the cellar all who were alive, and there staunch and dressed their wounds. Not long after this General Kilpatrick passed this place with the Grant movement, and, riding to the house with this staff, inquired from the ladies who had risked their lives in humanity's cause. Miss Rickard came to the door and was saluted by the general, who was on horseback. He came, he said, to thank the ladies of this house for help extended to both friend and foe in the late cavalry fight, and to ask if he could do anything to pay them. 'General, there is nothing you can do; we only did our duty. Oh, General, you may, if you please, leave me your hat-band.' This he did very gallantly." The band was given the donor (Mr. Hume), who presented it to the museum for the Mississippi room, through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
42. Sword and Belt. Presented to the museum by Frank Hume, through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
43. Clasp, taken from belt of a Confederate soldier on the battlefield at City Point, Chalk Level. Presented to Mississippi room by R. W. Broadnax, through Mrs. E. C. Pendleton.
44. Figure Head of the steamer "Star of the West." Sent by Dr. Henry, of Greenwood, Miss., at the suggestion of J. S. B. Thompson, assistant general superintendent Southern railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

45. Poem, written by Major Jonas, of Aberdeen, Miss., on back of a Confederate note, beautifully framed. Sent by Mr. Meade, Birmingham, Ala., through Colonel Power, secretary of State, Mississippi.
46. Inkstand, made from the vertebra of a horse, picked up on battlefield. Given by Miss Sallie Tompkins.

#### COSSITT LIBRARY.

The Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn., has in it the following Mississippi pamphlets and books:

- Miss. A. & M. College Catalogues for the years 1882, 1885, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.
- Miss. A. & M. College Biennial Reports to the Mississippi Legislature for the years 1884-1885, 1886-1887, 1888-1889, 1890-1891, 1892-1893, 1894-1895, 1896-1897, 1898-1899.
- The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi: Its Origin, Object, Management and Results Discussed in a Series of Papers, by Gen. S. D. Lee. 1889. 18 pp.
- An Address on Agricultural Schools of Europe and America, and the Necessity for such Schools and Colleges in the Southern States. 28 pp. By Daniel Dennett. This address was delivered before the members of the Legislature and citizens of Jackson, Mississippi, at the State House, Feb. 4th, 1880.
- The State Grange and A. & M. College of Mississippi. Compiled from the Official Proceedings by the Secretary of the State Grange. 7 pp.
- "Let Us Enlarge the Domain of Industrial Knowledge." An address delivered by Dr. S. A. Knapp at Miss. A. & M. College, Commencement Day, June 20, 1894. 24 pp.
- Transactions of the Mississippi Horticultural Society, at the Regular Semi-annual Meeting. Held at A. & M. College, Mississippi, June 18, 1884. 32 pp.
- Letters of Hon. J. Z. George on the Legal Obligation and Indebtedness of the State to the A. & M. College, Alcorn University, and the Industrial Female Institute. The Origin and Object of the Agricultural Land Script Fund. 1887. 20 pp.
- Catalogue of the Exhibits of the State of Mississippi at the Worlds' Industrial Exposition, New Orleans, La. 1884, 1885. (51 pp.)
- Biennial Message of Gov. J. M. Stone to the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, Jan. 8, 1896.
- The Education for Mississippians. By B. M. Walker. April, 1899. 15 pp.

- The Origin and Location of the Mississippi A. & M. College. By J. M. White. (Reprint from Publications of Miss. His. Society, vol. III.)
- Territorial Growth of Mississippi. By J. M. White. (Reprint from Publications of Miss. His. Society, vol. II.)
- Inauguration of J. M. Stone as President of the Mississippi A. & M. College, May 1st, 1899. 28 pp.
- The Majesty of Law. An address delivered before the University of Mississippi, June 5, 1900. By Charlton H. Alexander. 23 pp.
- Chancellor Waddel's Inaugural Address, University of Mississippi, July 28, 1866. 28 pp.
- Historical Discourse by Chancellor Waddel. Quarterly-Centennial Anniversary of the University of Mississippi, June 25, 1873. 40 pp.
- Historical Catalogue of the University of Mississippi from Its Original Organization to 1870.
- Catalogues of the University of Mississippi for 1872 and 1873.
- Catalogue of the Officers, Alumni, and Students of the University of Mississippi, Eleventh Session, 1859-1860.
- Vol. I., No. 8. Mississippi University Magazine, October, 1876. It contains the Commencement Address at the University, June 28, 1876. By Hon. H. H. Chalmers. Subject: "The Rightfulness of Taxation for Education.—A Defense of Common Schools."
- Baccalaureate Sermon at University of Mississippi. By John D. Waddel. Subject: "Moral Courage, the Result of Christian Faith." 1869.
- "The Young Men of the New South: Their Education, Duties, and Rewards." An Address before Phi Sigma and Hermaean Societies, University of Mississippi. By Joseph W. Taylor. June 23, 1869.
- A Law for the Establishment and Government of the Common Schools of Mississippi. 1870. 20 pp.
- Proceedings of the 29th Annual Session of Mississippi State Medical Association. April, 1896.
- Journal of the Mississippi Medical Association. Vol. 3. No. 10. (Jan., 1900.)
- Early Days in Mississippi. By H. S. Fulkerson. 1885. 158 pp.
- Hand Book of the State of Mississippi—Immigration and Agriculture. By E. C. Wall. 1882. 96 pp.
- The Great River. The Egyptian, Babylonian, East Indian, and Mississippi Valleys Compared, with Mississippi River Problems. By John Smith, C. E. 1890.
- History of the Discovery and Valley of the Mississippi to 1846. In 2 Vols. By Dr. Monette.

## GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY.

There are in the Georgia Historical Society Library a number of manuscripts that relate to the Yazoo land speculations.

## GEORGIA STATE LIBRARY.

Mr. Owen, in the *Report of the Alabama History Commission*, says of this library:

"The chief value of the Georgia State Library, Atlanta, to historical students lies in the excellent and comparatively full collection of early State histories, pamphlets, laws, etc., known as 'The Mary De Renne Historical Collection.' These came by bequest from Everard De Renne in 1894. It embraces among other things, the transcript procured by the father of De Renne from the original record in England of the Colonial Acts of Georgia, 1755 to 1774, and ten printed copies of this manuscript. There are also eleven copies of the Journal of the Board of Trustees for establishing the colony of Georgia (1894, pp. 20). On the receipt of the donation, an historical room was set aside in the library for its reception, and in which were placed also all other historical books in the library."

No files of Mississippi newspapers, manuscript letters or documents are to be found in this library. It possesses, however, a few House and Senate Journals, the Session Laws, and the Supreme Court Reports of Mississippi.

## HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The following letter from William C. Lane, Librarian of the Harvard University Library, is to the point:

"I do not find that we have any manuscripts or documents, unless there may possibly be some scattered references among the Sparks manuscripts, but there cannot, I think, be anything of much importance. We have a few Mississippi newspapers, most of which came to us in the Ebeling collection. I enclose a list, but beg to explain that we have only a few scattered numbers in each of the years mentioned."

The newspapers are:

*Natchez.*

The Intelligencer. 1801.  
The Mississippi Gazette. 1801.  
Miss. Herald and Natchez City Gazette. 1803-07.  
The Constitutional Conservator. 1803.  
The Mississippi Messenger. 1807.  
The Natchez Democrat. 1869.  
Natchez Courier. 1845.

*Columbus.*

The Columbus Republic. 1865.

*Corinth.*

The New Era. 1870.

*Brookhaven.*

Home Journal and Weekly Telegraph. 1864.

*Jackson.*

The Mississippian. 1861.

Mississippi Pilot. 1868.

Mississippi State Journal. 1868.

This library also contains a valuable collection of maps, "numbering over 12,000 sheets, and over 700 bound volumes. To those have been added the collection of maps made by Francis Parkman."\*

## HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

The Howard Memorial Library, of New Orleans, presented and endowed by Miss Annie T. Howard, of London, in 1888, has taken as its special field the history of Louisiana, which in its earlier stages covered the whole of the Gulf States. Commencing with the earliest Spanish explorers it provides illustrative material from the works of the pre-Columbian geographers. It has good and early editions of Strabo, and Ptolemy, also the Wytfliet Supplement. It has the narrations, frequently in the original tongue, of Cabeza de la Vaca, LaSalle, and DeSoto. Of the early history and description of Louisiana it possesses La Page, du Pratz; many editions of Hennepin, Bossu and others too numerous to mention.

Above all, it is well furnished with material on the bibliography of the subject, so that the student, if not finding the particular matter in demand, can be shown the easiest and best way of obtaining it.

The Card Catalogue by author, title and subject, is kept constantly up to date, and affords to the student an apparatus criticus of the greatest value.

Supplementary to the collection belonging to the library are the books and maps owned by the librarian. While the former in most cases duplicate the library collection, the maps exceed in number those in the Library of Congress relating to the same territory affording materials that deserve long and careful study.

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\* *Report of the Alabama History Commission*, p. 224.

The following list of books on Mississippi is taken from the card catalogue of this library:

- Agnew, Samuel A.—Mounds in Mississippi. Smithsonian Report. 1867, pp. 404-411.
- Baldwin, Jos. G.—The Flush Times of Alabama & Mississippi. A series of sketches.
- Boyd, Andrew.—Louisiana & Mississippi Business Directory, 1870-71.
- Brown, A. G.—Speeches and Writings. pp. 261-288.
- Carpenter, M. H.—Remarks on Mississippi History—Reconstruction—in U. S. Sen. Feb. 14 and 16, 1870. Wash. 1870.
- Chateaubriand—Description du pays des Natchez. Les Natchez. pp. 431-446.
- Claiborne, J. F. H.—Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State, with biographical notices of eminent citizens. Vol. 1. Jackson, 1880.
- Cobb, Jos. B.—Mississippi Scenes; or sketches of Southern and Western life and adventure, humorous, satirical and descriptive, including the legend of the Black Creek. Phila. 1851.
- Cooper, J. G.—Forests and Trees of North America (contains popular and botanical names of Mississippi forest trees). Smithsonian Report, 1858. pp. 250-266.
- Davis, Reuben—Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians. Boston. 1890.
- History of Mississippi. De Bow's Rev. 1851 Vol. 10, pp. 188, 423, 496, 606. Vol. 11, 1851, pp. 176, 245, 569.
- Deming, C.—The Shoestring District, a political retrospect. (In his By-paths of nature and life, pp. 321-331.)
- Duval, Mary V.—Students' History of Mississippi from its earliest discoveries and settlements to the end of the year 1886.
- Duval, Mary V.—History of Mississippi and civil government, with an appendix containing the constitution of Mississippi adopted Nov. 1, 1890.
- Fulkerson, H. S.—Random Recollections of Early Days in Mississippi.
- Harper, L.—Preliminary Report on the Geology and Agriculture of the State of Mississippi.
- Hess-Warteg, E. von—Mississippi-Fahrten. Reisebilder aus dem Amerikanischen Suden (1879-1880) Leipzig. 1881.
- Hilgard, E. W.—Report on the Cotton Production of the State of Mississippi. 10th Census U. S. Vol. 5 Part I., pp. 3-164.
- Hough, Jas.—Mounds in Washington County, Miss. pp. 383-386. 1879. Smithsonian Report.
- Lowry & McCardle.—History of Mississippi from the discovery



- of the great river, by Hernando De Soto, including the earliest settlement made by the French under Iberville to the death of Jefferson Davis. Jackson. 1891.
- Lynch, Jas. D.—Bench and Bar of Mississippi.
- Mayes, Edward—History of Education in Mississippi. No. 24 U. S. Bureau of Education. Circular of Information No. 2, 1899.
- Meyers, Minnie W.—Romance and Realism of the Southern Gulf Coast.
- Morgan, A. T.—Yazoo; or, on the picket line of freedom in the South. A personal narrative.  
Memorial of the Agents of New England and Mississippi Land Co. to Congress, with a vindication of their title at law annexed.
- Pickett, A. J.—History of Alabama, and incidentally of Georgia and Mississippi, from the earliest period. Charleston. 1851. 2 vols.
- Power, Major S.—Memento Old and New Natchez 1700-1897. Ill.
- Ralph, Julian—In Sunny Mississippi. In Dixie, or Southern scenes and sketches. pp. 122-159.
- Riette, J. C.—Military Annals of Mississippi Confederates.
- Smith, J. W. C.—Antiquities of Yazoo County, Miss. Smithsonian Report. 1874. pp. 370-371.
- Wailes, B. L. C.—Report on the agriculture and geology of Mississippi; embracing a sketch of the social and natural history of the State.
- Wall, E. C.—Hand-book of the State of Mississippi. Jackson 1885.
- Wells, Jas. M.—The Chisholm Massacre; a picture of "Home Rule" in Mississippi.
- Wilkinson, R. A.—The Gulf Coast.
- Winsor, Justin.—Mississippi Basin. The struggle in America between England and France 1697-1763. Boston. 1895.
- Yellowly, J. B.—Transactions of the Mississippi Horticultural Society, at meeting held June 18, 1884, at Starkville, Miss. Jackson. 1885.
- The Gulf and Ship Island Railroad of Mississippi. Boston. 1886.
- Information respecting the practicability and utility of a fort or forts on Ship Island on the Mississippi coast. 1846. U. S. Senate Doc. (Doc. No. 476).
- Mexican Gulf Coast, on Mobile Bay and Mississippi Sound. Mobile. 1893.
- Proceedings of the 31st Annual Session of the Mississippi Press Association, May, 1896. West Point, Miss. 1896.
- Antiquities. U. S. H. Mis. Doc. No. 82. 53d Cong. 2d Sess.

- 1893-4. Vol. 10. Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. 1890-1. pp. 253-278. (Doc. No. 3238.)
- Antiquities. Stock in trade of an aboriginal lapidary. U. S. Senate Mis. Doc. (Doc. No. 1785.)
- Territory, History of—U. S. Statutes at Large. Vol. 1, p. 549. Vol. II., pp. 69-786. Vol. III., pp. 143-468.
- Territory, History of—See Abridgment Debates in Congress. Vol. 2. Also Annals of Congress.
- Historical and current catalogue of the officers and students of the University of Mississippi. 35th session with articles pertaining to the history of the institution. 1887. Univ.
- Catalogues of the University of Mississippi 1890-91, 1891-92, 1895-96, 1897-98, 1899-1900.
- Nine years of Democratic rule in Mississippi—notes on political history of the State from 1838 to present time (1847). Jackson, 1847.
- Seacoast of part of Alabama and Mississippi. Mississippi City Harbor. St. Louis Bay and Shieldsboro Harbor Grand Island Pass. U. S. House Ex. Doc. (Doc. No. 949.)
- Forest Trees. See 10th Census U. S. pp. 530-536.
- Great advantages offered for farming and manufacturing. Meridian, 1885. Map.
- Journal of the proceedings of the Convention begun at Jackson on Aug. 12, 1890, and concluded Nov. 1, 1890. Jackson. 1890.

#### IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Iowa State Historical Society, with headquarters at Iowa City, is in possession of a great mass of historical material, manuscripts, newspapers, etc., covering the Civil War period. At present the library is in more or less confusion, due to moving into new and larger quarters. Unfortunately, too, the collection of manuscripts have not been catalogued. The librarian, however, writing under date Nov. 21, 1901, says:

"You will find some things, however, which may be of interest, in 'a Soldier's Letters From the Field,' written by Capt. C. A. Lucas, of Co. D, 24th Iowa, now being published in the *Iowa Historical Record*, published by the Society. They have been running in the Record since July, 1900. Capt. Lucas was a Belgian by birth and education. A number of his letters were written from Mississippi.

"We have in our collection, a flag registered as: 'Flag of the Fourth Mississippi Regiment—captured at the battle of Corinth, by the 17th Iowa Regiment in one of the most desperate infantry charges ever made.'"

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

In the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress will be found the following manuscripts which relate to Mississippi:

- Letters—Gov. Wm. C. C. Claiborne to Jno. Pitchylinn, 1802, Aug. 22.  
 Gov. Charles de Grand-Pré to Gov. Robert Williams, April 22, 1805.  
 Gov. Charles de Grand-Pré to Gov. Robt. Williams, 1805, Nov. 30.  
 Gov. Charles de Grand-Pré to Gov. Robt. Williams, 1805, Nov. 13.  
 Wilkinson, James to Sec'y Cowles Mead, 1806, Sept. 19.  
 Wilkinson, James to Gov. David Holmes, 1812, Aug. 11.  
 Benton, Thomas to Gov. David Holmes, 1814, July 8.  
 Gov. Wm. C. C. Claiborne to Gov. David Holmes, 1814, Sept. 12.  
 Gov. Thomas Bibbs to Gov. George Poindexter, 1820, Nov. 3.  
 Robert Smith, Secretary of State of the United States to Governor David Holmes. 1810, Nov. 5 and 1810, Dec. 21.
- Miscellaneous—Mémorial of the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the Missions of Mississippi, 1683(?). (With translation in Jesuit Relations of discoveries, 1632-1672).
- Proceedings regarding the treaty with France for settlement of Louisiana, 1719-1720.
- A Description of the country and River Mississippi in North America belonging to the King of France. Clipping from De Bow's Review(?). Copy of manuscript of 1720(?).
- "A genuine account of the present state (of) the Mississippi and of the Lands on its banks from the sea to the River Yasors." [1773(?)].
- Notes on Mississippi, (compiled by Peter Force).
- Letters—Chester, Peter. Governor of West Florida. The answer of the respondent in the case of Adam Crystie *et. al. vs. Peter Chester, Gov. of the Province.* 11 p.
- Drayton, W.—An inquiry into the present state and administration of affairs in the Province of East Florida. 65-XLIII pp.
- Farmer, ———.—Journal of the Siege of Pensacola. 1781, March-June. 23 p.
- Grant, James.—Governor of East Florida. Proclamation describing conditions on which lands are granted in East Florida. 1760. (Hazard Copy).
- Gourges, Capt. Dominique de.—The recapture of Florida. 78 p. (Copy).
- Index to volumes relating to the history of Florida. 36 pp.
- Laudonniere, Capt.—The notable history of Florida situated in the Eastern Indies. 1586. 77 pp. (Copy).
- Miscellaneous—Letters from a private soldier in—to Rouen describing the French experiences in the New World. 1565. 14 pp.
- Smith, Buckingham.—Annals of Florida. 24-7 pp. (Copy).
- Toyn, Patrick.—Governor of East Florida. Proclamation of Aug. 21, 1775. (Copy).
- A Collection of Instructions, Orders and other Miscellaneous Papers relating to the several Governments belonging to the Crown of Great Britain in North America.
- Contains the following—Letter from James Oglethorpe. Georgia, Feb. 16, 1735. p. 159.
- Extract of a letter from the Governor of St. Augustine to Gov. Robert Johnson of South Carolina, April 27, 1755. p. 161.
- Letter from St. Augustine in Florida, May 13, 1735. p. 162.
- Letter from the Commander of Mobile, June 20, 1735. p. 162.
- Extract of Col. Moore's letter to the Lords Proprietors. Jan. 26, 1730. (Appalachee Expedition). p. 228.

Copy of Col. Moore's letter to Sir Nathaniel Johnson. Jan. 26, 1730.  
p. 230.

This Library also contains the following newspapers :

Aberdeen—

Mississippi Advertiser. W.  
December 21 and 28, and April 22, 1844.  
January 4, 1845—May 16, 1845.  
Monroe Democrat. W.  
April 19, 1848—March 13, 1850. 1 Vol.  
The Aberdeen Examiner. W. Democratic. Established 1866.  
July 10, 1879—January 8, 1875. 1 Vol.  
The Weekly Independent.  
January 8, 1874—May 24, 1851. 3 Vols.  
January 29, 1853—January 11, 1853. 1 Vol.  
Sunny South. W.  
January 17, 1856—December 22, 1859. 2 Vols.

Canton—

Independent Democrat. W.  
May 11—October 30, 1844. 1 Vol.

Columbus—

The Southern Argus. W.  
February 7, 1835—December 19, 1835. 1 Vol.  
March 31, 1841—December 14, 1841. 1 Vol.  
The Columbus Democrat. W.  
January 28, 1837—December 23, 1837. 1 Vol.  
January 19, 1839—July, 1841. 3 Vols.  
January 7, 1843—August 19, 1843. 1 Vol.  
March 2, 1844—December 14, 1844. 1 Vol.  
May 14, 1853—December 30, 1854. 1 Vol.  
April 26, 1856—December 4, 1856. 1 Vol.

Grand Gulf—

Weekly Grand Gulf Advertiser.  
January 18—December 20, 1839. 1 Vol. incomplete.  
Semi-Weekly Grand Gulf Advertiser.  
October 23, 1839.

Holly Springs—

Empire Democrat. W.  
March 3—December 5, 1855. 1 Vol. incomplete.  
Marshall Democrat. W.  
September 1—December 15, 1855. 1 Vol. incomplete.  
The Guard. W.  
January 3—March 14, 1843.

Houston—

Southern Patriot. W.  
January 7—July 12, 1854. 1 Vol.

Jackson—

The Daily Clarion.  
April 3 and May 5, 1866.  
May 15, 1866—October 30, 1866.  
January 3, 1867—June 1, 1867.  
November 2, 1867—December, 1867.  
The Clarion. W.  
June 6, 1867—October 31, 1867. 1 Vol.  
July 23, 1874—February 2, 1888. 6 Vols.  
Weekly Clarion-Ledger. Democratic. Established 1737.  
February 9, 1888—August 9, 1888. 1 Vol.  
January 31, 1889—December 28, 1893. 2 Vols.  
September 5, 1895—December 27, 1900 (unbound).  
Flag of the Union. W.  
November 22, 1850—December 30, 1853. 1 Vol.  
The Pearl River Gazette. W.

- February 7—July 6, 1824. 1 Vol.  
 State Journal. W.  
 January 4—December 26, 1826. 1 Vol.  
 Southern Luminary. W.  
 August 17, 1824—November 15, 1825. 2 Vols.  
 The Mississippian. W.  
 January 19, 1834—December 12, 1834. 1 Vol.  
 January 9, 1835—December 28, 1838. 4 Vols.  
 January 8, 1841—December 16, 1841. 1 Vol.  
 January 6, 1843—December 27, 1843. 1 Vol. incomplete.  
 February 21, 1844—December 25, 1844. D Vol.  
 February 12, 1845—December 20, 1850. 5 Vols.  
 Mississippian and State Gazette. W.  
 January 3, 1851—November 15, 1854. 2 Vols.  
 February 14, 1855—October 25, 1855. 1 Vol.  
 April 16, 1856—December 17, 1856. 1 Vol.  
 Semi-Weekly Mississippian.  
 July 4, 1854—November 28, 1856. 3 Vols.  
 January 5, 1858—December 28, 1860. 3 Vols.  
 November 14, 1865—November 24, 1865.  
 Tri-Weekly Mississippian.  
 July 15—August 12, 1865. 1 Vol.  
 The Daily Mississippian.  
 June 9, 1856—December 31, 1856. 1 Vol.  
 November 7, 1859—December 17, 1859.  
 January 17, 1860—December 1, 1860. 1 Vol. incomplete.  
 October 24, 1865—November 11, 1865.  
 The Sunday Mississippian.  
 The Daily Mississippian Pilot.  
 The Daily Mississippi Pilot.  
 January 14—December 31, 1871. 1 Vol.  
 Southern Reformer. W.  
 February 24, 1844—December 27, 1845. 2 Vols.  
 The Southern. W.  
 March 9, 1849—November 15, 1850. 2 Vols.  
 The Daily Mississippi Standard.  
 March 23—May 9, 1866.  
 The Jackson Daily Times.  
 May 13, 1875—May 17, 1878. 4 Vols.  
 (Formerly published at Vicksburg.)  
 The Jackson Weekly Times.  
 June 15—July 26, 1878.  
 Kosciusko.  
 The Sun. W.  
 March 18, 1854—December 23, 1854. 1 Vol.  
 February 10, 1855—December 1, 1855. 1 Vol. incomplete.  
 The Meridian Chronicle. W.  
 January 22—December 24, 1868. 1 Vol.  
 Meridian Evening Star.  
 January 1, 1898—December 1, 1900 (unbound).  
 Monticello—  
 The Pearl River Advocate and Eastern Advertiser. W.  
 May 7—November 27, 1830. 1 Vol.  
 Monticello Gazette. W.  
 February 2—June 22, 1833.  
 The Southern Journal. W.  
 May 18, 1850—July 1, 1854. 1 Vol.  
 Natchez—  
 The Daily Courier.  
 July 2, 1841—December 31, 1841. 1 Vol.  
 January 1, 1853—September 2, 1853. 1 Vol.

- The Natchez Weekly Courier.  
 April 10, 1850—December 25, 1850. 1 Vol.  
 January 8, 1851—December 31, 1851. 1 Vol.  
 Natchez Courier. S. W.  
 August 20, 1850—December 30, 1851. 2 Vols.  
 The Natchez Daily Democrat and Courier.  
 July 24, 1874—July 7, 1875. 3 Vols.  
 Continued as  
 The Daily Democrat. Democratic. Established 1865 (as W.).  
 July 8, 1875—December 31, 1900. 29 Vols.  
 Mississippi Free Trader. W.  
 January 22, 1836—December 31, 1840. 5 Vols.  
 November 1, 1843.  
 August 28, 1844—December 27, 1848. 5 Vols.  
 April 18, 1849—October 17, 1849. 1 Vol.  
 Mississippi Free Trader and Natchez Gazette. T. W.  
 January 9, 1845—July 15, 1845.  
 S. W.  
 June 6—September 22, 1849. 1 Vol.  
 Mississippi Gazette. W.  
 June 6, 1818—July 18, 1818.  
 January 1, 1820—December 16, 1820. 1 Vol.  
 January 13, 1821—December 29, 1821. 1 Vol.  
 January 1, 1823—December 27, 1823. 1 Vol.  
 January 31, 1824—December 18, 1824. 1 Vol.  
 January 8, 1825—December 10, 1825. 1 Vol.  
 January 7, 1826—December 16, 1826. 1 Vol.  
 February 27, 1830—December 29, 1832. 3 Vols.  
 February 29, 1833—August 31, 1833. 1 Vol.  
 The Natchez Gazette. S. W.  
 January 2, 1819—December 25, 1819. 1 Vol.  
 May 21, 1825—December 10, 1825. 1 Vol.  
 The Mississippi and Natchez Advertiser. W.  
 August, 1822—December 6, 1823. 2 Vols.  
 January 3, 1824—October 22, 1824. 1 Vol.  
 Natchez Newspaper and Public Advertiser. W.  
 April 26—December 6, 1826. 1 Vol.  
 Mississippian Republican and Literary Register. W.  
 February 9, 1819. August 14, 1823. 5 Vols.  
 September 17, 1823—January 28, 1824. 1 Vol.  
 Statesman and Gazette. W.  
 March 7, 1829—February 20, 1830. 2 Vols.  
 Paulding—  
 Eastern Clarion. W.  
 January 21, 1854—May 12, 1855. 2 Vols.  
 January 9, 1858—December 14, 1859. 2 Vols.  
 January 4, 1860—December 26, 1860. 1 Vol.  
 Port Gibson—  
 The Port Gibson Correspondent. W.  
 March 27, 1819—May 15, 1819.  
 July 24, 1819—May 27, 1824. 6 Vols.  
 The Port Gibson Correspondent and Mississippi General Advertiser.  
 W.  
 January 13, 1825—December 13, 1828. 4 Vols.  
 Tri-Weekly Southern Reveille.  
 August 16, 1860.  
 Ripley—  
 The Ripley Advertiser, Democratic. Established 1842. W.  
 April 12, 1855—November 27, 1856. 2 Vols.

- January 6, 1858—May 26, 1858. 1 Vol.  
 January 4, 1860—April 11, 1860. 1 Vol.  
 Vicksburg—  
 The Daily Citizen.  
 June 9, 1860.  
 July 2, 1863.  
 Vicksburg Daily Commercial.  
 March 21, 1877—December 27, 1882. 7 Vols.  
 The Vicksburg Herald. Democratic. Established 1864. D.  
 February 16, 1865—June 4, 1867. 3 Vols.  
 August 27, 1867—October 20, 1867.  
 January 1, 1898—December 31, 1900. 6 Vols.  
 Herald and Mississippian. D.  
 June 5—August 25, 1867.  
 The Republican. W.  
 May 4, 1825.  
 Vicksburg Weekly Republican.  
 January 21—December 27, 1868. 1 Vol.  
 The Vicksburg Weekly Sentinel.  
 November 5, 1839—December 31, 1839. 1 Vol.  
 April 16, 1844—March 15, 1848. 2 Vols. incomplete.  
 June 22, 1853—December 26, 1855. 3 Vols.  
 Sentinel and Expositor for the Country. W.  
 January 1, 1839—October 15, 1839. 1 Vol.  
 February 21 and March 14, 1843.  
 Vicksburg Daily Times.  
 January 1, 1873—April 26, 1875. 3 Vols.  
 Removed to Jackson, Miss. See Jackson Daily Times.  
 Daily Vicksburg Whig.  
 November 24, 1860.  
 Yazoo City—  
 The Yazoo Democrat. S. W.  
 March 31, 1849—July 31, 1850. 1 Vol.

The Library of Congress also contains the following books and pamphlets that relate to Mississippi:

- Besancon's Annual register of the State of Mississippi for the year 1838, Vol. 1. Natchez. L. A. Besancon, 1838. Map. 120°.  
 Chapman, H. P. and J. F. Battaile. Picturesque Vicksburg and the Yazoo delta. Vicksburg, Miss. Vicksburg Printing and Publishing Co. 1895. Illustrated. 8°.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H. Historical Account of Hancock County. New Orleans. Hopkins Printing office. [1876.] 8°.  
 Mississippi, as a Province, Territory and State. Vol. 1. Jackson, Miss. Power & Barksdale. 1880. Portrait. 8°.  
 Clayton, A. M. Centennial Address on the History of Marshall County. Washington, D. C., R. O. Polkinhorn. 1880. 8°.  
 Davis, Reuben. Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin and Company. 1889. Portrait. 8°.  
 Duval, Mary V. History of Mississippi and Civil Government. Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal Job Printing Co. 1892. 12°.  
 Lowry, Robert and William H. McCurdle. A History of Mississippi for Use in Schools. New York and New Orleans. University Publishing Company. 1900. Map. Illustrations. 12°.  
 Lynch, James D. Kemper County Vindicated, and a Peep at Radical Rule in Mississippi. New York. E. J. Hale & Sons. 1870. 12°.

Morgan, A. T. Yazoo; or, On the Picket Line of Freedom in the South. Washington, D. C. Published by the author. 1884. 8°.

Richardson, Lee, Jr., and Thomas D. Goodman. In and About Vicksburg. The Gibraltar Publishing Company, Vicksburg, Miss. 1890. Illustrated. 12°.

Riley, Franklin L. School History of Mississippi. Richmond, Va. R. F. Johnson Publishing Company, 1900. Illustrated. 12°.

#### LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The collections of the Louisiana Historical Society are kept at Tulane University. The Society has been very successful in its efforts to collect historical materials. All of the manuscript historical materials belonging to the State of Louisiana, not necessary for the current business of the State offices, have been placed in the custody of the Society. The most interesting of these collections in this connection are the papers of Mississippi's most honored citizen, Jefferson Davis. These were presented to the Society a few months ago by Mrs. Davis. The Commission was unable to get a calendar of these papers, but has learned from newspapers that they contain six thousand or more titles.

The following extract from the *Report of the Alabama History Commission* (pp. 227-229), relates to other parts of the collections of the Louisiana Historical Society:

#### *Manuscripts.*

Its strength in manuscripts may be indicated by the following statement:

- (1) French MSS., Mississippi Valley, 1765-1769.
- (2) La Harpe, MS., Journal Mississippi Valley, 1698-1724.
- (3) Spanish MSS., Mississippi Valley, 1765-1804.
- (4) Spanish MSS., Mississippi Valley, 1789-1802.
- (5) Spanish MSS., Mississippi Valley, 1788-1807.
- (6) Spanish MSS., Mississippi Valley, 1793-1808.
- (7) MS. Catalogue Miss. Valley.
- (8) Official French Orders, Laws, etc., Mississippi Valley, 1690-1719.
- (9) Official French Orders, Laws, etc., Mississippi Valley, 1720-1729.
- (10) Le Pere Leclercq. Etablissement de la Foy dans la Nouvelle-France. (MS. From printed book.)
- (11) Miscellaneous papers and documents. 1 package.
- (12) Margary's Manuscripts. Documents sur la Louisiane, 1697-1737. 3 vol. Folio.

This is one of the most prized treasures of the Society. It is



in the handwriting of Pierre Margry and was made by him in 1849. "It is made up of details, abstracts of reports, letters, and papers passing between Bienville and other officials and the French Government."

The matter is greatly abridged, in some cases a mere title, in others a short abstract, and in some cases complete copies. These are documents not contained in his published volumes.

(13) Notes et documents sur l'Histoire de la Louisiana. 1673-1720. Vol. I. Folio.

This is the volume collected in 1845 by Mr. Magne from the archives de La Mariene. It was carried away by Federal troops, but subsequently recovered. It is largely filled with documents copied *in extenso*, and is regarded as of great value. Vol. II. seems irrevocably lost; it covered a period from 1673 to 1826.

#### *Official Archives.*

The Society is also the express custodian of 109 volumes of miscellaneous papers, ranging over the period, 1756-1806, and consisting of notarial acts and deeds, judicial papers, wills, marriage contracts, etc. They are as yet uncatalogued, and only partial indications of their contents have been published.

#### LOUISIANA STATE LIBRARY.

Regarding Mississippi history sources in the Louisiana State Library, New Orleans, the letter below from Mrs. Albertine F. Phillips, Librarian, under the date Nov. 19, 1901, is given:

"We have no Miss. newspapers, or manuscript letters or documents of your State. The only early information regarding it is such as is contained in early Histories & Voyages of La., viz.: Darby's *Statistical & Geographical History of Louisiana*, which was published in 1817. It contains the Statistical and Geographical History of Mississippi and Alabama, with map of each. We have also a number of the first voyages to Louisiana, printed in French which include the Mississippi coast history."

#### MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Missouri Historical Society, 1600 Locust St., St. Louis, was established in 1866. It is now in possession of "many valuable old books of travel up and down the Mississippi River" and many newspapers. The library is, however, at present not well classified, and nothing can be said definitely as to its value to the worker in Mississippi history.

#### NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The New York Historical Society, 170 Second avenue, City of New York, is rich in materials bearing upon American his-

tory. Mr. Owen, in the *Report of the Alabama History Commission*, says, "Its most valuable collection for Southern students is seven volumes of copies in the original, of Spanish documents from the Archives in Madrid, bequeathed to the Society in 1871 by Buckingham Smith." A calendar of these volumes is given in the *Report of the Alabama History Commission*, pp. 256-261.

The Librarian, Mr. Robert H. Kelby, has kindly furnished from this wealth of material a list of printed volumes and other historical material, maps, etc., relating more or less directly to Mississippi. Much of this is so rare and valuable to the Southern investigators that the entire list, as prepared by him, is here given.

It reads as follows:

- The Miss. Valley. Its Physical Geography, including Sketches of the Topography, Botany, Climate, Geology. \* \* \* By J. W. Foster. 8vo. Chicago, 1869.
- Recollections of the last Ten Years, passed in occasional residences and journeyings in the Valley of the Mississippi. \* \* \* . By Timothy Flint. 8vo. Bost., 1826.
- The History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley. \* \* \* By Timothy Flint. Second ed., 2 vols. in one. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1832.
- History of the Valley of the Mississippi. By Adolphus M. Hart. 12mo. Cincinnati, 1853.
- History of the Discovery and Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi \* \* \* until the year 1846. By John W. Monette. 2 vols. 8vo. N. Y., 1848.
- Speech on the Mississippi Contested Election. Delivered in the H. of R. of the U. S. January 17, 1838. By Sargent S. Prentiss. 8vo. pp. 16. Washington, 1838.
- Grant to the Georgia-Mississippi Company. The Constitution thereof, and extracts relative to the situation, soil, climate and navigation of the Western Territory of Georgia \* \* \* . 8 vo., pp. 39. Augusta, 1795.
- History of Alabama and incidentally of Georgia and Mississippi. From the earliest period. By Albert J. Pickett. 2 Vols., 12mo. (2d ed.) Charleston, 1851.
- New England Mississippi Land Company. Memorial of the Directors of the Citizens of the State of Massachusetts. To the Honorable Members of the Senate and H. of R. of the U. S. 8vo. pp. 15. np. 2d.
- Mississippi Valley. View of the \* \* \* or the Emigrants' and Travelers' Guide to the West. 12mo. [By R. Baird.] Phila., 1832.
- Report upon the Physics and Hydraulics of the Miss. River,

- upon the Protection of the Alluvial Region against overflow, and upon the Deepening of the mouth \* \* \* . 4to. Phila., 1861. (Professional Papers of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., No. 4.)
- George Mason, the Young Backwoodsman, or Don't Give Up the Ship. A Story of the Mississippi. By the author of "Francis Berrian." [By Timothy Flint.] 12mo. Bost., 1829.
- Miss. and Atlantic Railroad. Prospectus. 8 vo., pp. 34. New York, 1852.
- Exhibit March, 1854. 8 vo., pp. 14. N. Y., 1854.
- Report to the Stockholders. April 20, 1854. 8 vo., pp. 16. St. Louis, 1854.
- Nine Years of Democratic Rule in Mississippi. Being notes upon the Political History of the State, 1838-47. 12mo. Jackson, 1847.
- History of the Upper Mississippi Valley. Containing the Geology of the Upper Mississippi and St. Louis Valleys, Explorers and Pioneers of Minnesota, Outlines of the History of Minnesota, and State Education, by N. H. Winchell, Edward D. Neill, J. Fletcher Williams, and Charles S. Bryant. 4to. Minneapolis, 1881.
- Report of the Commerce and Navigation of the Valley of the Mississippi, etc. Prepared for the use of the Chicago Convention of July 5th, 1847. 8vo. pp. 32. St. Louis, 1847.
- Life and Correspondence of John A. Quitman, Major-General U. S. A. and Governor of the State of Mississippi. By J. F. H. Claiborne. 2 vols. 8vo. N. Y., 1860.
- Miss. River Improvement Convention, Proceedings of the, held at Dubuque, Iowa, Feb. 14 and 15, 1866. 8vo. pp. 52. Dubuque, 1866.
- Miss. Hist. Soc. Administrative Circular No. 1. 8vo. pp. 16. Oxford, Miss. [1899.]
- Miss. Campaign 1862-3. Die Kriegfuhrung am Mississippi 1862-3. 8vo. pp. 241-286. Map. Berlin, 1876. (Beiheft zum Militair-Wochenblatt.)
- Miss. Blind Institute. Annual Report of the Superintendent of the. 1871. 8vo. pp. 9. Jackson, 1872.
- Miss. and Missouri Railroad Co. Speech of Gen. John A. Dix, President of the. Celebration at Iowa City, January 3, 1856. 8vo. pp. 19. New York, 1856.
- Miss. and Mexican Great Ship Canal. Connecting the Mississippi River with Lake Borgne. 8vo. pp. 15. New Orleans, 1869.
- Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale, the Mississippi Partisan. By J. F. H. Claiborne. N. Y., 1860.
- The Expeditions of Zebulon M. Pike to Headwaters of the Mississippi River \* \* \* 1805-1807. A new edition with

- a Memor. of Pike, maps, etc. By Elliott Coues. 3 vols. 8mo. New York, 1895.
- An Account of Expeditions to the Sources of the Mississippi \* \* \* 1805-'06 and '07. By Zebulon Montgomery Pike. 8mo. Maps. Phila., 1810.
- Exploratory Travels through the Western Territories of North America \* \* \* . By Zebulon Montgomery Pike. 4to. Map. London, 1811.
- The Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley. By William Henry Mulburn. 12mo. N. Y., 1860.
- Notes on the Northwest, or Valley of the Upper Mississippi. By Wm. J. A. Bradford. 12mo. N. Y., 1846.
- The Chisolm Massacre: A Picture of "Home Rule" in Mississippi. By James M. Wells. 8vo. (3rd ed.) Washington, D. C., 1878.
- Same (2nd ed.). 8vo. Washington, D. C., 1878.
- Some Considerations on the Consequences of the French Settling Colonies on the Mississippi \* \* \* . From a Gentleman of America to His Friend in London. 8vo. pp. 60. Map. London, 1720.
- Reminiscences, Sketches and Addresses Selected from My Papers During the Ministry of Forty-five Years in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. 12mo. Houston, Tex., 1874.
- School History of Mississippi for use in Public and Private Schools, by Franklin L. Riley. 8vo. Richmond, Va., 1900. (Johnson Series.)
- Memoirs of the Life of John Law of Lauriston. Including a Detailed Account of the Rise, Progress and Termination of the Mississippi System. By John Philip Wood. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1824.
- (No. 1.) Mississippi Almanac for the year 1847. 8vo. pp. (?) Columbus, Miss., 1847.
- (No. 2.) Same for 1848. 8vo. pp. 36. Columbus, 1848.
- Same No. 3 for 1849. 8vo. pp. 39. Columbus, 1849.
- Same No. 4 for 1850. 8vo. pp. 31. Columbus, 1850.
- Same No. 5 for 1851. 8vo. pp. 41. Columbus, 1851.
- The Mississippi Question Fairly Stated and the Views and Arguments of Those who Clamor for War Examined in Seven Letters \* \* \* By Camillus [William Duane]. 8vo. pp. 48. Phila., 1803.
- The River Mississippi from St. Paul to New Orleans Illustrated and Described \* \* \* With 30 River Charts and 40 Engravings. 8vo. New York.
- Principles and Practice of Embanking Lands from River Floods, as applied to "Levees" of the Mississippi. By William Hewson. 8vo. N. Y., 1860.
- The Bench and Bar of Mississippi. By James D. Lynch. 8vo. N. Y., 1881.

- The Mississippi Basin. The Struggle in America Between England and France, 1697-1763 \* \* \* By Justin Winsor. 8vo. Boston, 1895.
- Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians. By Reuben Davis. 8vo. Bost., 1889.
- Mississippi Hist. Soc. Publications (Vol. I.), 1898 (Vol. II.), 1899 (Vol. III.), 1900.
- 60 Years on the Upper Mississippi. My Life and Experiences. By L. W. McMaster. 8vo. Rock Island, Ill., 1893.
- Mississippi Baptist Preachers. By L. S. Foster. 8vo. St. Louis, Mo., 1895.
- Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley \* \* \*. 8vo. New York, 1852.
- To the Public of New York and of the United States. The Author of "The Discovery of the Sources of the Mississippi," etc., etc. 8vo. pp. N. Y., 1825. [J. C. Beltrami.]
- Statutes of the Mississippi Territory \* \* \*. 8vo. Natchez, 1816.
- Laws of the State of Mississippi Passed at Regular Session of the Mississippi Legislature held in \* \* \* Jackson, October, November and December, 1865. 8vo. Jackson, 1866.
- Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State, with Biographical Notices of Eminent Citizens. By J. F. H. Claiborne. Vol. I. 8vo. Jackson, 1880.
- History of Education in Mississippi. By Edward Mayes. (United State Bureau of Education. Circular of Information No. 2, 1899. Contributions to American Educational History, Edited by Herbert B. Adams, No. 24.) 8vo. Washington, 1899.
- A History of Mississippi from the Discovery of the Great River. by Hernando DeSoto \* \* \* to the Death of Jefferson Davis. By Robert Lowry and William H. McCardle. 8vo. Jackson, 1891.
- A History of the Jetties at the Mouth of the Mississippi River. By E. L. Corthell. 8vo. N. Y., 1880.
- Official Report of the Proceedings of the Mississippi River Improvement Convention. Held in St. Louis, Missouri, on October 26th, 27th and 28th, 1881 \* \* \* Together with a Memorial to Congress \* \* \*. 8vo. St. Louis, 1881.
- Report on the Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi, embracing a sketch of the Social and Natural History of the State. By B. L. C. Wailes. 8vo. Jackson, 1854.
- James, U. P. Various "James' River Guide."
- Report intended to illustrate a map of the Hydrographical Basin of the Upper Mississippi River, made by I. N. Nicollet, Feb. 16, 1841. (Senate Doc. (237), 26th Congress, 2d Session.) 8vo. Washington, 1843.

- Preliminary Report on the Geology and Agriculture of the State of Mississippi. By L. Harper. 8vo. Jackson, 1857.
- The Discovery of the Mississippi. A Bibliographical Account, with a fac-simile of the Map of Louis Joliet, 1674. By Appleton P. C. Griffin \* \* \*. Reprinted from the map of Amer. Hist. March and April, 1883. 4to. pp. 20. N. Y., 1887.
- Proceedings of the Mississippi State Convention held January 7th to 26th, A. D. 1861 \* \* \*. 8vo. Jackson, 1861.
- Journal of the State Convention and Ordinances and Resolutions Adopted in January, 1861, with an appendix. 8vo. Jackson, 1861.
- Same, March, 1861. 8vo. Jackson, 1861.
- Laws of the State of Mississippi Passed at a Regular Session \* \* \* held in \* \* \* Jackson, November and December, 1861, and January, 1862. 8vo. Jackson, 1862.
- Same, held in Jackson and Columbus, Dec., 1862, and Nov., 1863. 8vo. Selma, Ala., 1864.
- Same, held in Columbus, Feb. and March, 1865. 8vo. pp. 71. Meridian, 1865.
- The Statutes of the State of Mississippi of a Public and General Nature, with the Constitutions of the United States and of this State, and an appendix \* \* \*. Compiled by V. E. Howard and A. Hutchinson. 8vo. New Orleans, 1840.
- A Digest of the Laws of Mississippi, comprising all the Laws of a General Nature. Including the Act of the Session of 1829. B. T. J. Fox Alden and J. A. Van Hoesen. 8vo. N. Y., 1839.
- Norman's Chart of the Lower Mississippi River. By A. Persac. (Folded in 8vo. size.) New Orleans, 1858.
- Lloyd's Map of the Lower Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico \* \* \*. (J. T. Lloyd, Publisher.) (Folded in 8vo. size.) N. Y., 1863.
- Journal of the Proceedings and Debates in the Constitutional Convention of the State of Mississippi, August, 1865. 8vo. Jackson, 1865.
- Constitution \* \* \* as amended with the Ordinances and Resolutions adopted by the Constitutional Convention, August, 1865. 8vo. pp. 56. Jackson, 1865.
- Miss. Laws, Passed at a called session of the Miss. Legislature, held in \* \* \* Jackson, October, 1866, and January and February, 1867. 8vo. Jackson, 1867.
- Same, held in Jackson and Columbus, Dec., 1862, and Nov., 1863. 8vo. Selma, Ala., 1864.
- Same, held in \* \* \* Jackson, July, 1861. pp. 7-30-86. Jackson, 1861.
- Same, held in \* \* \* Jackson, in January, February and March, A. D. 1846. 8vo. Jackson, 1846.

- Miss. State Cases: Being Criminal Cases Decided in the High Court of Errors and Appeals and in the Supreme Court of Miss. From the June Term, 1818, to the First Monday in January, 1872, inclusive \* \* \* . By J. S. Morris. 2 vols. 8vo. Jackson, 1872.
- Kurtze Remarques über den jetzeger Zeit Welt-beruffenen Mississippis chen actien—Handel in Paris \* \* \* entworfen von P. J. M. 4to. title page. 8vo. pp. 22. Portrait. Frankfurt, 1720.
- Ausführliche Historische Geographische Beschreibung des an dem grossen Flusse Mississippi in Nord-Amerika gelegenen herzlischen Landes Louisiana \* \* \*. 8vo. Map. Leipzig, 1720.
- Another copy bound with "Kurtze Remarques \* \* \* von P. J. M. 1720.
- Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair Catalogue. 8vo. pp. 37. St. Louis, 1864.
- Miss. Valley Railroad Convention Official Proceedings, held at St. Louis, Nov. 15 and 16th, 1852, with Memorial to Congress. Also Proceedings of the North Missouri Railroad Convention held at St. Charles, Nov. 10, 1852, with Memorial to Congress. 8vo. pp. 63. St. Louis.
- Miss. Valley. Hints to Railroad Subscribers in the—8vo. pp. 12. Cincinnati, 1855.
- Kimball and James' Business Directory of the Mississippi Valley \* \* \* 1844. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1844.
- Mississ. University of—Catalogue 1872-73. 8vo. pp. 16. Oxford, Miss.
- Histoire Critique de la Découverte du Mississippi (1669-1673) D'apres les documents inidits du Ministère de la Marine. 8vo. pp. 22. Paris.
- Mississippi River. From St. Paul to New Orleans, Illustrated and Described with views and descriptions of cities connected with its trade and commerce \* \* \* 8vo. New York.
- Miss. River. Report of the Commission of U. S. Engineers appointed to report a plan for the Reclamation of the Alluvial Basin subject to Inundation. 8vo. Washington, 1875.
- Miss River. Address from the Navigation Interest to our National Legislators urging that Congress reserve the Unobstructed Navigation of the— 8vo. pp. 8. St. Louis, 1866.
- Miss. River, An Act for the Protection of the Navigation of the— and its Tributaries, and why it is needful. 8vo. pp. 7. St. Louis, 1866.
- Nine Years of Democratic Rule in Mississippi. Being Notes

- upon the Political History of the State, from the Beginning of the Year 1838 to the Present Time, 1847.
- A memorial to Congress to secure an adequate Appropriation for a Prompt and Thorough Improvement of the Mississippi River, with an appendix by Sylvester Waterhouse. (Edition, 5,000 copies.) 8vo. pp. 37. St. Louis, 1877.
- Journal of the State Convention and Ordinances and Resolutions adopted in March, 1861. 8vo. Jackson, 1861.
- Journal of the State Convention and Ordinances and Resolutions adopted in January, 1861, with an appendix. 8vo. Jackson, 1861.
- My Cave Life in Vicksburg, with Letters of Trial and Travel. By a Lady [Mrs. James M. Loughborough]. 12mo. New York, 1864.
- Handbook of the State of Mississippi. By Ely Wall, Commissioner. 8vo. pp. 100. Jackson, 1885.
- Yazoo; or, On the Picket Line of Freedom in the South. A Personal Narrative. By A. T. Morgan. 8vo. Washington, D. C., 1884.
- In and About Vicksburg. An Illustrated Guide-Book to the City of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Its History \* \* \*. 8vo. Vicksburg, 1890.
- Cavelier de la Salle de Rouen par Gabriel Gravier. 8vo. Paris, 1871.
- Centennial Address on the History of Marshall County, delivered by A. M. Clayton, at Holly Springs, Mississippi, August 12th, 1896. 8vo. pp. 32. Washington, D. C., 1880.
- Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi \* \* \* In two volumes. Illustrated. 4to. Chicago, 1891.
- Historical Account of Hancock County and the Sea Board of Mississippi, an address delivered by Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne \* \* \* July 4th, 1876. 8vo. pp. 16. New Orleans, La., [1876.]
- A Physical and Topographical Sketch of the Mississippi Territory, Lower Louisiana, and a part of West Florida. By Garrett Elliott Pendergrast. 8vo. pp. 34. Phila., 1803.
- Kemper County Vindicated and a Peep at Radical Rule in Mississippi. By James D. Lynch. 8vo. N. Y., 1879.
- Decouvertes et Etablissements de Cavelier de la Salle en Rouen dans L'Amerique du Nord. (Lacs Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan, Valles de L'Ohio et du Mississippi et Texas), Par Gabriel Gravier. 8vo. Paris, 1870.
- Nouvelle Etude sur Cavelier de la Salle \* \* \* Par Gabriel Gravier. (Extrait du Bulletin de la Societe libre d'Emulation du Commerce et de l'Industrie de la Seine-Inferieure.) 4to. pp. 61. Rouen, 1885.
- Fifty Years on the Mississippi; or, Gould's History of River Navigation. By E. W. Gould. 8vo. St. Louis, 1889.



- [2] Letter from His Excellency, David Holmes, Governor of the State of Mississippi, transmitting a copy of the Constitution and form of Government of the said State, Dec. 4, 1817. 8vo. pp. 23. Washington, 1817.
- A History of the Primitive Baptists of Mississippi \* \* \*. By Benjamin Griffin. 8vo. Jackson, 1853.
- The Delta of the Mississippi; The Physics of the River, the Control of its Floods and the Redemption of the Alluvion. By Col. Caleb G. Forschey. (From the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.) 8vo. pp. 78-111. Map. Cambridge, 1873.
- The Physics of the Gulf of Mexico and of its Chief Affluent, the Mississippi River. By Caleb G. Forschey. 8vo. pp. 42. (From the Proc. of the Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Vol. I., Nashville Meeting, Aug., 1877.) Salem, 1878.
- A Concise History of the Introduction of Protestantism into Mississippi and the Southwest. By Rev. John G. Jones. 8vo. St. Louis, 1866.
- Rozier's History of the Early Settlement of the Mississippi Valley. By Firman A. Rozier. 8vo. St. Louis, 1890.
- History of Mississippi and Civil Government \* \* \* . By Mary V. Duval. 8vo. Louisville, Ky., 1892.
- Das Mississippi Gesenke; mit besonderes Rucksicht auf Befidelungs verhältnisse betrachtet von Eduard Pelz. 8vo. pp. 58. Leipzig, 1871.
- Constitution and Other Documents in Relation to the State Historical Society of Mississippi. 8vo. pp. 15. Jackson, 1859.
- Constitution and Form of Government for the State of Mississippi. 8vo. pp. 40. Natchez, 1817.
- Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley \* \* \* with Illustrations. 8vo. pp. 80. N. Y., 1847.
- Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley \* \* \* . (First volume of the Smithsonian Contributions to knowledge.) 4to. Washington, 1848.
- Memoirs and Adventures of Capt. Matthew Phelps, formerly of Hewington, Conn. \* \* \* . Particularly in Two Voyages from Connecticut to the River Mississippi, Dec., 1773, to Oct., 1780. By Anthony Haswell. 12mo. Bennington, 1802.
- The Western Pilot \* \* \* . By Samuel Cumings. Have editions 1825, 1829, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1836, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1845, 1847, 1848, 1849.
- The Western Navigator \* \* \* . By Samuel Cumings. 2 vols. Folio. Vol. I., Charts; Vol. II., Text. Phila., 1822.

## NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This great library contains a great wealth of manuscript materials. The most important collections to investigators in the field of Southern history are the Bancroft Manuscripts and the Chalmers Papers, which are in the Lenox branch of this library.

The first of these collections is not known to contain anything that relates directly to Mississippi history. The large number of colonial manuscripts that relate to Georgia, Florida, and the Carolinas, doubtless treat also of Mississippi incidentally. Dr. J. S. Billings, of this library, furnished the Alabama History Commission with the following list of volumes which are of interest in this connection:

- "Archives Francaises-Espagne, 1768-1783, in 10 volumes, containing transcript of about 500 letters between Vergennes, Florida Blanca and others, relating to American and European public affairs, including those of Louisiana.
  - "Archives Francaises-Louisiane, 1754-1765, containing about 50 letters and documents, being the correspondence of d'Abbadie and Aubry with the French ministry, speeches to the Indians, etc.
  - "Transcript of a Description De La Bahia De Santa Maria De Galve (Antes Panzacola) De La Movilla, etc., by Siguenza y Gongora. The Description was published in Mexico, 1694.
  - "Journal des depenses de la colonie de la Nouvelle Orléans, 1766. 174 leaves. Fo."
- Among the Chalmers Papers, which fill 21 folio volumes, may be found one volume relating to West Florida, 1763-1782.

## NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

The New York State Library, Albany, was established in 1818. Mr. J. T. Jennings, a member of the present library staff, furnishes the following list of materials, which he says exhaust the resources of that library in Mississippi history:

- Afleck's Almanac, 1854.
- Darby, Geog. description of Miss., 1817.
- Gravier, J., Relation, 1700.
- Louisiana and Miss. directory, 1871.
- Meek, A. B., Romantic passages, 1857.
- New Orleans directory, Biog., 1855.
- Claiborne, J. F. H., Pine region of Miss., 1877.
- Creedy, J., Scenes in the south, 1860.

Gilman *vs.* Brown, 1817.  
 Mississippi, Gov. mess., 1858; 1872, 3, 4.  
 Miss., Centenn. of 1876. Report, 1877.  
 Nordhoff, C., The cotton states in 1875.  
 Scott, J. B., Miss. land co. claims, 1805.  
 U. S. Senate comm. on outrages in Miss., 1875.  
 Wood, J. W., Secession in Miss., 1863.  
 An accurate map of Miss. with a large portion of Louisiana & Alabama, 1845.  
 Biographical & historical memoirs of Miss., 1891.  
 Davis, R., Recollections of Miss. & Mississippians, 1889.  
 Lowry, R., & McCardle, W. H. History of Miss., 1891.  
 U. S. House. Report of committee to whom was referred a memorial praying to be admitted into the union, 1811.  
 Claiborne, Hancock co.  
 Clayton, Marshall co.  
 McMillan, Monticello.

In the *Report of the Alabama History Commission* (pp. 263-267) is to be found a list of manuscripts, the property of the New York State Library, purchased at a cost of \$800. From the list the following are here reproduced as being of probable value to Mississippi history:

1. Quebec, 13 Oct., 1700. Abstract of a letter from Mr. de Conty (Alphonse de Tonti) and de Villermont. 3 pp.
2. New Rochelle, 28 Oct., 1700. Abstract of Anon. letter. Writer has seen d'Iberville, who showed him some curios brought home from his voyage. 2 pp.
3. La Rochelle, 26 Dec., 1700. Anon. letter. News received from St. Domingo d'Iberville improves landing at Mississippi.
4. Rouen, 2 June, 1701. Anon. letter. Received letter from a friend who accompanied Bishop of Quebec on his voyage and met a missionary returning from the Miss. 2 pp.
5. Mobile, 5 March, 1702. Abstracts of a letter from Mr. de Flie. 3 pp.
6. Rochefort, 10 July, 1702. Abstract of a letter containing answers to questions put to d'Iberville. 2 pp.
7. 26 June-29 July, 1699. 3 unsigned letters relating to the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi. 3 pp.
8. 15 Oct., 1698-23 June, 1699. Brief account of d'Iberville's first voyage to Miss. by somebody on board de Chateaumarand's ship. 3 pp.
9. June, 1699. d'Iberville letter to the Minister de la Marine (printed in *Margry*), 4:116-28). 8 pp.
10. 10 Sept., 1704. Anon. letter relating to the Mississippi. 4 pp.

11. 17—? Anon. paper containing brief geographical descriptions of principal colonies in N. and S. America. 4 pp.
12. No date. 2 papers, without name or date giving general summary of early voyages and discoveries in America. 3 pp. and 4 pp.

## PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, is in possession of the following matter bearing upon Mississippi history:

- Mississippi and Louisiana Almanac, 1824.  
 Mississippi and Mississippians, etc. By Reuben Davis.  
 Mississippi Province, etc. By J. F. H. Claiborne, 1880.  
 Mississippi Bench and Bar. By Lynch, 1881.  
 Mississippi College Catalogues, 1854-55.  
 Mississippi, The Flush Times. By J. G. Baldwin. 1853.  
 Mississippi Historical Society. 1859.  
 Mississippi, History of. Picket. Charleston, 1851.  
 Mississippi Land Co., with vindication, etc. 1804.  
 Mississippi, Nine Years of Democratic Rule, 1838-47.  
 Mississippi Question Fairly Stated, etc., etc. By Camillus. 1803.  
 Mississippi Question, etc. U. S. Senate. By Wm. Duane. Phila., 1803.  
 Mississippi Question, etc. By a French Counsellor of State. Phila., 1803.  
 Mississippi Report of the Minority of the Select Committee on the Union Bank Bonds. 1842.  
 Mississippi Report Agricul. and Geolog. By Wailes. 1854.  
 Mississippi Scenes. By Jos. Cobb. 1851.  
 Mississippi Slave Question. Robt. J. Walker. 1841.  
 Mississippi Territory. Address to the People, showing the policy of dividing the Territory. Natchez, 1816.  
 Mississippi Territory. Relating to conduct of Gov. Sargent. 1801.  
 Mississippi Union Bank Report. 1840.  
 Mississippi University Catalogues, 1854, '55, '57, '58.

In the Manuscript Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania are to be found some letters from prominent Mississippians. These are chiefly letters of introduction, but a few are on Southern politics in general. The following is a partial list of the latter:

- J. F. H. Claiborne to John A. Parker, Sept. 2, 1856, in regard to Mr. Buchanan's popularity in the South.

- James Buchanan to Henry S. Foote, May 15, 1850, in regard to the Wilmot Proviso and the Missouri Compromise.  
 Henry S. Foote to Mr. Buchanan, Dec. 2, 1849, on the attitude of the Southern Whigs towards Buchanan.  
 Henry S. Foote to Mr. Buchanan, in regard to Buchanan's views on the slavery question, with Buchanan's answer, Nov. 8, 1849.  
 Henry S. Foote to Mr. Buchanan in regard to his visit to the South.

In addition to the above list of matter, which is furnished by Mr. Jno. W. Jordan, may be mentioned as belonging to this society a volume of the papers of Thomas Hutchins (1730-1789), who was Geographer General of the U. S. from 1774-1784. Mr. Hutchins was the author of *History, Narrative, and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West Florida*. He was a brother of Col. Anthony Hutchins, prominent in early Mississippi affairs.

#### PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

There are no manuscript letters or documents in the Pennsylvania University Library that bear upon Mississippi history; and of Mississippi newspapers nothing but some recent volumes or files. Mr. Owen, in the Report of the Alabama History Commission, p. 268, notes the valuable work of Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton (1837-1899) in Southern archaeology and early history and says it "is not only extensive, but of exceptional value. It is the property of the Pennsylvania University, bequeathed to it by Mr. Brinton himself. The collection is not yet catalogued."

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., has published some reports relative to the mounds in Mississippi. The following matter presented by the Secretary of that Institution is on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society:

1. The Mounds of the Mississippi Valley. By Lucien Carr. (Reprint from the Smithsonian Report for 1891.)
2. Mounds in Washington County, Mississippi.  
 The brief descriptions of these mounds were prepared from rough memoranda of surveys made by the late James Hough, of Hamilton, Ohio, and sent to the Smithsonian Institution by Mr. John M. Millikin. (Extract from the Smithsonian Report for 1879.)

3. Mounds in Mississippi. By Samuel A. Agnew, Guntown, Miss. Jan. 11, 1867.  
The brief descriptions given by Dr. Agnew are of about eighteen mounds in Northeast Mississippi. (Extract from the Smithsonian Report, 1867.)
4. The Stock-in-Trade of an Aboriginal Lapidary in Mississippi. By Charles Rau. (Reprint from the Smithsonian Report, 1877.)

## ST. LOUIS MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

The Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Mo., has in its possession a large number of Illinois and Missouri newspapers and some valuable manuscripts, all of which are described in a pamphlet of twenty-two pages, issued by the Library in 1898. Some of the newspapers reach back in time to 1808, and from 1816 on, each year is represented by one or more files—the missing papers from each file is noted in the pamphlet.

This Library has collected all books relating to Mississippi that it could collect conveniently.

While the full value of the manuscripts is not known, the entire list is here reproduced. It will be observed that several of them are from points in Mississippi.

The list is as follows:

- Barbé-Marbois, Francois, *marquis* de.—*Histoire de la Louisiane et de la cession de cette colonie faite par la France aux Etats-Unis de l'Amerique septentrionale; précédée d'un discours sur la constitution et e gouvernement des Etats-Unis...*  
2v. 9½ in. Vol. I., pp. [2]+337+33+[43]; Vol. II., ff. [145]. Many slips inserted.  
Author's manuscript of the edition of 1829.
- Benton, Thomas Hart.—*Lecture on the progress of the age; delivered before the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association, Nov. 14, 1850.*  
12½ in. 47ff.  
In Benton's handwriting.
- Bissell, Gen. Daniel.—[Letters and documents, 1800-1820, forming part of the correspondence and papers of Daniel Bissell, commandant of the U. S. military department of Missouri Territory.]  
Bound in vol. lettered *Bissell MSS.* The papers are as follows:
1. Gen. James Wilkinson, Fort Adams, 17 May, 1800; to Capt. D. Bissell, New Orleans. 3 pp.
  2. *Same*, Pittsburg, 6 May, 1805; to Col. Thomas Hunt, 1st Inf'y. 3 pp.
  3. Copy of letter (to Sec'y of War?) dated Bellefontaine, 22 Jan., 1806; unsigned. 1 p.
  4. Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, Garrison St. Louis, 13 May, 1806; to Capt. D. Bissell. 3 pp.
  5. *Same*, Bellefontaine, 11 June, 1806; to *same*. 3 pp.
  6. *Same*, St. Louis, 15 June, 1806; to *same*. 2 pp.
  7. *Same*, 28 June, 1806. Extract copied from letter to Gov. Wm. H. Harrison. Addressed to Capt. D. Bissell, Fort Massac. 2 pp.
  8. Gov. Wm. Henry Harrison, Grouseland, 8 Oct., 1806; to Capt. D. Bissell, Fort Massac. 2 pp.

9. Henry Dearborn, Sec'y of War, 13 Oct., 1806; to Col. Thomas Hunt. 1 p.
  10. Joseph Browne, St. Louis, 17 March, 1807; to *same*, Bellefontaine. 2 pp.
  11. Wm. Clark, U. S. Indian agent, St. Louis, 15 May, 1807; to *same*. 2 pp.
  12. *Same*, St. Louis, 15 May, 1807; to Sec'y of War. 1 p.
  13. Frederick Bates, St. Louis, 22 July, 1807; to Col. Thos. Hunt, Bellefontaine. 3 pp.
  14. *Same*, St. Louis, 1 Oct., 1807; to *same*. 1 p.
  15. *Same*, St. Louis, 22 Oct., 1807; to *same*. 2 pp.
  16. Col. Thos. Hunt, Bellefontaine, 23 Oct., 1807; to Frederick Bates, Act. Gov. 2 pp.
  17. Gov. Meriwether Lewis, St. Louis, 14 May, 1808; orders to Nicholas Bolivin. 3 pp.
  18. *Same*, St. Louis, 23 May, 1808; to Col. Thos. Hunt. Bellefontaine. 2 pp.
  19. *Same*, St. Louis, 26 May, 1808; to *same*. 2 pp.
  20. *Same*, St. Louis, 10 July, 1808; to *same*. 2 pp.
  21. *Same*, St. Louis, 8 Aug., 1808; to *same*. 4 pp.
  22. John Cleves Symmes, Act'g Adj't, Bellefontaine, 26 June, 1810; morning report to Lt. Col. D. Bissell, com'd. 2 pp.
  23. Gov. Wm. Henry Harrison, Vincennes, 9 Aug., 1811; to Col. D. Bissell. 4 pp.
  24. Thos. T. Crittenden, Lexington, 9 Feb., 1812; to *same*. 2 pp.
  25. General orders to militia of Ty. of Missouri, dated St. Louis, 1 March, 1813. Printed broadside; signed in autograph by Frederick Bates, Act'g Commander-in-Chief, and Will C. Carr, Aide-de-Camp.
  26. Frederick Bates, St. Louis, 11 March, 1813; to Col. D. Bissell, Bellefontaine. 1 p.
  27. Col. D. Bissell, Portage des Sioux, 21 April, 1813; to Maj. Jas. Morrison, commanding U. S. Militia on the island below Portage des Sioux. 1 p.
  28. Benjamin Howard, Florissant, 23 April, 1813; to *same*. 2 pp.
  29. E. P. Pinkney, Adj. Gen., 7 Dec., 1813; fragment of general orders; to Col. D. Bissell, Chateaugay. 1 p.
  30. Wm. Clark, Ninian Edwards, Auguste Chouteau, U. S. Commissioners to treat with the Indians, dated Portage des Sioux, 11 July, 1815; to Gen. D. Bissell, Bellefontaine. 2 pp.
  31. Andrew J. Donelson, Aide-de-Camp, Nashville, 20 Dec., 1820; to Gen. D. Bissell. 2 pp.
- Chouteau, Auguste.—Journal [in French, describing the founding and settlement of St. Louis.] 13 in. [14 pp.]  
 Unsigned, but in Col. Chouteau's handwriting. Fragment of a larger journal, though complete in itself. A translation of this document by J. Givin Brown and J. Wilmer Smith was published as an appendix to the 12th Annual Report of our Association (for 1857); also separately published with the following title:  
 "Fragment of Col. Auguste Chouteau's Narrative of the Settlement of St. Louis: a literal translation from the original French MS. in the possession of the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association. St. Louis, Geo. Knapp & Co. 1858." 8°. pp. 10.  
 Chouteau, Auguste.—[Papers and correspondence, 1787-1819.]

Bound in volume lettered "Chouteau MSS." They are as follows:

1. El Baron de Carondelet. Commission granting to Aug. Chouteau exclusive rights as trader among the Great and Little Osages; dated Nueva Orleans, 21 de Mayo de 1794. 2 pp. (Spanish.)
2. Augustine Chouteau. Memorial to the Lt. Governor of the Illi-

- nois, relative to establishing a fort among the Great Osages; dated Nueva Orleans, 18 de Mayo de 1794. Authorized by the Baron of Carondelet, dated Nueva Orleans, 21 de Mayo de 1794. 4 pp. (Spanish.)
3. *Same*. Plano de la casa fuerte que debe construirse sobre le pequena eminencia que domina la aldea de los Osages....[dated] Nueva Orleans, 18 de Mayo de 1794. 3 pp. (No drawings.)
  4. Regis Loiset, of New Orleans. Will, undated. 10 pp. (Spanish.)
  5. Manuel Perez, Nueva Orleans, 22 Agto, 1795; to Auguste Chouteau. 4 pp. (Spanish.)
  6. Martin Navarro (?), Nlle Orléans, 23 Août, 1787; to Auguste Chouteau. 2 pp. (French.)
  7. Gilberto Leonard, Treasurer of Louisiana. Receipt for 4,000 Rs. to Aug. Chouteau, Nueva Orleans, 7 de Mayo de 1796. 1 p. (Spanish.)
  8. *Same*, Certification of completion of contract for Indian presents by Aug. Chouteau, Nueva Orleans, 2 Abril de 1798. 1 p. (Spanish.)
  9. *Same*, Receipt for 4,800 Rs. to Aug. Chouteau, Nueva Orleans, 23 de Mayo, 1794. 1 p. (Spanish.)
  10. Francisco Cruzat, Lt. Governor of the Illinois. Statement relative to goods for the Indian trade, dated Sn. Luis de Ilinues (*sic*), 24 Julio, 1787. 2 pp. (Spanish.)
  11. Manuel Gayso de Lemos, Nlle Madrid, 30 Dec., 1795; to "Mons. Chouteau." 2 pp. (French.)
  12. *Same*, Natchez, 30 May, 1796; to *same*. 1 p. (French.)
  13. *Same*, Natchez, 12 de 8bre, 1796; to *same*. 2 pp. (French.)
  14. Ch. de Vilemont, 20 Dec., 1796. 2 pp. (French.)
  15. Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Nouv. Orleans, 24 Août, 1797; to M. Chouteau. 1 p. (French.)
  16. *Same*, Natchez, 4 Avril, 1797; to *same*. 2 pp. (French.)
  17. *Same*, Nouv. Orleans, 15 Août, 1797; to *same*. 1 p. (French.)
  18. *Same*, Nouv. Orleans, 10 Août, 1798; to *same*. 3 pp. (French.)
  19. *Same*, Governor of Natchez. Appointment of Aug. Chouteau to guardianship of Manuel Trudeau, Natchez, 3 de Abril, 1797. 2 pp. (Spanish.)
  20. C. de Vilemont, Aux Arkansas, 12 Janv., 1795. 2 pp. (French.)
  21. *Same*, Ft. Estevan des Arkansas, 10 Mai, '95. 3 pp. (French.)
  22. *Same*, Aux Arkansas, 9 7bre, 1795. 2 pp. (French.)
  23. *Same*, Ste. Etinne des Arkansas, 12 7bre, 1796. 2 pp. (French.)
  24. Zenon Trudeau, Côte des Allemans, 7 Oct., 1804; to Aug Chouteau. 5 pp. (French.) Recorded, District of St. Louis, 12th April, 1810.
  25. Jno. Eppes, Washington, Jan. 26, 1805; to Aug. Chouteau. 3 pp.
  26. J. Bruff, Maj. U. S. A., St. Louis, March 26, 1805; to *same*. 2 pp.
  27. Le comite des habitants de la basse Louisiane. Address to Aug. Chouteau concerning their petition to Congress. Nlle Orleans, 27 Mai, 1805. 2 pp. (French.)
  28. Lord G. Fitzgerald, Nouv. Orleans, Feb. 12 (no year); to Aug. Chouteau. 1p. (French.)
  29. Gov. William Henry Harrison, Vincennes, 21 Dec., 1804; to Aug. Chouteau. 4 pp.
  30. *Same*, Vincennes, 19 March, 1805; to *same*. 2 pp.
  31. *Same*, Vincennes, 7 April, 1805; to *same*. 1 p.
  32. *Same*, Vincennes, 20 July, 1805; to *same*. 1 p.
  33. *Same*, Grouseland, 17 Nov., 1806; to *same*. 1 p.
  34. *Same*, North Bend, 14 Nov., 1817; to *same*. 2 pp.
  35. Gen. Jas. Wilkinson, July 26, 1806; to *same*. 1 p.
  36. *Same*, Cantonment Missouri, July 20, 1806; to *same*. 1 p.
  37. James Monroe, Sec'y of War [Washington], March 11, 1815; to



Aug. Chouteau, Wm. Clarke, and Ninian Edwards, relating to treaty of peace with Great Britain and suppression of Indian hostilities. 2 pp.

38. Wm. Clark, St. Louis, Feb. 27, 1816; to Aug. Chouteau. 1 p.

39. Gen. A. Smith, Bellefontaine, 28 May, 1818; to *same*. 2 pp.

40. J. C. Calhoun, Sec'y of War [Washington], 7 March, 1818; to *same*. 1 p.

41. Lord Selkirk, London, Aug. 30, 1819; to *same* 3 pp.  
Louisiana—Legislature.

A journal of the proceedings of the legislature of the territory of Louisiana, commencing June 3, 1806, [and ending Oct. 9, 1811.] 12¼ in. [127] pp

Mostly in the handwriting of Edward Hempstead, Clerk.

#### TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Robert T. Quarles, Corresponding Secretary of the Tennessee Historical Society, Nashville, in a letter of recent date, after expressing his gratification that Mississippi had made a start in the important matter of preserving its history, says: "Tennessee has been at work since 1840, and has much to do yet." "I find it hard," he says, "to make people understand, that for the sake of posterity, they must surrender valuable family letters and old documents, but little by little they are coming to the Society."

The Tennessee Historical Society has published a list of its Manuscripts (about 1,000 titles), in the American Historical Magazine, Nashville, October, 1901, a copy of which is on file in the archives of the Mississippi Historical Society. From the published list of these manuscripts, the following titles are here reproduced as being of interest to the Mississippi investigator:

Manuscript Letters, etc., etc., in Tennessee Historical Society Library that relate to Mississippi.

Bean, Russell. Agreement entered into with James King with regard to an adventure to Natchez, June 19, 1798.

Blount, William, to Gen. Smith, Sept. 6, 1790, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State of the United States, with commission for Gen. Smith as Secretary of the territory south of the Ohio river.

Blount, William. Journal of the proceedings in and over the territory of the United States south of the Ohio river, in his executive department, from October 22, 1790, to February 6, 1796.

Blount, Gov. William. Commission to John Donelson as justice of the peace for Davidson county, in the territory south of the river Ohio, December 19, 1790.

Blount, Gov. William. Commission to Archibald Mahan as ensign of the regiment of militia in Tennessee county, in the territory south of the river Ohio, September 15, 1791.

Blount, William, to Gen. Daniel Smith, May 16, 1792, relating to a "treatise" with the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians.

Blount, William, to Gen. Smith, June 16, 1793, in regard to protecting the frontiers of the Cumberland settlements.

Blount, William. An ordinance authorizing the election of representatives in the general assembly of the territory south of the river Ohio, October 19, 1793.

Blount, William, to Gen. Daniel Smith, November 29, 1793, giving current news.

Blount, William. Proclamation appointing the fourth Monday of February, 1794, for the meeting of the legislature of and for the territory south of the river Ohio.

Blount, William, to Gen. Smith, January 19, 1794, giving his reasons for calling an early session of the legislature.

Blount, Gov. William. Message March 1, 1794, proroguing the legislature of the territory south of the river Ohio until the fourth Monday in August.

Blount, Gov. William. Official journal from September 20, 1793, to March 1, 1794.

Blount, William, to Gen. Smith, May 1, 1795, in regard to sale of negroes.

Blount, William, to Gov. Sevier, suggesting the appointment of Andrew Jackson as judge, July 6, 1798.

Blount, Gov. William, journal of. Letter of Edmund Randolph, transmitting the journal to Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State of the United States, to be presented to Congress, March 1, 1794.

Blount, Gov. William. Letter from Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State of the United States, to, in regard to Gov. Blount's journal.

Blount, Gov. Millie. Message to the legislature, September 19, 1815, transmitting resolutions of the legislature of Mississippi complimentary to Gen. Jackson and his troops.

Branch, John, Secretary of the Navy, 1830. Letters from various persons, catalogued under names of writers.

Burr, Aaron, to Gen. Jackson, asking him to take charge of his carriage, horses and driver during his "absence on a trip south." No date.

Burr, Aaron. Papers relating to his arrest.

Campbell, Col. W. B. Order No. 23, to prepare for marching orders, from Gen. Quitman, Camp Allen, near Monterey, Mexico, 1846.

Chesbrough, E. S., to J. G. M. Ramsey, Nov. 27, 1880, enclosing a very early tracing of the Mississippi river.

Chicamauga battlefield, map of, by E. C. Walthall.

Chickasaw Indians. Journal of the U. S. Commissioners appointed to treat with the Chickasaws in regard to removing them west of the Mississippi river, 1826.

Creek war. Resolutions of Mississippi legislature, 1814, recognizing the patriotism and bravery of the Tennessee troops.

Dennison, Henry, to John Hillsman, Oct. 30, 1800, giving an account of local events, marriages, murders, prices current, etc., at Natchez.

Draper, Lyman C., to various persons, in regard to his historical investigations.

Eaton, John H., to R. I. Chester, Nov. 15, 1832, in regard to survey and sale of lands of the Chickasaws.

Etheridge, Emerson, to H. S. Foote, Aug. 12, 1869. Personal letter.

Florida war. Diary kept by Major Gen. E. P. Gaines, 1836.

Foote, Henry S., pardon of, granted by President Johnson, Aug. 26, 1865.

Gaines, Edmund P. Notes of a survey from the head of the Muscle shoals on the Tennessee river to the Gin port on the Tombigby, and down that river to Oaknoscopy, 1808.

Gaines, Edmund P. Major General commanding. Account of the Florida campaign, 1836.

Garrett, W. Gen. Jackson's Creek campaign.

Gordon, John, memorial address to the commissioners treating with the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

Jackson, Andrew, to William Edwards, April 21, 1810, notice to take depositions in the Mississippi territory.

Jackson, Andrew, to Capt. Gordon, April 13, 1819, in regard to paying expenses incurred in making treaty with the Chickasaws.

Journal of Indian commissioners, 1826, with regard to removal west of the Mississippi.

King, James, agreement with Russel Bean concerning an "adventure to Natchez," 1798.

Madison, James, grants of land in Mississippi territory to Daniel Smith, 1810.

Madison, Mrs. Dolly P., to Mrs. Winston, March 10, 1828.

Map showing Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, West Florida, and Louisiana in 1778.

Map showing early lines Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, Earl Granville's property, etc., 1756.

Marcey, W. L., Secretary of War, to Gov. A. G. Brown, May 16, 1846, calling for volunteers for Mexican war.

Mississippi territory, resolutions passed by legislature of, relative to bravery of Tennessee troops, 1814.

Mound builders, paper on, by G. M. Radford.

McMinn, Gov. Joseph, message to the legislature in regard to opening a road through the Chickasaw nation, Nov. 11, 1815.

McMinn, Gov. Joseph, to Daniel Graham, Oct. 1, 1818, concerning emigrants for the west.

McMinn, Gov. Joseph, to Daniel Graham, Jan. 4, 1820, relative to the purchase of Florida.

Quitman, Gen. John A., military orders issued by.

Radford, G. M., paper on the American Indian.

Roane, Gov. Archibald, to Gen. John Sevier, transmitting as boundary commissioner, March 26, 1802.

Robertson, James, and others, field notes of surveys made in 1782.

Robertson, James, to John Davis from Chickasaw agency, 1812, as to terms made with the Chickasaws.

Robertson, James, to John Davis from Chickasaw agency, 1813, notifying him that the Chickasaws had declared war against the Creeks.

Tennessee boundary line.

Territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, official documents pertaining to.

#### TEXAS STATE LIBRARY.

The Texas State Library, Austin, has no manuscript letters or documents relating to Mississippi. In print it has the following:

1. Darby's Emigrant Guide. New York, 1818.
2. Darby's Geographical Description of Louisiana and the Southern Part of Mississippi. New York, 1817.
3. Vree de la Colone Espagnole du Mississippi. Edited by Duvallon. Paris, 1803.
4. Father Hennepin's two famous volumes on his explorations in the Mississippi Valley. Utrecht, 1698.

## WAR DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

The War Department Library, Washington, has issued a number of Catalogues of its contents. Copies of these are sent to the various depositories for U. S. Public Documents. By an examination of the same one may get some idea of how extensive is its wealth of military literature.

The titles of these catalogues as given by the Librarian are as follows:

- No. 1. Additions to War Department Library from May, 1894, to October, 1894. 30 pp.
- No. 2. Index of Periodicals, annuals, and Serials in the War Department Library. (1895.) pp. 37.
- No. 3. Index of Literature relating to Mexico in the War Department Library. (1896.) pp. 21.
- No. 4. Finding List of Military Biographies and other Personal Literature in the War Department Library. (1897.) pp. 93.
- No. 5. List of the Photographs and Photographic Negatives relating to the War for the Union, now in the War Department Library. (1897.) pp. 219.
- No. 6. Military Literature in the War Department Library relating chiefly to the Participation of the Individual States in the War for the Union. (1899.) pp. 266.
- No. 7. Military Literature in the War Department Library relating to the Campaign against Chattanooga, (etc.), Aug., 1863, to Dec., 1863. (1898.) pp. 75.

The Librarian, Mr. J. W. Cheney, writing under the date Nov. 20, 1901, says:

"In compliance with your request of November 15th, I have pleasure in coöperating to the extent of our limited resources in your efforts to obtain all possible information on the subject of Mississippi history. In our collection of non-military State history, where some of the States are represented by hundreds of bound volumes and pamphlets, this library has only three bound volumes and pamphlets on Mississippi. I send below the titles of all the publications in the library pertaining to the State. We have no manuscript letters and documents on this subject."

Adjutant General's report, 1873.

History of Education in Mississippi. Mayes.

Confederate Dead. Address of E. C. Walthall, delivered at dedication of monument at Jackson, Miss., June 3, 1891. 19 pp.

Grand Army of the Republic. (Union). Dept. of Louisiana and Mississippi Journals of annual encampments, 8th to 11th.

Grand Camp Confederate Veterans. Oration of J. A. P. Campbell at 3rd annual reunion of Jackson, Miss., July 12th, 1892. 17 pp.

Mississippi History of, from 1541 to death of Jefferson Davis. Robert Lowry and W. H. McCardle. Jackson, 1891. 4 VIII., 5-648.

Recollections of Mississippians. Reuben Davis.

My Cave Life in Vicksburg. But a Lady. 1864. 196 pp.

## WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Reuben G. Thwaites, Secretary and Superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, says in a letter, under date Nov. 22, 1901:

"Our files of Mississippi papers are quite meagre, consisting merely of a few odd numbers, chiefly of war time journals. In our Draper collection of MSS. (see *infra*), of which I enclose a printed list, probably there are several papers which bear more or less upon Mississippi history, although they are chiefly, as you will see, concerning the Old Northwest, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Pa. and Virginia, with a few scattering volumes on the mountain region of the southeast."

These MSS. number 400 large folio volumes, and are as yet but roughly indexed. A printed list of the volumes is on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

More detailed information could not be obtained without incurring an expense for which no provision had been made. The following extract from a communication written by the Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society relates to this point:

"If desired, I will place you in communication with a professional copyist, competent to make the investigation required; the fee charged by such person, will be 40 cents an hour for all time spent. The society itself make no charge, and will seek to secure you proper service. Or, should you come in person to the library, you will be granted every possible facility in your research."



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AN ACCOUNT OF MANUSCRIPTS, PAPERS,  
AND DOCUMENTS IN PUBLIC RE-  
POSITORIES WITHIN THE  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

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## SECTION I. STATE OFFICES.

BY FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

The official State Archives of Mississippi date from the beginning of the administration of Winthrop Sargent, the first Territorial Governor. A few manuscript laws of Mississippi under the first grade of Territorial government are preserved in the Claiborne Collection. (See *infra*). No detailed account of the removal of the early records to Jackson, when the capital was changed to that place, has yet been found. It is not definitely known whether the records were moved to Columbia in 1821, when that place was temporarily capital of the State. It is supposed that from about 1823 to the outbreak of the War between the States the official records were in Jackson.

With reference to this subject Judge J. A. P. Campbell, of Jackson, Miss., writes as follows:

"An act of Feb. 7, 1821, provided for the removal of the seat of government to Columbia, and I suppose the act was obeyed, and on June 29, 1822, this act was repealed by one declaring that subsequent sessions of the Legislature should be held at Jackson, and the offices of Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer were directed to be removed to Jackson by the fourth Monday of December, 1822, and the Legislature to meet in Jackson in January, 1824. It did meet there in January, 1824. There is nothing in the published acts of 1822 to show *where* they were enacted, but the Journal of the Legislature shows that the session of 1822 was held at Columbia. There is nothing in the published laws from 1824 to 1840 about the removal from the old to the new Capitol. On Feb. 1, 1828, an act required the Secretary of State to secure a place and preserve books, maps, etc., belonging to the State, and on Feb. 9, 1839, permission was given by act of the Legislature to 'Pearl Lodge No. 3, A. Y. M.' to occupy the upper department of the old Capitol, and that is all I can find as to the old Capitol. It must have been vacated by the State prior to 1839, but *when* I cannot learn, nor do I find any act of the Legislature on the subject of removal. I doubt if there was ever any formal enactment for the removal of the Archives."

In 1863 Gov. Pettus by reason of the close proximity of the enemy ordered that the Archives and the offices of the State be removed from Jackson to Meridian, thence to Enterprise, Columbus and Macon in succession. On this point Judge Campbell writes as follows:

"I have diligently searched the acts of the Legislature from 1861 to 1865 without finding any authorization of the removal of the Archives of the State from Jackson. An act in Dec., 1863, approved the re-

removal by the Clerk of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the records of that court, and compensated him for it, and there was legislation authorizing the removal of court and county records for safety from the threatening enemy, but no act or resolution for the removal of the State Archives can be found by me. The Governor was empowered by the Constitution to convoke the Legislature at another place than Jackson, but he had no constitutional authority to order removal of Archives, and, as I conclude, no statutory authority. *Inter arma silent leges*, and he may have acted without express authority."

From the following extract from a communication, written by a Mobile correspondent to the *New York Herald*, June 8, 1865, it seems that at least part of the Archives of the State of Mississippi were sent to Augusta, Georgia.

"The rebel State archives of Alabama, removed from the capital to Augusta, Ga., on the advance of General Wilson, have been discovered, and are expected to be returned to Montgomery in a day or two by the proper officers. At present they are in this city. Mr. John B. Taylor, State agent, arrived on Sunday evening from Augusta, Ga., having in his charge the archives of Alabama. It took no less than twelve six mule wagons to carry these papers and a portion of those of Mississippi. The latter were forwarded by the Red Chief No. 1 to Selma, and from thence will be sent to Jackson, the capital of that State."

It is not known upon what authority this statement was made. Neither is it known what became of these papers.

The following extract taken from Lowry and McCardle's larger *History of Mississippi*, page 355, will give some further light upon the removal of State Archives to Jackson:

"Immediately after the surrender of Lieutenant-General Taylor, commanding the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, to General Canby, commanding the United States forces in this quarter, Governor Clark convened the Legislature, in order that the State might be speedily placed in accord with the government at Washington, under the new order of things. The Legislature was summoned to meet at the capital on the 18th day of May, 1865. The offices and archives were ordered to be removed to Jackson."

Gov. Clark's proclamation issued at Meridian, Miss., May 6, 1865, contains the following sentence: "The officers of the State government will immediately return with the archives to Jackson."

The following communication, bearing the date, Jackson, Miss., Dec. 9, 1901, is of interest in this connection:

"In reply to your request to know where the records of the State of Mississippi were kept during the Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, and when they were returned to the State Capitol and where said State records can be found now, I have to inform you that my best information is that during that period some of the records were kept at Demopolis and Pickens, Alabama, and Macon and Columbus, Mississippi. They



were returned while Hon. William L. Sharkey was acting Governor and Capt. James R. Yerger was acting Secretary of State under the then provisional government. Under a joint resolution by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi authorizing the Secretary of State to have certain records filed and deposited in the archives, passed and approved March 6th, 1875, as Secretary of State I proceeded to file and deposit in the archives all of the records pertaining to the Executive Department in a room in the top story of the Capitol building immediately over the office of the Secretary of State, designed for that purpose, and it is hoped that they can be found there now.

"Very respectfully,

"JAMES HILL."

It is hoped that all of the early records of Mississippi are preserved in the several boxes of unassorted papers that are now in the corridor of the old State House in Jackson. As these papers have never been assorted nor indexed in a proper way they cannot be consulted at this time. For a number of years they were piled in a heap on the third floor of the Capitol and were generally regarded as rubbish. It cannot now be stated how many valuable documents were appropriated to private use during this period. If this collection contains all that it is supposed to contain, the State has been culpably negligent in failing to take proper precaution for its preservation. Other States would have gladly expended thousands of dollars on such valuable sources of their history. As it was felt that the great weight of the pile of so-called "rubbish" in a decaying building was a menace to the safety of some of the State officials, these documents were dumped out of the upper story of the Capitol and hauled in open carts to the penitentiary building. While this was being done a few valuable papers, among them the original warrant for the arrest of Aaron Burr, were picked up by individuals. While these papers were at the penitentiary and were supposed to be in boxes securely fastened, a gentleman, passing by an open box, extracted therefrom a commission to one of our territorial officials, bearing the signature of Thomas Jefferson. These records remained in the penitentiary building until it was torn down to make way for the erection of the new State House. They were then taken back to the old Capitol and placed in its corridor, where they now remain.

A partial list of these records was made by Lawrence W. Minor, when they were deposited in the Archives of the State under the operation of H. J. R. No. 30, approved Mr. 5, 1875.

This list was reported to James Hill, Secretary of State, in July, 1875, and is now in the office of the Secretary of State. It contains the following items:<sup>1</sup>

Correspondence between James Madison, Sec. of State, and William C. Claiborne, Gov. of Miss. Ter., and also between Charles De Grand Pre, Governor of the Ter. of Orleans, and Don Herrera, commander of Spanish troops in territory west of the U. S., in regard to capture of two American citizens charged with trespassing on Spanish ter.

Exec. Cor. 1801-'8, inclusive.

Cor. Sec. Cowles Meade, Act. Gov. 1806.

Mil. Cor. Gen. David Holmes, Commander-in-Chief, 1812 and 1813.

Bills of exchange from Gid Fitz, Esq., on Seth Pease, Esq., as boundary commissioner, dist. of La. and Orleans Ter.

Ex. Cor. 1812-'16 inc.; 1825-1841 inc. except 1828 and 1838; also for 1856, '57, '68, '69.

Ex. Communications, 1816, '26, '27, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '37.

Miscellaneous passports for slaves and others through Indian nations, by David Holmes, 1811 to 1817.

Miscellaneous returns of cotton bales in 1849.

Miscellaneous bids for distributing laws and acts of the Governor, through records of his private secretary, 1836.

Records of officers, various dates, 1848-'52.

Amnesty oaths.

Miscellaneous papers, 1855-'57.

Auditor's report, 1843.

Correspondence of Stamps, Sec. of State, 1846-'48; Woodward, 1841; Galloway, 1843; Hemingway, 1845-'46; J. W. Echols, ch. clrk. Sec. L. St., 1858; C. A. Brougher, 1863.

Correspondence of Gov. Brandon, 1829-'30.

Correspondence of Gov. Brandon, sundry dates, 1835, '39, '54.

Correspondence of Gov. Brandon, official and otherwise, 1824-'27.

Correspondence of the Adj. Gen. 1825, '26, '28, '29, '30, '31.

Appointments and receipts of assessment made to Exc. Dept. 1827-'30.

Certificates, members called session legislature, 1864.

Abstract, property returned, Confed. States, 1864.

Notes on Rev. Stat. made to Charles Lynch, 1836, by Judge Pray.

State indebtedness, 1868-'69.

Election returns, 1825, '26, '37, '44, '45, '48, '53, '57, '63, '55, '60, '61.

Census of Natchez, 1830.

Census of Winston and Tishomingo counties, 1844.

Credentials, members of H. of R., 1846.

Muster roll, First Miss. Mounted Rifles, 1861.

Recommendation of auctioneers, 1837.

Miscellaneous papers, 1855, '56, '57.

Proclamations, rewards for prisoners, '33, '39, '42.

Petitions for executive clemency, 1828, 1859.

Treasurers' reports, '44, '45, '46, '64.

Special election returns for Auditor, 1843.

Special election returns for Sec. State, 1850.

Justices' papers, mis. papers, etc.

Order allowing cotton money under act passed Dec. 9, 1863.

Election for district attorney, 3 jud. dis., 1848.

Correspondence of Gov. H. S. Foote, 1852.

Election returns, 1811, '13, '14, '15, '20, '22, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34.

Election returns, Congressional, 1853.

Election returns, militia, 1818, '19, '20, '24, '35.

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<sup>1</sup> This list was kindly copied for the commission by Mr. J. R. Taylor, of Jackson, Miss.

Election returns for president, 1836.  
 Election returns, special, for 1837.  
 Resignations, 1840.  
 Election returns, judges 7 dist., 1841, '46.  
 Letters and registrations, 1838, '39.  
 Communications, J. A. Grimball, Sec. State, 1828.  
 Miscellaneous, A. V. Johnson claiming cotton, 1867.  
 Special election returns, 1854.  
 Election of members, convention, 1861.  
 Miscellaneous correspondence, 1833, '34, '35, '57.  
 Hilgard's Geological Report, 1859.  
 Executions of 1835, '37.  
 Correspondence of Dilworth, Sec. of State, 1859.  
 Fourth police dist., poll list.  
 Communications, J. A. Grimball, 1832.  
 Miscellaneous correspondence, 1852.  
 Census of county not marked.  
 Election returns, militia officers, 1818, '19, '24, '25, '28, '29, '30, '39,  
 '31, '32.  
 Election returns, Governor, 1841.  
 Election returns, congressmen, 1826.  
 Election returns, miscellaneous, '23, '24, '25, '39, '47, '32, '33, '34.  
 Election returns, general, '29, '31, '37, '38, '43, '45, '48, '60.  
 Election returns, 1817, 1828.  
 Election returns, '40, '58.  
 Census returns, '41, '45.  
 School Commissioners' report, 1848.  
 Recommendations to the Governor, 1832.  
 Militia resignations, '30-'33 inclusive.  
 Miscellaneous papers, 1836, '37, Charles Lynch.  
 Presidential election returns, 1860.  
 Land papers.  
 Acts and treaties relative to public lands.  
 Accts. dep. surveyors, '27, '28, '29.  
 Land Matters, '61-'67 inclusive.  
 Miscellaneous land papers.  
 Expenses running boundary line between Ala. and Miss.  
 Accounts, vouchers and mem. relative to Choctaw boundary line.  
 Skeleton map, railroads finished and unfin. in U. S., prepared by order  
 of 30th cong.  
 Correspondence of Gov. Holmes.  
 Attorney General's opinion and letters to and from Gen. Coffee.  
 Letters to and from Secretary of the Treasury, 1805, '06.  
 Correspondence with Land Commissioner, 1807-'09.  
 Private claims and surveyors' accounts.  
 Original mss., Hutchinson's Code, chaps. 1 to 33 and 34 to 65.  
 Miscellaneous papers, resignations, etc.  
 Adjutant General's papers, 1841.  
 Census returns, 1830, '33, '37.  
 Receipts for public arms and executive correspondence, 1814.  
 Bonds, oaths and contracts from 1824 to 1825 inclusive.  
 Postmaster recommendation, 1865.  
 Headquarters Fourth Military Dist. papers relating to various mat-  
 ters.  
 Old letters and miscellaneous doc., 1851.  
 Original constitution of Miss. adopted Aug. 15, 1817, at Washing-  
 ton (Adams county).  
 Mss. Acts, Miss. Ter., 1799.  
 Communications between General Government and Governor.  
 Petitions to the Governor—one petition referring to the place called  
 Villa Gayosa, 1804.

- Copies, letters to Henry Dearborn, Sec. of War, 1804.
- Copies, letters to Albert Gallatin, Sec. of the Treas.
- Copies, letters to James Madison, Sec. of State.
- Correspondence between Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne and Salido, Spanish Commandant in La. concerning robberies committed by the family of "Old Masson."
- Letters to and from Gov. Claiborne, Cato West, Silas Dismore, Sam Mitchell and other individual.
- Election returns in part, 1865, 1868.
- Literary fund papers.
- Sundry papers in the name of Woodward.
- Certificates, letters, petitions, 1830-'33 inclusive.
- Census returns, 1833.
- Communications, 1816.
- Papers relating to the boundary line between Tenn. and Miss.
- Journals of the conventions with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.
- Executive Correspondence, 1836, '37.
- Engrossed bills, legislature and other papers, 1815.
- Special Orders, Maj. Gen. Ames, Fourt Mil. Dist., 1860.
- Petitions praying for the removal of disabilities for Civil War.
- Pardons filed: B. G. Humphries Gov. and Maj. Gen. Ames Commanding Military Dist. and Provisional Gov.
- Rough minutes cir. ct. Sept. term, 1827.
- Promiscuous papers.
- Engrossed bills without date.
- Acts, legislature of Miss. Ter., 1800, 1802-'11, and 1816.
- Bills acted on, 1806-'11 inclusive.
- Journal, H. of R., 1804.
- Engrossed bills, 1812, '15, '16.
- Communications, resolutions, notices, messages and proposed amendments, 1816.
- Acts, Legislature, 1819-'29 inclusive.
- Papers first ses. Gen. Assembly, 1815.
- Messages, Gov. to H. of R., 1826.
- Senate papers, 1825.
- Resolutions, 1820, '29, '36, '37; others without date.
- Original bills, reports and resolutions, Senate, 1823.
- Reports of Coms. for 1828 and several suc. years.
- Reports of John Mabery and Daniel Knight's conduct, 1831.
- Gova. message and documents, 1831.
- Acts legislature, 1830, etc.
- Proclamation of the Governor declaring that certain banks of the State had forfeited powers and privileges submitted with message, Jan., 1841.
- Amendments adopted and lost in convention of 1832.
- Testimony respecting alleged frauds committed at Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, taken by order of House of Rep., 1830.
- Pardons from Andrew Johnson awaiting claimants.
- Bills, Journals, etc., 1830-'58.
- Special message and correspondence, Col. Jefferson Davis.
- Papers relating to Planter's Bank, 1836.
- Tarpley's report of how he expended \$2000.
- Reconstruction legislation, 1868, '69.
- Mss. Constitution, 1832.
- Acceptance of railroads to issue small notes to circulate as money.
- Journal, Union Bank Com. in regular session.
- Reports of Commissioners, C. E. Hooker to S. C., Jacob Thompson to N. C., Wirt Adams to La., G. R. Fall to Ark., A. H. Handy to Md., W. Scott Featherston to Ky., in regard to a convention of the slave states in 1861.

Papers Secretary of State, 1869.  
 House Journals, 1860.  
 Senate business, called session, 1864.  
 Bills and papers, ses., 1863.  
 Representatives Joint select com. on G. & S. I. R. R.  
 Legislative papers, 1860, '63, '65, '67.  
 Papers pertaining to constitutional convention, 1865.  
 Executive communications, 1829.  
 Militia muster rolls, 1861.  
 Ordinances, convention, 1861.  
 Civil officers, various counties, 1818.  
 Journal of the legislative council, Miss. Ter., 1804.  
 Journal, H. R. Miss. Ter., 1802.  
 Census returns, 1866, from certain counties.  
 Legislative papers beginning 1802, etc.  
 Executive correspondence, 1832-'5 inclusive.

## GOVERNOR.

The early records of the Governor's office are incomplete. They are on file in the office of the Secretary of State. (See *infra*).

The records now in the Governor's office date from 1870, and consist of:

Pardons.  
 Proclamations.  
 Classification of Municipalities.  
 Records of Charters.  
 Railroad Organizations.  
 Requisitions on other States.  
 Requisitions from other States.  
 Letters and papers relating to location and establishment of Agricultural & Mechanical College and Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College.  
 Reports of Levee Boards.  
 Land Grants of the United States to I. I. & C., A. & M., and A. A. & M. Colleges.  
 Refunding of the Direct Tax by the U. S. government.  
 Official correspondence.

SECRETARY OF STATE.<sup>1</sup>

The records now on the shelves of the office of Secretary of State are as follows:

Register Militia Commissions, 1840, 1844, 1844-'7, 1853, 1858, 1860, 1861.  
 Civil commissions, 1865 to the present time.  
 Executive correspondence, 1838-1844. Govs. McNutt, Tucker, and Brown.  
 Record of Official Bonds, 1878 to the present time.  
 Records of the inaugural and other addresses, and official papers of Govs. J. L. Alcorn and R. C. Powers, 1870-'74.  
 Inaugural addresses, messages, pardons, etc., of Govs. Ames, Davis and Stone, 1874-1881.

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<sup>1</sup> The report on the records in the office of the Secretary of State was kindly prepared for the Commission by Mr. J. R. Taylor, of Jackson, Miss.

Records of Corporations, 1857-'58, and from 1882 to the present date.  
 Records of Municipalities, 1900 to the present time.  
 Records of foreign Corporations, 1900 to the present time.  
 Miscellaneous records kept in accordance with chap. 18, Acts, 1886,  
 in regard to securing railroads in disposing of property, etc.  
 Journal Constitutional Convention, 1868.  
 Election returns, 1871-1900.  
 State census, 1880.  
 Copy of the Constitution of 1890 and ordinances.  
 Original bills, accounts, vouchers, etc.  
 Correspondence of Winthrop Sargent (1 folio volume).

## AUDITOR.

Owing to the crowded condition of the office many of the older records had to be removed to other quarters to make room for those of more recent date and in more general use. Some of these are rapidly going to ruin, in fact many of them are already damaged past repair. Some of these are stored in the old library, some in a room adjoining thereto, misnamed auditor's archives; while others are piled pell-mell in the corridors, etc., and in such shape that they cannot be listed without great labor.

From 1817 to 1832 auditors were elected annually on joint ballot of the legislature. Commencing with the constitution of 1832 the auditor and all state officers were elected biennially by the people and under the constitution of 1868 State officers were elected for four years by the people, which tenure is continued by the present constitution.

The following is as complete a list of the records as can be given at this time:

Receipt Warrant Register,	Confederate Pension Records,
General Ledger,	Assessment Rolls, Real and Personal, from 1879 to 1901 (from 1852 to 1879 these are stored in the old library and corridors),
General Journal,	State Land and Levee Records from 1848 to 1900,
Individual Ledger,	Bank statements from 1892 to 1901,
Individual Journal,	Privilege License Records,
Records of State Bonds Issued and Paid for Certain Years,	Records of Non Resident Tax Pay-ers,
Records of Disbursements of Common and Chickasaw School Funds,	Sundry Vouchers,
Files and Files and Statements of Insurance Companies and Agencies,	Files of Papers <i>in re</i> Confederate Soldiers Pensions,
Receipt and Pay Warrant Registers,	Monthly and Annual Settlements of Tax Collectors,
Disbursement Ledger,	Record of County Tax Levies.
Records of Deeds up to 1892,	
Records of Land Redemptions from 1848 to 1901.	



## LAND OFFICE.

The following extract from a letter from the Land Commissioner conveys all the information that could be obtained with reference to the records in his custody:

"This office was not created until 1892,—when the Legislature consolidated or caused to be gathered into one office the various State land records, which had prior to that time been kept by the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer's office and the Swamp Land Office (1871-1890). These records contain a vast number of books. They have never been listed or indexed. The Legislature makes no appropriation for clerical assistance to the Land Commissioner and his time is fully occupied by the current work to the exclusion of a vast amount of statistical work that is of great interest and benefit to the land owners of Mississippi and to which they are entitled, but the Legislature has not been of this opinion in the past. No man could do the work without compensation, as it would require time and careful work. I am sorry, but there is nothing that I can do to aid you in the work. Would be glad, if I could."

## RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Railroad Commission of Mississippi, consisting of a President and two associates, was organized under an act approved March 11th, 1884—See Act Sect. 4, Chapter 23, Pages 31-32—as follows:

"*Be it further enacted*, That a commission is hereby created to consist of three Commissioners, whose qualifications shall be the same as the general qualifications required by law for other state officers—To be known as the Railroad Commission of the State of Mississippi, whose term of office shall be two years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and said Commissioners shall each take the oath prescribed by law for other State officers, and give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable to the State of Mississippi—with two or more good securities to be approved by the Governor for the further performance of their duties as such Commissioners and said bond shall be filed in the office of the Sect. of State and thereupon the Governor shall issue commissions accordingly."

The first three Commissioners appointed under the Act were:

Jno. M. Stone,  
W. B. Agustus,  
Wm. McWillie,  
C. C. Campbell, Sec.

This Commission was enjoined in the operation of their office in the case of the Y. & M. V. R. R. *vs.* J. M. Stone and others in 1885, and the case was carried to the State Supreme Court, (See *Miss. Reports*, Page 607), and by the Court declared

constitutional, and then carried to the Supreme Court of the U. S. and approved. See 116, *U. S. Reports*, page 347.

The following constituted the Commission in the years given:  
1886.

Wm. McWillie,  
J. F. Sessions,  
J. C. Kyle, Chairman,  
F. S. Scruggs, Clerk.

1888

Walter McLaurin,  
J. F. Sessions,  
J. C. Kyle, Chairman,  
F. S. Scruggs, Clerk.

1890

Walter McLaurin,  
J. F. Sessions,  
J. K. Askew,  
F. S. Scruggs, Clerk.

In 1891 the law was amended and the election by the people resulted in the choice of the following:

Walter McLaurin,  
J. F. Sessions,  
J. B. Askew.

F. S. Scruggs as Clerk resigned and Sidney McLaurin was appointed Clerk. In 1895 the following were elected:

Jno. D. McInnis,  
M. M. Evans,  
J. J. Evans,  
T. C. Kimbrough, Clerk.

J. J. Evans, President of the Commission died, Nov. 10th, 1899, and the Governor appointed Hon. J. C. Kincannon to fill the vacancy.

T. C. Kimbrough resigned as Clerk to take effect Sept. 1st, 1898, and Jno. A. Webb was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1899.

Jno. D. McInnis,  
A. Q. May,  
J. C. Kincannon,  
Jno A. Webb, Sec.

The salary of the Commissioners was fixed at \$2,500 each and Clerk at \$900 per annum. This salary continued until 1892, when it was fixed at \$2,000 each and Clerk at \$900 per annum.

The Commission keeps a regular docket of all cases and file of all papers pertaining to said cases. A minute book of the proceedings is kept and is on file in the office.

The Commission makes biennial reports to the Governor, copies of which are on file from its organization. The law requires that all Railroads shall make quarterly and annual reports to the Commission. Copies of these reports are on file in the office of the Railroad Commission.

#### STATE REVENUE AGENTS.

The office of State Revenue Agent was first created in 1876, and Capt. John H. Echols, of Jackson, was appointed by the Governor to fill this position. Gen. Wirt Adams was appointed by Gov. Stone in 1880 and reappointed by Gov. Lowry in 1884. In the fall of 1886, Gen. Adams resigned the office, to accept the office of Postmaster at Jackson, and his son, Wirt Adams, was appointed his successor by Gov. Lowry. In the spring of 1888, by a decision of the Supreme Court, it was held that under the acts of 1884, the law had expired by limitation, and that there was no agent, either *de facto* or *de jure*. In 1900 the office was re-established, and the Hon. Wirt Adams was appointed by Gov. Stone. In 1892 the office was adopted as a part of the law, embodied in the Code 1892 (Chapter 126) and was made elective by the people, as the other State officers. The office at the time being appointive, and it being necessary for the Governor to make the appointment and submit the same to the Senate for confirmation or rejection, Mr. Adams was again appointed by Gov. Stone to fill this position until a general election in 1895. Mr. Adams was elected at that time. In 1899 he was again elected for a term of four years, beginning January, 1900.

The collections of the office, up to and including the years 1896-1897, were \$183,000.00. During the years 1898-1899, the collections of the office amounted to \$110,000.00, and for 1900-1901, over \$1,000,000.00. This includes the collections that have been made on account of the railroad suits, but does not include anything not actually in hand.

With reference to the records of this office, Mr. Adams writes as follows:

"The records of this office consist entirely of settlements made with various officials, as well as individuals. As the data for all these settlements are taken from the records of the Auditor's Office, where these particular records are kept, they do not, therefore, constitute any records of this office. In fact, I have only a copy of those records as needed. Nearly everything in this office is in this way carried on. I keep, of course, all the figures made, in a scratch book, and of the accounts collected, I keep a blotter, and transfer to the ledger. These, therefore, are the only records of the office. I am required by law to report through the Auditor to the Legislature, and the accounts of the office are examined carefully by the committee appointed for the purpose."

#### STATE PENITENTIARY.

In 1830 a State Penitentiary was established in response to a demand for more humane modes of punishing criminals. Jackson was chosen for its location. The first penitentiary building was burned by Federal troops, May 13, 1863. It was rebuilt after the war. The Constitution of 1890 placed certain restrictions upon the leasing of convicts and provided for the purchase of State farms. After the adoption of this policy the number of convicts kept within the old penitentiary was greatly reduced. In 1900 the Legislature decided to erect a new State House on the site of the penitentiary, which has since been torn down for this purpose.

The Secretary of the Board of Control of the State Convicts writes as follows with reference to the records of the penitentiary:

"When it became necessary to break up the Office of the old Penitentiary buildings, to make room for the erection of the new Capitol building, the books and records, all except those absolutely necessary for the present use, were packed up indiscriminately and sent to Oakley, Miss., where they could be stored until the completion of our new quarters."

#### ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The office of Attorney-General was created in 1802. Its early records are very meager. Some of the opinions and official letters of the Attorneys-General and dockets of criminal and civil suits prosecuted and defended by them are kept on file in this office, though the Commission has been unable to ascertain the exact chronological limits of the records. There is also a broken number of the opinions of the Attorneys-General of the United States.

Not until since 1892 have the reports of the Attorney-General been published. For many years their opinions were kept in letter books, but the law now requires that they shall be recorded. There are no records of any opinions prior to 1900, though the present incumbent is keeping a record in which every written opinion that goes out from the office is given and indexed. There are twenty large letter file boxes of official correspondence and official matters in the office. A set of Mississippi Supreme Court reports, a copy of all the statute laws, and a copy of a few standard criminal works constitute the law library of the office. Very little attention has been given to the archives of the office heretofore.

#### STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health of the State of Mississippi was created by an Act approved February 1, 1877. The Board was organized on April 7, 1877, in the office of the Secretary of State. Present for State at large, Doctors F. W. Dancey and M. W. Compton. First Congressional district, Doctors G. M. T. Taylor, A. G. Smythe. Second district, Doctor John Wright. Third district, Doctors F. M. Hewes and S. V. D. Hill. Fourth district, Doctor P. J. McCormick. Fifth district, Doctors Robert Kells and C. A. Rice. Sixth district, Doctor P. F. Whitehead.

Dr. Robert Kells was elected President, and Dr. Wirt Johnson, Secretary.

The records and files of the office appear to be approximately complete from the date when first adopted. Statistical reports have never been kept by the Board, as there was no law authorizing or requiring it. In this, one of the most important matters of the State Board of Health has been overlooked. Publications regarding health law and general sanitary conditions have been made from time to time by the Board.

An Act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Mississippi was approved February 28, 1882, and the Board of Health of the State of Mississippi was made a Board of Censors to carry out the purpose of this act. There were two censors from each congressional district who met twice each year at different points in the State to hold the examination. The Annotated Code of 1892 changed the law so as to require the entire State Board of Health to meet on the first Tuesdays in the

months of April and October in each year for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice medicine.

Chapter 79, Section 1 of the Acts of 1898 amended Section 3246, Annotated Code, so as to read as follows: "The State Board of Health shall meet at the Capitol twice in each year at such time as may be designated by the Board for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice medicine."

Section 1, Chap. 38, of the Acts of 1894, created an executive committee of the State Board of Health to consist of three members to be appointed by the Board, clothed with all powers of the Board during the interims of the meetings.

In 1898 Section 2 amends this act so that the presence of any two members of the executive committee of the State Board of Health shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Members and officers of the present Board of Health are as follows:

President, H. A. Gant, M. D., Jackson.

Secretary, J. F. Hunter, M. D., Jackson.

#### FROM THE STATE AT LARGE.

J. F. Hunter, M. D., Jackson.

H. H. Haralson, M. D., Vicksburg.

H. A. Gant, M. D., Jackson.

S. R. Dunn, M. D., Greenville.

Wm. M. Paine, M. D., Aberdeen.

First District—W. S. Greene, M. D., Aberdeen.

Second District—P. W. Rowland, M. D., Oxford.

Third District—J. N. D. Shinkle, M. D., Friars Point.

Fourth District—C. D. Mitchell, M. D., Pontotoc.

Fifth District—H. S. Gully, M. D., Meridian.

Sixth District—B. D. Watkins, M. D., Natchez.

Seventh District—E. P. Jones, M. D., Hermanville.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. F. Hunter, M. D., Chairman.

W. S. Greene, M. D.

H. S. Gully, M. D.

The terms of the members of this Board expire with that of the Governor in January, 1903.

The following records are kept, details of which can be fur-

nished by the Secretary and Executive Officer, Dr. J. F. Hunter, Jackson, Miss.:

Register of applications for license to practice medicine through Boards of Censors from 1882 to 1892.

Register of applicants for license to practice medicine through the State Board of Health from 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

Minute book of the entire transactions of the Board since its organization, April 7, 1877, up to 1901, inclusive.

Also the meetings and acts of the executive committee of the Board containing proclamations and all other quarantine business.

Examination papers of physicians for large number of years.

Letters received since April 21, 1896, filed in cases.

Letters written, copies preserved in press books.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL.

A detailed account of the records in the office of the Adjutant General could not be obtained by the Commission. The following extract from a letter from the Hon. Wm. Henry suggests the nature and scope of the records that are in his custody:

"I cannot furnish you with anything, except a part of the roster of Mississippi soldiers in the Mexican war, nor can I guarantee that that is correct, and the roster of the soldiers of the 1st and 2nd Mississippi Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American war. The preparation of the record of the Mexican war in my possession will cause me a great deal of labor and time, which I can ill afford to spare at this time.

"The record of the Spanish-American war can be furnished you at any time you desire it, as it is already in printed form. No record of the services of the Mississippi soldiers in the war of 1861 to 1865 was turned over to me by my predecessor in office, and I understand that there is no such record about the State House."

## SECTION 2. COUNTY OFFICES.

BY JAMES M. WHITE AND FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

It was deemed advisable by the Commission to confine this part of the Report to the Territorial records of the fourteen counties which were created before the admission of the State into the Union. Among the many reasons why such a course was pursued are the following: (1) The publication of an exhaustive account of the records of all the counties would increase expenses beyond the legislative appropriation for that purpose; (2) these records deserve a more careful examination than could be given them during the limited time at the disposal of the Commission. The data pertaining to this class of records during the period of Statehood, which has been collected by the Commission will be reserved with a hope that the Legislature will make provision for the completion of the work and the publication of the results thereof.

The county records prior to 1817 are as follows:

Adams county was organized in 1799, being the first to form a county government. Its early records are at Natchez, the county seat. They are deposited in a fire proof room and under the custody of the Chancery Clerk. So far as the Commission has been able to ascertain they are complete from 1799 to 1817. Among them are a large number of Spanish records, securely bound and admirably well preserved. The probate records of the Territorial period are especially interesting. No detailed statement of this valuable collection can be given at this time.

Amite county was organized in 1809. Its early records are in the custody of the Chancery Clerk at Liberty, the county seat. Owing to the physical infirmity of this official he was unable to furnish the Commission with the desired data concerning these valuable records.

Claiborne county was organized in 1802. Mr. A. C. Wharton, of Union Church, Miss., gives the following statement concerning the early records of this county:

"They are all in the English language, though nearly all the earlier land grants were obtained from the existing Spanish government, but



the original papers seem not to have been recorded, except in translations. The earliest volume of Land Records, 'Book A,' was begun in 1802, and the series is unbroken down to the present time. There are two will-books among the records, dating from near the beginning of the last century."

Franklin county was organized in 1809. All the early records of this county were destroyed by fire in 1876.

Greene county was organized in 1811. The courthouse with all the early county records was destroyed by fire in 1874.

Hancock county was organized in 1812. The courthouse with all the early county records was destroyed by fire April 1, 1853.

Jackson county was organized in 1812. The courthouse with all the early county records was destroyed by fire in 1878.

Jefferson county was organized in 1802. Its early records are in the custody of the Chancery Clerk at Lafayette, the county seat. They constitute a mine of valuable information, as is shown by the following account which was kindly prepared by Mr. Steve D. McNair, Chancery Clerk:

"Hunston, afterward changed to Greenville, was the county site of Pickering (now Jefferson) county, until the year 1825, and the old records of this county were kept in Adams county until 1802, then removed to Greenville, and in 1826 were removed to the present county site, Fayette. The first courthouse built in Jefferson county, at Fayette, was torn down and a new courthouse erected in 1881, which was destroyed by fire 19th March, 1901, but fortunately none of the record books were destroyed by the fire.

"The oldest record book in the office of the Chancery Clerk is Book 'W' commencing on the 31st July, 1799. Among the first deeds recorded is one from Parker Carradine to John J. Carradine, of date 9th May, 1798, another is from William Carney to Arthur Carney, dated 1795. There is also a bill of sale dated Sept. 23, 1790. Another document from the Spanish government to John Rankin Wilie, dated in Louisiana, 1792. This deed is recorded in the Spanish language and bears the signature of Don Carlos Trudo, Agrimens Realy particular de la Provincia de la Louisiana, &c. This record book contains many deeds written and recorded in the Spanish, French and English languages, and contains deeds up to 1818. Book 'A' (2), another old book, contains deeds, certificates of marriage, marks and brands, plats of land sold by the Spanish and British governments from 1794 to 1804. One deed of record in Deed Book 'A,' dated 1775, begins: 'George the Third, by the grace of God,' etc. The next record dates from 1804 to 1813, and contains conveyances of land recorded in Jefferson county.

"All these old books were imported from London. The surface of the paper is rough, but the use of the 'quill' made a beautiful record. The ink, plats, penmanship in these old books are as clear and distinct as if done but yesterday. An examination of these old books is very interesting, bringing to memory the names of many who figured in olden days in Mississippi history.

"The next book, a large, well preserved book, and brings the deed of records up to the year 1826, this book is 27 inches long, and 21 inches

wide, and contains plats of the town of Fayette and Rodney, and also the original deed of conveyance of date May 21st, 1825, from Henry Platner to George Robinson, Joseph Parmerlee, Thomas Shelby, Abner Marble and David Willis, Commissioners under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Mississippi, laid off as the town of Fayette.

"The oldest wills recorded in Jefferson county are in 'Will Book A,' and are from 1800 to 1830.

"The county of Jefferson has no courthouse at present, but one under way of construction, and when completed we shall have one of the best fire proof record rooms in the State. At present the records are kept on the lower floor of the jail, a brick building, and are guarded at night by a special watchman."

Lawrence county was organized in 1814. Its records, which are in the custody of the Chancery Clerk at Monticello, contain nothing prior to 1819.

Marion county was organized in 1811. The Commission failed to get a response to its requests for information on the early records of this county.

Pike county was organized in 1816. The Chancery Clerk writes as follows:

"I cannot give you the desired information, for the reason that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1882, the courthouse of this county was completely destroyed by fire and all records up to that date were lost. To the best of my recollection, we had at that time a few books that were used by some J. P. in the year 1812, and a Marriage Record and Court Minutes of a few years later. One matter I distinctly remember is that the first suit brought on a note in this county (according to the Papers in the case), \* \* \* was dated *Oct. 18th, 1089*, \* \* \* Of course, the note was intended to have been dated 1809, though the date on it showed plainly 1089, without any sign of erasure or alteration."

Warren county was organized in 1809. The Chancery Clerk of this county writes that "during the war and afterwards, during the reconstruction period, some of our records were destroyed." Only one volume relating to the Territorial period could be found in the office of the Chancery Clerk at Vicksburg. This is a Deed Book which extends from July 2, 1811, to March 25, 1826. It contains 170 pages of deeds prior to 1818. In the office of the Circuit Clerk was found a volume of Marriage Licenses, extending from March 4, 1810, to Sept. 10, 1817. In this office was also found a Minute Book of the Superior Court, which begins with the September term, 1818, and ends in 1821.

Wayne county was organized in 1809. The Chancery and Circuit Clerk gives the following information concerning its records:

"This county had some Territorial records and Minutes of courts and some old Spanish books showing grants, &c., but they were lost

by fire in 1879. Winchester was the county site of this county till 1867. I have been clerk of this county since 1863, except about four years of the reconstruction period. I did not know how to prize these old records in those days. Col. J. J. Shannon, then a lawyer and quite a talented man, would look through those old books often. He is dead now."

Wilkinson county was organized in 1802. The Commission failed to get a response to its request for information concerning the records of this county.

#### NEWSPAPERS IN THE OFFICES OF CHANCERY CLERKS.

1. Amite County.—*Southern Herald*. (No dates given.)
2. Carroll County.—*The Democrat*, *The Conservative*, *The Carroll News*. (No dates given.)
3. Claiborne County.—*Port Gibson Correspondent*, 1842-1851.  
*Port Gibson Herald*, 1865-1901.  
—————? 1832-1833.
4. Hinds County.—*Raymond Gazette* (file perhaps complete), 1865-1901.
5. Jefferson County.—*Fayette Chronicle*, 1880-1898.
6. Marshall County.—*The Holly Springs South*, 1882-1901. 19 vols., bound.
7. Pike County.—*Summit Sentinel*, 1880-1891.  
*Magnolia Gazette*, 1880-1891.  
*McComb City Enterprise*, 1890-1891.

### SECTION 3. MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

BY JAMES M. WHITE AND FRANKLIN L. RILEY.<sup>1</sup>

On October 19, 1901, letters of inquiry were sent to the mayors of all towns and cities in Mississippi that have a population of more than 1,500, with the exception of the city of Jackson, the records of which had been worked by members of the Commission in person. The following report is based upon the replies of the officials, who have been heard from. It is to be regretted that some of our most historic cities made no report.

#### BAY ST. LOUIS.<sup>2</sup>

Among the records now in the possession of the city of Bay St. Louis, are the following:

Record of Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Bay St. Louis.

No. 1, from January, 1858, to 1877.

No. 2, from November 19, 1877, to July 9th, 1895.

No. 3, from August 3, 1895, to Oct. 5, 1901.

Auditor's Book from Oct., 1888, to Oct. 5, 1901.

License Book from Nov., 1887, to Oct. 5, 1891.

Tax Collector's Cash Book from May 14, 1883, to 1899.

Tax Collector's Cash Book from Oct. 1, 1900, to 1901.

Treasurer's Cash Book from April, 1884, to May 5, 1892.

Record City Tax Lands from March 5, 1888, to March 4, 1901.

Road Receipt Book from July 25, 1894, to July 10, 1901.

Road Receipt Book from July 15, 1898, to date.

Warrant Book Stubs from May, 1882, to 1901.

Privilege License Record—

No. 1, from June 1, 1891, to 1896.

No. 2, from May 1, 1896, to July, 1900.

No. 3, from Aug. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901.

Auditor's Receipt Book, from May 21 to Oct. 5, 1901.

Mayor's Court Docket from April, 1882, to May 26, 1900.

Mayor's Court Docket from June 1, 1890, to Feb. 28, 1891.

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<sup>1</sup>This subject was assigned to Gerard Brandon, Esq., who was a member of the Commission until his resignation in October, 1901. The work was then undertaken by two of the remaining members of the Commission, but at a date which was too late to complete it satisfactorily.—EDITOR.

<sup>2</sup>This report was made by Mr. Richard Mendes, Secretary of the City Council.

Mayor's Court Docket from April 9, 1900, Sept. 12, 1901.  
Burial Book from May 1, 1895, to August 30. Deaths—Whites,  
262; Blacks, 194.  
Registration and Poll Books, and Assessment Books.

BILOXI.<sup>3</sup>

Clerk's Office—

Municipal Minute Books, Nos. 0, 1, 2 and 3, from April, 1892,  
to Oct. 28.  
Municipal Ordinance Books, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, from April 2,  
1888, to Oct. 28, 1901.  
Auditor's Account Book, No. 1, from Jan., 1893, to Oct. 28,  
1901.  
Auditor's Bill Docket, No. 1, from Feb. 3, 1896, to Oct. 28,  
1901.  
Auditor's Warrant Book, from Feb., 1896, to Oct., 1901.  
Auditor's Receipt Warrant Book, from Jan., 1896, to Oct.,  
1901.  
Registration Book, No. 1.  
Ward Books, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Records of City Treasurer—

One Stub Book, 1896 to 1901.  
Treasurer's Ledger, 1893 to 1901.

Records of Tax Collector's Office—

Land and Personal Roll, 1896.  
Personal Roll, 1897.  
Personal Roll, 1898.  
Personal Roll, 1899.  
Land and Personal Roll, 1900.  
Personal Roll, 1901.  
Privilege License Stubs, 1896.  
Privilege License Book, May, 1897, to present time.

Records Police Justice—

Criminal Dockets, Nos. 1 and 2, from 1895 to 1901.  
Ex-Officio J. P. Dockets, Nos. 1 and 2, from 1895 to 1901.

GREENVILLE.<sup>4</sup>

The town of Greenville was incorporated some time in 1872.  
The first charter was amended in 1886. Several other amend-  
ments have been made since that time, the latest being in 1900.  
The place is not under the municipal chapter of the Code of  
1892. The records of the proceedings of the City Council are  
complete since 1886, except one book, that having been burned.

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<sup>3</sup> This report was made by Mr. O. G. Swetman, City Clerk.

<sup>4</sup> This report was prepared by Mr. J. M. Lee, City Clerk.

The Treasurer's books on file are: Privilege License stubs and stubs of all warrants drawn are on file in the City Clerk's office.

Other municipal records are the following: Death List records, Water Works books, Tax Collector's stubs, and Mayor's Docket. Records of all applications for water taps, with all reports of the city officials. The sewerage records are nearly complete.

#### HOLLY SPRINGS.<sup>5</sup>

##### Mayor's Office—

Records of the proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen from Oct. 6, 1847, to the present time.

Ordinance book from Dec., 1894, to the present time.

Mayor's Criminal Docket, from July 30, 1881, to the present time.

Maps of City and Cemetery.

The city voluntarily went under the municipal chapter Dec., 1894.

##### Treasurer's Office—

Stub books for many years back, but the information could not be obtained at the time this report was prepared.

#### JACKSON.<sup>6</sup>

The city of Jackson was founded by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1821, for the purpose of locating a permanent seat of government for the State. Its fundamental laws consist of the municipal charters and amendments, which were granted by the Legislature at the following dates: Amendments of 1840, 1848, 1852, 1856, 1860, 1861, 1865, 1871, 1874, 1890.

About the year 1892 the city voluntarily passed under the Municipal Chapter of the code of 1892. Two years later an effort was made to nullify this action. The issue was made over a case involving the rights of a certain dealer in second-hand clothing under a municipal ordinance which was in conflict with the Municipal Chapter. The Supreme Court of the State, in an opinion delivered by Judge Cooper, decided adversely to the municipal authorities, establishing the principle that a city which had surrendered its charter and passed under the Municipal Chapter could not rescind the action and restore a surrendered charter.

Most of the records of the municipality previous to 1863 were

<sup>5</sup> This report was made by Mr. C. A. McClain, City Clerk.

<sup>6</sup> This report was prepared by James M. White and Franklin L. Riley.

destroyed by the Federal forces under Gen. W. T. Sherman, as is shown by the following proclamation of the Mayor, C. H. Manship, dated Aug. 7, 1863:

"The books of the city were destroyed or carried away, viz: Minute Book, Assessment Books, etc., etc. Fortunately the Warrant Book was saved and is now in the hands of the Treasurer, but all the rest together with the map of the city and the plot of the graveyard were, I fear, lost."

This book also contains a copy of Gen. Sherman's letter promising protection to property, etc., etc.

The following records are now in the possession of the city officials:

Clerk's Office—

Records of proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (Aug., 1863, to July, 1868).

Book A, Records of Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (Aug., 1868, to Jan., 1872).

Book B, Records of Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (Jan., 1872, to Dec., 1877).

Book C, Records of the Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (Jan., 1878, to Aug., 1883).

Book D, Records of Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Alderman (Sept., 1883, to June, 1888).

Book E, Records of Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (July, 1888, to March, 1893).

Book F, Records of Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (April, 1893, to Oct., 1895).

Book G, Records of Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (Nov., 1895, to Aug., 1898).

Book H, Records of Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (Aug., 1898, to Jan., 1901).

Book I, Records of Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen (Jan., 1901, to the present time).

1. Treasurer's Stub Book from Oct., 1899, to Oct., 1900.

2. Treasurer's Stub Book from Oct., 1900, to July, 1901.

1. Privilege License Book from 1877 to July, 1901.

2. Privilege License Book from July, 1901, to the present time.

1. Treasurer's Book from 1888 to 1892.

2. Treasurer's Book from 1893 to 1897.

3. Disbursement Receipts, etc.

1. Charters and Revised Ordinances by Oliver Clifton (1874), containing charter of 1840 and list of city officers since 1854.

2. Charters and revised Ordinances, by J. B. Harris (1890).

Tax Receipt Books complete from — to the present time.

Burial Book (White) from 1872 to the present time.  
 Burial Book (Colored) from 1872 to the present time.  
 Daniel's Map of the City (1875).  
 Blue print of the Cemetery.

Mayor's Office—

1. Criminal Docket, Police Justice, 1890 to 1893 (W. R. Harper, Justice).
  2. Criminal Docket, Police Justice, July 7, '93, to Apr. 13, '96 (A. G. Lewis, Mayor).
  3. Criminal Docket, Police Justice, Apr. 14, '96, to Jan. 22, '99 (A. G. Lewis and Ramsey Wharton, Mayors).
  4. Criminal Docket, Police Justice, Jan. 22, '99, to 1901 (Ramsey Wharton and W. H. Hemingway, Mayors).
  5. Criminal Docket, Police Justice, Jan., 1901, to the present time (William Hemingway, Mayor).
- Register of Arrests, Jan. 22, 1901, to the present time.  
 Register of Police, Jan., 1900, to the present time.  
 Manuscript Index (20 pages) to all Ordinances passed since 1890, giving the page of the Minute Book, the date of passage and the title of Ordinances, topically arranged, by the Mayor (William Hemingway).

Engineer's Office—

Record of Plumbing Applications and Permits, Jan. 2, 1901, to the present time.  
 Files of Daily Reports of Sanitary Inspector.  
 Smith's Map of Jackson (1852).  
 Maps and Charts showing grades of streets, sewage surveys, etc.

#### MERIDIAN.<sup>7</sup>

Meridian, Miss., was incorporated in 1860. The several acts of incorporation were consolidated and amended on March 5, 1872. Since then the charter has been amended on the following dates: Apr. 4, 1874; Mar. 5, 1875; Jan. 23, 1882; Mar. 16, 1886; Feb. 25, 1888; Mar. 3, 1888. There have been a number of minor amendments to the original charter since 1888.

The municipal records are as follows:

Clerk's Office—

1. Records of Board of Aldermen from Dec. 5, 1868, to Apr. 28, 1882.
2. Records of the Board of Aldermen from May 2, 1882, to Apr. 29, 1890.
3. Records of the Board of Aldermen from May 6, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1898.

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<sup>7</sup> This report was prepared by Hon. E. E. Spinks, Mayor.



4. Records of the Board of Aldermen from Jan. 1, 1899, to the present time.
1. Records of the Councilmen from May, 1885, to Sept. 21, 1892.
2. Records of the Councilmen from Oct. 6, 1892, to Dec. 26, 1898.
3. Records of the Councilmen from Jan., 1899, to the present time.

Records of Joint Boards from July 31, 1893, to Nov., 1901.

Warrant Books. Series A and B—12,000 each series. Warrant Register Nos. 1 and 2, containing a record of all warrants.

Monthly Statement Books, 1 and 2 to this date.

All the ledgers and other books to verify the above.

Treasurer's Books from 1890 to the present date.

Privilege License Books from 1890 to the present date.

Police Arrest Dockets Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, to the present date.

Mayor's Dockets embrace several books prior to 1893, but some of them are mutilated and out of order. The following books of this class are well preserved:

1. Extending from Jan., 1893, to Feb. 27, 1897.
  2. Extending from Mar., 1897, to Dec. 31, 1898.
  3. Extending from Jan., 1899, to May 20, 1900.
  4. Extending from May 21, 1900, to Apr. 4, 1901.
  5. Extending from Apr. 5, 1901, to the present time.
- Engineer's office contains a book of sewerage connections:
1. City Map. By Hamilton.
  1. City Map. By Brandon.
  1. Sewerage Map. By S. M. Gray.

#### NATCHEZ.<sup>8</sup>

This city was incorporated April 4, 1803, by an act of the Legislature.

The present charter was amended and all acts reduced to one act, Jan. 29, 1877. There have been some minor amendments since. The only one of note makes all subordinate officers elective by the voters at large for two years, whereas in 1896 and prior to that they were elected annually by the Board of Aldermen and Mayor. The city is not under the Municipal Chapter of the code of '92, but under its old charter.

The following records are in the City Clerks' office:

Complete Minutes of the Board from its first meeting to the present time.

Ordinance Books A, B, C, properly indexed.

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<sup>8</sup> This report was prepared by Mr. Thos. R. Quarterman, City Clerk.

Treasurer's Stub Books.

Treasurer's Account Book.

Full record of Deaths and Interments since 1854.

Files of the Weekly and Daily Papers for many years back, except the years during the occupation by the Federals.

No record of building permits or plumbing.

Maps and charts showing grades of streets and old original surveys of streets, alleys, and lanes.

Several official maps of city.

Police records are all kept in Station House.

The ordinances of this city have not been codified since 1854.

#### VICKSBURG.

The municipal records of the City of Vicksburg are as follows:

Minutes of the proceedings of the Mayor and Aldermen from 1860 to the present time.

Stub Warrant books for the past twenty years.

Stub privilege license books for the same period.

Treasurer's cash books for the past twenty years.

Ordinance books for the past thirty years.

Police Court records for the past several years.

Appropriation book from January 1, 1901, to the present time.

Minutes of the proceedings of the School Trustees from the date of their organization to the present time.

Stub tax receipt books for the past twenty years.

Contract book for the past twenty years.

Bond book for the past twenty years.

Set double-entry books for the past twenty-five years.

Writ record book for the past fifteen years.

Profile book for the past twenty years.

Records of lots in City Cemetery for the past thirty years.

#### WESSON.\*

The city of Wesson was incorporated about the year 1866. All the records were destroyed by fire in June, 1885. The existing records are as follows:

Mayor's Office—

Mayor's Criminal Docket, from June, 1885, to the present time.

Records of proceedings of Mayor and Aldermen, June, 1885, to the present time.

Treasurer's Stub Book from June, 1885, to the present time.

Privilege License Book from June, 1885, to the present time.

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\* This report was made by Mr. T. A. Garner, Mayor.

Treasurer's Book from June, 1885, to the present time.

Records of all ordinances passed since 1896, giving page of Minute Book, the date of passage and title of ordinance.

The following Mayors have been elected since 1885:

D. G. Patterson, Mayor, 1885 to 1889.

T. D. Day, Mayor, 1889 to 1897.

H. M. Buckley, Mayor, 1897 to 1901.

T. A. Garner, Mayor, 1901 to the present time.

About the year 1892 the city voluntarily passed under the Municipal Chapter of the code of 1892.

## SECTION 4. FEDERAL OFFICES.

BY FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

### LAND OFFICE.<sup>1</sup>

Prior to the War between the States, Mississippi was divided into six land districts, viz: The Paulding district, the Columbus district, the Washington district, the Grenada district, the Jackson district, and the Chickasaw district. At the beginning of the War there was an office in each of these districts, with the exception of the Chickasaw district, the same being at Paulding, Columbus, Washington, Grenada, and Jackson. After the War all these offices were consolidated into one, the Jackson office, their records being removed to that place. The consolidation was made in 1869 and the first Receiver was C. L. C. Cass, whose commission began April 21, 1869. Charles W. Loomis had the honor of being the first Register of the consolidated office. The Receivers since Mr. Cass have been as follows: Robert J. Alcorn from July, 1876, to August, 1880; A. H. Kimball from Aug., 1880, to May 3, 1883; John T. Hull from May 3, 1883, to Sept. 30, 1885; Wallace McLaurin from Sept. 30, 1885, to Sept. 30, 1889; George C. McKee from Sept. 30, 1889, to Oct. 18, 1890; Mrs. A. H. McKee from Oct. 18, 1890, to July 1, 1893; R. W. Banks from July 1, 1893, to Dec. 4, 1897; Geo. Edward Matthews from Dec. 4, 1897, to the present time. The Registers succeeding Mr. Loomis have been as follows: R. C. Kerr, who began his term of office Feb. 26, 1873; Jas. D. Stewart, Sept. 7, 1885; R. C. Kerr, Oct. 9, 1889; Henry Kernagan, Aug. 18, 1891; Robert E. Wilson, April 23, 1893; James Hill, Nov. 17, 1897.

As a matter of convenience the land records may be divided into two general classes, obsolete or uncurrent, and current. The former class embraces those which are rarely used in the daily transactions of the business of the office; while the latter class embraces those which are of constant use and reference.

The obsolete class is to be found in the record room, set

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<sup>1</sup>The report on the land records was kindly prepared by Mr. Edgar Spinks, Clerk, U. S. Land Office, Jackson, Miss.

apart for the deposit and filing of uncurrent records and those which have to be referred to but rarely. On the upper shelves of the north side of this room may be found a conglomeration of small papers, unclassified and in many instances unlabeled. This large number of loose papers consists of application for entries under the old system of land laws, Forfeited Land Stock, letters received, including those from the War Department when the office was under that branch of the Government, also many others from the General Land Office after it was placed under the Department of the Interior and before a system of filing letters and decisions had been inaugurated. Besides these there are many other papers that cannot be named until they have been searched through and through. On this same side of the room is to be found a collection of letters from the General Land Office bound by years beginning with 1880 and extending to 1890. This is the first step towards a systematic filing of the Commissioner's and the Secretary of the Interior's letters and decisions in this office.

Perhaps the most ancient as well as the most interesting record to be found here is a small collection of grants by the English government and the Spanish government. The oldest one that I examined was made in 1775 by King George of England. This is one of those old indentures, prolix in language, executed in the old style of pen work on genuine parchment, and is to this day beautiful and well preserved, as are all the others after a lapse of 125 years.

There are also over 70,000 patents from the United States government on file in this room. They are arranged by districts, and numerically in each district. This numerical arrangement coincides with the chronological arrangement also. These patents bear the signatures of Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, and succeeding Presidents. There are to be found 20 old plats not now in use and over 150 volumes of old records comprising ledgers, journals, records of correspondence, Receivers accounts of various kinds, written evidence of claims under grants made by the English, Spanish and French governments in their respective languages, abstracts of warrants or orders of survey issued by the Spanish government for the district of Natchez, record of the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners established by act of Congress reg-

ulating grants in the Territory of Mississippi, and many other kinds of records formerly in use in the old offices.

The current records are to be found in the office proper, and are systematically arranged mostly by numbers and according to the township and range of the lands. There are no lists of names and any particular record is located by reference to the number of the township and range of the land in question. These records comprise 25 volumes of township plats and over 75 volumes of tract books with about 200 volumes of other miscellaneous records made up of daily registers of entries (original homestead, final homestead, and cash entries), daily registers of receipts on the different kinds of entries, Receiver's monthly and quarterly accounts, both official and unofficial, records of warrant and script locations, and press copies of official correspondence of the office. There are a large number of patents on file for delivery, files and records of contested cases and decisions of this office relative thereto, files of rejected applications to make entries, over 6,000 letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office filed numerically, Departmental decisions, etc.

The chronological scope of these records extends from 1803 to the present time with an interruption during the Civil War and immediately thereafter. As has been indicated in the case of the original grant by King George, they run back to 1775. There are other documents that bear dates between this date and 1803, though they are not continuous, but fragmentary.

It is interesting to note the different courses pursued by different land officers when the State seceded from the Union. Some gave the State of Mississippi credit for the funds in their hands belonging to the United States, and proceeded to do business for the State. Others proceeded with their official duties as if nothing had happened. Lands were sold and entries were made on the records, which, of course, were cancelled by the Department when it took charge of the offices after the war. In one case a Register protested against being interfered with by the State government, a copy of which protest is now found on the daily register of that date.

## UNITED STATES COURTS.

No responses were received to the requests for information which were sent to the deputy clerks of the Federal Courts at Vicksburg, Biloxi, and Aberdeen.

*Jackson.*<sup>2</sup>

A limited examination of the old record books in the office of the Clerk of the Federal courts at Jackson, Miss., shows that there is a complete record of the proceedings of those courts commencing with the April Term of the District Court held in the city of Natchez in the year 1824. At that time it appears that Hon. Peter Randolph was the District Judge, William Burns, Clerk, and John H. Norton, Marshal. The records of the Circuit Court show that at a term of the court held in the city of Natchez in 1838, Judge John McKinley and Judge George Adams were Circuit Judges at that time. William Burns was Clerk of the Circuit Court and Wm. M. Gwin, U. S. Marshal. All the records of these courts from the above dates, if not earlier to the present time are thought to be in the Federal building at Jackson. A careful investigation of these old records would doubtless furnish data for a very interesting history of the civil and criminal litigation in our State up to the present time.

*Meridian.*<sup>3</sup>

The courts—Circuit and District—for this division were established under an act of Congress, approved July 18, 1894 (*Supplement to Revised Statutes U. S.*, Vol. 2, page 202). The first term of the courts under that act was held in March, 1895. The court records in Meridian are as follows:

One Minute Book, containing a record of the proceedings of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern Division of the Southern District of Miss., from March, 1895, to the present time.

One Court Docket containing entry of cases—law and equity—tried or otherwise disposed of from the first term of the court.

One General Docket for law cases from May, 1897.

One General Docket for equity cases from March, 1895.

One motion docket.

One Order Book for vacation orders.

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<sup>2</sup> This part of the report was kindly prepared by Mr. L. B. Mosely, clerk of the U. S. Courts, Jackson, Miss.

<sup>3</sup> The account of the Federal Court records in Meridian was kindly prepared by Mr. S. B. Watts, Deputy Clerk.

One Bankruptcy General Docket containing entries of every step taken in this office in bankruptcy cases from January, 1899, to date.

One Bankruptcy Minute Book containing entries of orders of the District Court in bankruptcy cases in this court from January, 1899, to date.

The records of the District Court for this division (criminal) except of bankruptcy matters are kept in the office of the Clerk of the Court for the Southern District of Mississippi at Jackson, Miss.

*Oxford.*

The United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi was established by an act of Congress passed in 1838. The time appointed by law for holding the first term, Dec. 3, 1838, having come before a judge had been appointed, the court met from day to day for four days when it was adjourned by the Marshal, to meet June 3, 1839. No judge having arrived by the time of the second date appointed for holding the court, it was adjourned by the Marshal to meet again on June 10, 1839. By that time Samuel J. Gholson, the newly appointed judge, and Samuel F. Butterworth, District Attorney, having arrived at the place appointed, the first term of the Federal Court for this district was then held at Pontotoc, Mississippi. Subsequent terms of the same court were held at the same place until after the outbreak of the War between the States. During this war the Confederate courts for this district were held successively at Pontotoc, Holly Springs, and Columbus. Upon the return of peace, in 1866, the Federal Court was moved from Pontotoc to Oxford. In June, 1882, the Northern District was divided into an Eastern and Western Division, Aberdeen being chosen as the place for holding the courts for the former division and Oxford retained as the place for holding the courts of the latter division.

Judge Gholson's term of office extended from 1839 to December, 1860. Judge Alexander M. Clayton was judge of the Confederate Courts of this district from 1860 to 1865. After the surrender Robert A. Hill was appointed Federal judge of this district. His term of office extended from May, 1866, to August, 1891. Judge H. C. Niles, the present incumbent, was appointed in September, 1891.

As the different local land offices in North Mississippi were



abolished from time to time their records were placed in the custody of the Clerk of the District Court at Pontotoc. In 1866 they were moved from Pontotoc to Oxford, and two years later were again moved to Jackson where they still remain.

The most important criminal cases that have ever come before this court are the so called Kuklux cases. Among the most important civil cases are the following: Jacob Thompson *et al. vs.* Memphis, Selma, and Brunswick Ry. Co., (1885-1889); Thomas Watson *vs.* B. H. Evers *et al.* (1885-1891), involving about 500,000 acres of delta and pine lands; Illinois Central Railroad *et al. vs.* Mississippi Railroad; N. O. J. and G. N. R. R. Company *et al.* (1876-1877).

The following records may be found in the Federal building at Oxford:

Minute Book of the Confederate States of America, Aug. '61-Apr. '65. This record occupies sixty-one pages. The first page of this interesting document reads in part as follows: "The Confederate States of America. District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern Division of the District of Mississippi. Court met pursuant to the appointment of the Hon. Alexander M. Clayton, judge thereof, and in pursuance of an act of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America, entitled 'An act to establish the Judicial Courts of the Confederate States of America.' Approved March 16, 1861, and the detailed acts amendatory thereof: Present the Hon. Alex. M. Clayton, Judge thereof; W. H. H. Tison, Marshal; and R. W. Edmonston, Clerk."

Chancery Court Docket, beginning June '67 and ending Dec., '84 (1 vol.).

Court Docket—Issue Cases, beginning Dec., '57, and ending Dec., '88 (3 volumes).

Court Docket—Criminal Cases, beginning Dec., '58, and ending June, '87.

Court Docket—Criminal Cases, beginning Dec., '58, and extending to June, '87 (4 volumes).

Motion Docket, beginning June, '39, and extending to June, '90 (2 volumes).

Marshall's Execution Docket—Civil Cases, beginning Jan., '71, and extending to June, '96 (3 volumes).

Clerk's Execution (U. S. Cases), beginning Dec., '58, and extending to the present time (2 volumes).

Marshal's Execution Docket, beginning June, '67 and extending to July, '96 (5 volumes).

Marshal's Docket—Criminal Cases, beginning Jan., '71, and extending to July, '96 (8 volumes).

Execution Docket—Common Law and Equity, beginning Dec., '71, and extending to Dec., '77 (1 volume).

General Dockets in Bankruptcy Cases, beginning with case number 1, which bears the date of July 9, 1867, and extending to 1878.

General Docket in Bankruptcy Cases, beginning in 1898 and extending to the present time.

Solicitor's Docket, beginning Dec., '78, and extending to Feb., '88 (4 volumes).

Bar Docket—Chancery, bearing the date of June, '71 (7 pages, 1 case).

Subpoena and Witness Certificate Docket, beginning with Dec., '57, and extending to June, '75 (1 volume).

Judgment Docket and Index.

United States Docket.

Bar Docket, beginning Dec., '58, and extending to June, '82 (1 volume).

Court Docket—Equity Cases, beginning June, '85, and extending to March, '88 (1 volume).

Marshal's Docket—Bankruptcy Cases, beginning Aug., '67, and extending to March, '78.

Clerk's Execution Docket, beginning Aug., '45, and extending to Aug., '46 (1 volume).

United States Execution Docket—Criminal Cases, beginning Dec., '71, and extending to June, '78 (1 volume).

Minute Book—Common Law and Chancery, beginning June, '53-June, '66 (1 volume).

Minute Book—Common Law, beginning Dec., '38, and extending to June, '52 (2 volumes).

Minute Books, extending from June, '66, to the present time (9 volumes).

Books of Discharge.

Miscellaneous Orders.

Register's Minutes of Bankruptcy, beginning Aug., '67, and extending to Jan., '77 (1 volume).

Internal Revenue Record, beginning Jan., '71, and extending to Sept., '71 (1 volume).

Orders in Chancery, beginning June, '45, and extending to Dec., '88 (2 volumes).

Summons and Subpoena Cases, beginning June, '71, and extending to June, '82 (1 volume).

Final Records (United States Cases), beginning with '38 and extending to the present time (9 volumes).

Final Records—Equity Cases, volumes II. and III.

General Docket (United States Cases), extending from June, '71, to the present time (7 volumes).

Index—Chancery Cases.

Index—Common Law.

Index—United States Cases.

Index—Bankruptcy Cases.

Official Letters received by the Marshal from Dec., '70 (10 books).

Miscellaneous Collections—Documentary Records, etc. (unclassified).

Letter Book of United States Marshal, beginning June, '80, and extending to July, '90.

Correspondence of George M. Buchanan, relating to the erection of the Federal building at Oxford, Miss.

Circuit Court Jurisdiction was taken from the District Court by an Act of Congress, Jan. 25, 1889, being transferred to a Circuit Court which was established by the same act. The records in the office of the Clerk of the District Court are as follows:

Minute Book, extending from 1889 to the present time (2 volumes).

Motion Docket, extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

General Docket in Chancery, extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

General Docket in Common Law, extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Orders in Chancery, extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Execution Docket, extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Final Records (Common Law, extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Final Records (Chancery), extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Court Docket (United States Cases), extending from 1889 to Dec., 1893 (1 volume).

Court Docket (Chancery Cases), extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Court Docket (Common Law Cases), extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Index (Common Law Cases), extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Index (Chancery Cases), extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Index (United States Cases), extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

The following records are preserved in the office of the District Attorney:

Judgment Rolls, extending from 1889 to the present time (1 volume).

Witness Register (1 volume, 1901).

Register of Complaints (2 volumes).

Criminal Dockets (24 volumes).

Civil Dockets.

Assignment Dockets.

Testimony Books.

Official Letter Books (Departmental and non-departmental).

Departmental.

Non-Departmental.

Files of all Official Letters received and carbon copies of all official letters written.

## SECTION 5. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

## SECTION 6. CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

These two topics were assigned to Bishop Charles B. Galloway. The pressure of other duties would not permit him to systematize into a report the many valuable facts he has collected since his connection with the Historical Commission.—EDITOR.

## SECTION 7. PROFESSIONAL, LITERARY AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

BY JAMES M. WHITE.

### MISSISSIPPI STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.<sup>1</sup>

This association was organized on Dec. 15, 1856, and its next meeting was held on April 20, 1869.

The object of the organization is to advance knowledge upon all the subjects connected with the healing art, the elevation of character and the protection of the proper rights and interests of those engaged in the practice of medicine, and the study of the means calculated to render the medical profession most useful to the public and subservient to the greatest interests of humanity.

The names of its founders were: Dr. W. Y. Gadberry, of Benton; Dr. M. S. Craft, of Jackson, Dr. S. C. Farrar, Jackson; Dr. A. B. Cabaniss, Jackson; Dr. H. Posey, Brandon; Dr. C. B. Galloway, Kosciusko, with perhaps others whose names can not now be ascertained.

The names of its first officers were: Dr. W. Y. Gadberry, President, and Dr. M. S. Craft, Jackson, Recording Secretary.

The present officers are: Dr. J. M. Buchanan, Meridian, President; Dr. C. D. Mitchell, Pontotoc, 1st Vice-President; Dr. Anthony Miller, Panthur Burn, 2nd Vice-President; Dr. C. H. Trotter, Winona, Recording Secretary; Dr. B. L. Cully, Jackson, Assistant Secretary; Dr. D. S. Humphreys, Greenwood, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. J. F. Hunter, Jackson, Treasurer.

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<sup>1</sup>This report was prepared by C. H. Trotter, M. D., Secretary, Winona, Miss.

The title of the publications of this organization is *The Transactions of the Mississippi State Medical Association*, which are published annually. The titles of the valuable manuscripts of this organization are too numerous to mention in this connection. They extend over a large number of years. There is probably a complete file of the annual reports. The minutes of the different meetings of the members have been preserved, and also the minutes of the meetings of the officers. Dr. J. R. Tackett, of Meridian, the former Secretary, had them in his possession. When he enlisted in the Spanish-American War, they were left in charge of Dr. H. M. Folkes, of Biloxi. If they were not destroyed in the great fire of Biloxi they ought now to be in the possession of the Secretary or his predecessor.

Note.—This data was given by Dr. H. H. Haralson of Vicksburg, from his private records of the Association of which he is an ex-President and an ex-Secretary.

#### MISSISSIPPI PRESS ASSOCIATION.<sup>2</sup>

The Mississippi Press Association was organized May, 1865, and its first meeting was held in May, 1866. It is not chartered. The object of this organization is for mutual benefit of members of newspaper fraternity of the State.

The names of the founders were: J. L. Power, P. K. Mayers, J. S. Hamilton, A. J. Frantz, J. J. Shannon, I. M. Patridge, B. W. Kinsley, F. T. Cooper, E. M. Yerger. There were four others at the organization whose names are not now known.

The names of its first officers were: I. M. Patridge, President; J. L. Power, Secretary; P. K. Mayers, Treasurer.

The present officers are: J. D. McKie, *Review*, Biloxi, President; J. T. Senter, *Vicksburg American*, 1st Vice-President; R. B. May, *Enterprise*, McComb, 2nd Vice-President; P. K. Mayers, *Democrat-Star*, Scranton, Treasurer; J. G. McGuire, *Herald*, Yazoo City, Secretary; J. L. Power, Chaplain.

The titles of the publications of this organization are: *Proceedings of Mississippi Press Association*. The Press Association has no valuable manuscripts.

The minutes of the different meetings of the members have been preserved; also the minutes of the meetings of the

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<sup>2</sup> This report was prepared by J. G. McGuire, Secretary, of Yazoo City, Miss.

officers of this organization. These records are accessible. Col. J. L. Power, Jackson, had charge of them before his death.

#### MISSISSIPPI FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.\*

The date of its organization was May 25, 1898, and its first meeting was held on May 25, 1898. It is not chartered. The object of this organization was to bring the Women's Clubs of the State into communication for acquaintance and mutual helpfulness.

The names of the promoters were: Mrs. W. P. Mills, Mrs. Fannie Coleman, Kosciusko; Mrs. D. N. Hebron, Vicksburg; Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, Okolona; Mrs. R. G. Harding, Jackson; Mrs. Alice Brown, Sallis; Miss Brooks, Vicksburg.

The names of its first officers were: Mrs. D. N. Hebron, President; Mrs. R. G. Harding, Vice-President; Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. W. P. Mills, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Alice Brown, Treasurer. (Organized at Kosciusko.)

The present officers are: Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, President; Mrs. Rosa Johnson, Rec. Sec.; Mrs. Wm. Binneville Rhodes, Cor. Sec.; Mrs. C. H. Clifton, Treasurer; Mrs. Janie Kline, Auditor.

The titles of the publications of this organization are:

Minutes for 1898. Kosciusko.  
Minutes for 1899. Vicksburg.  
Minutes for 1900. Meridian.  
Minutes for 1901. Natchez.

History of the Mississippi Federation of Women's Clubs. By Josie Frazee Cappleman. Published in the following official Club organs:

"Georgian and New Era," Atlanta, Ga.  
"The Keystone," Charleston, S. C.  
"Woman's Edition, Tupelo Journal," Tupelo, Miss.

There is a complete file of the annual reports, and the minutes of the different meetings of the members and of the officers have been preserved. These records are accessible, and are in the hands of Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, Okolona, Miss.

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\* This report was prepared by Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, President.

## MISSISSIPPI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.\*

The Mississippi Bankers' Association was organized in 1889. Its first meeting was held on May 22, 1889. It is not chartered.

The object of this organization is to

"Promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions, and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefit to be derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the State of Mississippi, and especially in order to secure the proper consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs and laws, which affect the banking interests of the entire state, and for the protection against loss by frauds."

*List of Organizers.*

INSTITUTION.	PLACE.	REPRESENTATIVE.
Brookhaven,....	Commercial Bank, .....	F. F. Becker, Cashier
Canton, .....	Foot & Smith, .....	Lawrence Foot
Crystal Springs, Bank of Crvstal Springs, .....	J. C. Smith, President	
Crystal Springs, Bank of Crystal Springs, ..*	V. L. Terrell, Vice-Prest.	
Durant, .....	Bank of Durant, .....	H. P. Davis, President
Greenville, .....	Bank of Greenville, .....	W. A. Pollock, President
Greenville, .....	First National Bank,.....	Thos. Mount, Cashier
Greenville, .....	Merchants and Planters Bank, J. Robertshaw, Cashier	
Grenada, .....	Merchants Bank, .....	J. W. McLeod, Cashier
Hazelhurst, ....	Merchants and Planters Bank, ....	I. N. Ellis, Cashier
Jackson, .....	Capital State Bank, .....	B. W. Griffith, Cashier
Jackson, .....	Capital State Bank, .....	R. W. Millsaps, President
Jackson, .....	First National Bank, .....	S. C. Carter, President
Jackson, .....	First National Bank, .....	O. J. Waite, Cashier
Kosciusko, .....	C. C. Kelly, .....	C. C. Kelly
Macon, .....	Merchants & Farmers Bank, R. W. Jones, Jr., Cashier	
Meridian, .....	First National Bank, .....	H. V. Wall
Meridian, .....	Meridian National Bank, G. Q. Hall, Vice-President	
Meridian, .....	Meridian National Bank, .....	J. H. Wright, Cashier
Natchez, .....	First National Bank, .....	A. G. Campbell, Cashier
Oxford, .....	Bank of Oxford, .....	Bem Price, Cashier
Pickens, .....	Bank of Pickens, .....	W. D. Lawson, President
Summit, .....	Bank of Summit, .....	R. A. Campbell
Vicksburg, ....	First National Bank, .....	J. P. Roach, President
Vicksburg, ....	Merchants National Bank, .....	W. S. Jones, Cashier
Vicksburg, ....	Delta Trust & Banking Co., *Lee Richardson, Prest.	
Water Valley, .	Bank of Water Valley, .....	G. D. Able, Cashier
West Point, ....	First National Bank, .....	T. M. Moseley, Cashier
Winona, .....	Purnell & Hawkins, .....	J. C. Purnell
Yazoo City, ...	Bank of Yazoo City, .....	Charles Roberts

\* Deceased.

The names of its first officers were:

S. S. Carter, President.  
W. A. Pollock, Vice-President.  
B. W. Griffith, Secretary and Treasurer.

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\* Reported by Mr. B. W. Griffith, Secretary, Vicksburg, Miss.

Its present officers are:

B. L. Roberts, .....	President
J. W. Keyes, .....	Vice-President
B. W. Griffith, .....	Secretary and Treasurer

The annual reports of this organization have been published. A complete file of the same is in the custody of the Secretary, Mr. B. W. Griffith, of Vicksburg, Miss. They contain the addresses made at the different meetings, as well as the minutes of the meetings. The Mississippi Historical Society has a complete file of these reports, except for 1892.

#### MISSISSIPPI COTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. John A. Redhead, of Centerville, Miss., President of this association, writes as follows:

"I have no records or data to refer to relative to the organization of the Cotton Growers' Association and will have to quote from memory. About six years ago last January, the Southern Cotton Growers' Association met in Jackson, Miss., and that meeting suggested that each cotton growing state would organize a state association. Mississippi organized at that time with Capt. W. W. Stone as president. Nothing was done during Capt. Stone's administration except to elect and send delegates to the Southern Association that met at Memphis, Tenn. At that meeting I think Mr. Alf. George was elected president of the state association, and Col. F. L. Maxwell, of Mound Lee, was made president of the Southern Association. The following year the state Association met at Vicksburg. Mr. George did not attend. At that meeting I was elected president, and Mr. Lee Richardson, of Vicksburg, was made secretary. That was about three years ago, and as the Southern Association did not meet again, there has been no meeting of the state association since then. So I am looked upon as still president of the state association."

#### GULF STATES JERSEY CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

All that has been ascertained about this association are the following facts: It was organized in the seventies. It was not chartered. Probably all that remains of its records is its constitution and roll of members. These are to be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

#### MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION.<sup>5</sup>

The date of its organization was 1879. In 1886 its name was changed to Aberdeen Fair Association. The object of this organization was to encourage the agricultural interests of the country, to aid the farmer to increase the productions of his crops, by intense farming; to create a demand and interest in

<sup>5</sup> This report was prepared by Mr. R. E. Houston, of Aberdeen, Miss.



the State in raising thoroughbred cattle, horses, sheep, &c., &c., and create an interest in all matters which tended to the up-building of our waste places.

The names of the promoters or founders were: Hon. Lock E. Houston, A. J. Skyes, Robt. E. Houston, S. A. Jonas, E. H. Bristow, Robt. Brown, L. Willis, Jonas O. Gallop, R. O. Reynolds, I. B. McKinny.

The names of its first officers were: 1. Lock E. Houston. 2. A. J. Sykes. 3. Robt. E. Houston.

Secretaries: 1. E. H. Bristow. 2. Q. O. Eckford. 3. R. B. Haughton.

This Fair Association does not now exist. The last officers were: Lock E. Houston, president; R. B. Haughton, secretary.

The titles of the publications of this organization are: Nine annual premium lists and classifications of cereals, stock, &c., &c., a few of which can probably be obtained.

The records are all missing. The books not having been passed from secretary to secretary, are now mislaid.

The persons who had charge of these records are Robt. E. Houston, Aberdeen; Q. O. Eskford, Ibid; E. H. Bristow, dead; R. B. Haughton, St. Louis, Mo.

(Note.—The second and sixth annual reports of these Fairs are on file in the Mississippi A. & M. College Library.)

#### LOWNDES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.<sup>6</sup>

The object of this organization was to encourage agriculture. The names of the promoters or founders were: Thos. C. Billups, Jno. M. Morgan, R. D. Powell, Calvin C. Pickens. All died many years ago—from 15 to 35 years. Major Thos. G. Blewett was also one of the original promoters. He died about 20 years ago. The name of its first officer was Thos. C. Billups, president.

The society was organized in the spring of 1857, and continued until broken up by the war.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY PLANTERS', MECHANICS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.<sup>7</sup>

The date of its organization was December, 1868, and its first meeting was held on June 6, 1870. The date of its charter is

<sup>6</sup> This report was prepared by Mr. J. M. Billups, of Columbus, Miss.

<sup>7</sup> This report was prepared by Mr. R. H. Forman, President, Fayette, Miss.

June 24, 1870. The object of this organization was to encourage agriculture, horticulture and manufacturers of all kinds in the county.

The names of the founders were: J. J. Whitney, Jno. A. Galbreath, I. W. Burch, J. J. Key, Jas. McClure, B. B. Paddock, R. M. J. Arnette, E. R. Jones, P. K. Whitney, Put Darden and others.

The names of its first officers were: J. J. Whitney, president; J. A. Galbreath, 1st vice-president; I. W. Burch, 2nd vice-president; T. J. Key, 3rd vice-president; Jas. McClure, 4th vice-president; H. L. Tucker, 5th vice-president; B. B. Paddock, secretary, and P. K. Whitney, treasurer.

The last officers were elected December 8, 1884, as follows: R. H. Forman, president; Chas. D. Butler, vice-president; J. B. McCormick, treasurer; R. W. Campbell, secretary. Board of Directors: I. W. Burch, Thos. Davenport, Jno. W. Broughton, J. J. Whitney; W. S. Briscoe, T. L. Darden, Put. Darden, R. M. J. Arnette, Robt. M. Smith.

The association issued no publications. It has no valuable manuscripts. It was reorganized June 26, 1889, and elected the following officers: B. B. Paddock, president; R. M. J. Arnette, vice-president; E. R. Jones, secretary; P. K. Whitney, treasurer. Directors: J. B. McConkle, Wade Harrison, I. W. Burch, Geo. Torrey, J. J. Whitney, T. W. Hunt, W. L. Harper, Jno. A. Galbreath and Put. Darden. This was the permanent organization.

There is probably a complete file of the annual reports. The minutes of the different meetings of the members and of the officers have been preserved. They are in the hands of the last secretary, Mr. R. W. Campbell, in Fayette, Miss., and are accessible.

#### NATCHEZ FAIR ASSOCIATION.<sup>a</sup>

This association was organized in July, 1897, and its first meeting was held in June, 1897. The date of its charter is July 10, 1897. The object of the organization is to provide an Agricultural, Stock and Mechanical Exposition.

The names of the promoters or founders were: Thos. Reber,

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<sup>a</sup>This report was made by Mr. R. I. Metcalfe, Secretary and Treasurer, of Natchez, Miss.

I. N. Moses, B. S. Chase, A. G. Campbell, R. F. Learned, J. S. Fleming, S. H. Lowenburg, W. B. Abbott, F. J. Junkin, R. I. Metcalfe, L. P. Conner.

Its first officers were: I. N. Moses, president; R. I. Metcalfe, secretary and treasurer.

It publishes nothing except annual premium lists. There is not a complete file of the annual reports. The minutes of the different meetings of the members and of the officers have been preserved, and all the records are accessible. They are in the custody of Mr. R. I. Metcalfe, of Natchez, Miss.

BOWLING GREEN GRANGE, NO. 306 (SUBORDINATE).<sup>9</sup>

The date of its organization was August 30, 1873. The object of this organization was to promote the best interests of the farmers, their wives and children.

The names of the promoters or founders were: Wellington Jenkins, Martin Holmes, G. E. L. Holmes, Jas. Moorhead, T. J. Tate, R. H. Jones, Enoch Tate, F. A. Howell, E. P. Stanley, W. W. Weeks, I. M. McNeer, W. J. Grace, J. E. Frizzell, J. L. Frizzell, J. T. Rhyne, H. W. Thurmond, A. J. McMillan, F. I. McGee, J. S. Rhyne, Mrs. C. C. Horton, C. E. Frizzell, C. M. Holmes, N. M. Whorry, M. L. McLellan, E. E. Howell, M. L. Rogers, Misses A. E. Holmes, and E. R. Horton.

The names of its first officers were: W. Jenkins, master; M. Holmes, overseer; Geo. E. L. Holmes, lecturer; J. L. Frizzell, steward; James Moorhead, assistant steward; E. P. Stanley, chaplain; T. J. Tate, treasurer; C. H. Jones, secretary; F. I. McGee, gate-keeper; Mrs. C. C. Horton, ceres; Miss Ella Horton, Pomona; Miss A. E. Holmes, Flora; and Mrs. C. M. Holmes, lady assistant steward.

It does not now exist. The last meeting recorded was on November 20, 1886. The last officers were: F. A. Howell, master; B. M. Sheehy, overseer; J. T. Moore, steward; J. P. Eubank, chaplain; James Moorhead, treasurer; W. J. Grace, secretary; Mrs. E. E. Howell, lady assistant steward.

The minutes of the different meetings of the members have been preserved, and all the records are accessible. They are in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

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<sup>9</sup> This report was prepared by Mr. F. A. Howell, Master, of Bowling Green, Miss.

BOWLING GREEN CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.<sup>10</sup>

The date of its organization was October, 1879, and its first meeting was held in October, 1879. The object of this organization was to coöperate in business. The name of the association was changed to "Bowling Green Central."

The names of the promoters or founders were: James Moorhead, Jas. A. Roberts, S. A. Montgomery, W. F. Nabers, A. J. McMillan, S. J. McLellan, H. W. Thurmond, J. P. Eubank, E. P. Stanley, J. T. Moore, F. A. Howell and others.

The names of its first officers were: S. A. Montgomery, chairman; F. A. Howell, secretary; James Moorhead, treasurer. H. W. Thurmond, E. P. Stanley and S. J. McLellan were made directors, and J. A. Linder and W. A. Denton, auditors.

It does not now exist. The last officers were: S. J. McLellan, chairman; F. A. Howell, secretary; J. L. Frizzell, business manager. Directors: W. F. Nabers, E. P. Stanley, A. J. McMillan, J. E. Covington, J. P. Eubank and Jas. A. Wigley.

The minutes of the different meetings of the members and officers have been preserved. They are in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

HOLMES COUNTY GRANGE, No. 7.<sup>11</sup>

The first minute book has been lost or mislaid. The first meeting of this association was held in April, 1880.

The object of this organization was to promote the interests of agriculture and to keep the different subordinate Granges in close touch with each other for purposes of coöperation in all that tended to further the interests of farmers in the county.

The names of the promoters or founders were: J. H. Douglas, J. G. Hamilton, Baxter Wilson, F. W. Eakin, Ike S. Harvey, Martin Holmes, Joseph McGee, F. A. Howell and others.

The name of its first master was J. H. Douglas. The list of the other early officers has been lost. In 1882 Baxter Wilson was master; J. M. McCaleb, overseer; H. Christmas, lecturer; F. A. Howell, steward; B. F. Porter, assistant steward; B. M. Sheehy, treasurer; Ike S. Harvey, secretary; W. W. Fowler, gate keeper; Alice Frost, Pomona; Annie Mc-

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<sup>10</sup> This report was prepared by Mr. F. A. Howell, Secretary.

<sup>11</sup> This report was made by Mr. F. A. Howell, Secretary

Millan, Flora; Bettie McCaleb, Ceres, and Alice Porter, lady assistant steward.

It does not now exist. The last officers were: F. W. Eakin, master; J. C. C. Crain, overseer; B. M. Sheehy, lecturer; G. M. Crain, steward; W. C. Herring, assistant steward; T. S. Wright, chaplain; J. P. Eubank, treasurer; F. A. Howell, secretary; G. W. Garnett, gate-keeper; Miss Minnie Eakin, Pomona; Miss Myrtle Howell, Flora; Miss Alice Frost, Ceres; Miss Mary Crain, lady assistant steward.

There is not a complete file of the annual reports. The reports for 1880-1881 are missing. The minutes of the different meetings of the members have been preserved from 1882, and from 1882 to 1889 inclusive. These records are in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

The minute books of Central Grange are in the hands of W. A. Whorry, Franklin, Miss.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI STATE GRANGE.<sup>12</sup>

The date of its organization was March 15, 1872, and its first meeting was held on July 1, 1872. The date of its charter is April, 1872. The object of this organization was to combine the agriculturists of the State for their social, moral, intellectual and financial benefit.

The names of the promoters or founders were: Gen. A. J. Vaughan, W. L. Williams, R. D. Powell, Dr. D. L. Phares, E. F. Colby, Wm. Gresham, W. H. Boone, C. W. Williams, Jr.; G. W. Bynum, Dr. T. J. Jackson, B. Norris, Maj. E. G. Wall, R. J. Lyle, T. E. Cannon, P. Mullin, Mrs. M. E. Williams, Mrs. Frannie Bynum, Miss Mattie Smith, and other officers and members of subordinate Granges.

The names of its first officers were: Genl. A. J. Vaughan, Marshall co., master; Cornelius Hardy, overseer; R. A. Powell, Lowndes co., lecturer; Dr. D. L. Phares, steward; E. F. Colby, Monroe co., assistant steward; W. Gresham, Prentiss co., chaplain; W. L. Williams, Alcorn co., secretary; James Poole, Marshall co., treasurer; W. H. Boone, Alcorn co., gate-keeper; Mrs. Laura Baird, Marshall co., Pomona; Miss Mattie Smith, Prentiss co., Ceres.; Mrs. J. K. Bynum, Alcorn co., Flora; Miss Mollie E. Phares, Wilkinson co., lady assistant steward.

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<sup>12</sup> This report was prepared by Mr. Thos. J. Aby, Secretary, Fayette, Miss.

Executive Committee: Cornelius Hardy, E. F. Colby, D. L. Phares, A. J. Vaughan and W. L. Williams.

It does not exist. The last officers were: S. L. Wilson, master; G. W. Talbot, overseer; W. J. Hamilton, lecturer; J. H. Bassett, steward; J. W. W. Lyle, assistant steward; M. J. Chandler, chaplain; M. L. Hand, gate-keeper; T. J. Aby, secretary; Mrs. Josephine Bailey, treasurer; Mrs. Ora Faucette, Pomona; Mrs. E. P. Wilson, Cores; Miss Martha Wilson, Flora; Mrs. Oneida Lyle, lady assistant steward. Ex. Com.: Dr. J. W. Bailey, H. F. Simrall, and T. J. Aby.

The titles of the publications of this organization are: Annual Proceedings.

The titles of the valuable manuscripts of this organization are: Annual Reports of Officers and of Committees on Agriculture, Education, Public Policy, Good of the Order and Transportation. The annual reports do not contain the reports of the different county Granges.

There is a complete file of the annual reports. The minutes of the different meetings of the members and of the officers have been preserved, and are accessible.

The law required fifteen Sub-Granges to maintain a State Grange, and that number not reporting to this office in '98, we stood suspended. All books and archives remaining in charge of Thos. J. Aby, Fayette, Miss.

#### TABERNACLE GRANGE.

This body was organized in 1874. J. T. Trusty, Pine Valley, Miss., has a copy of the record of its organization.

#### RAILROADS.

The records of the companies that built the various roads embraced in the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley system in Mississippi, as well as the records of the companies that built the roads embraced in the Illinois Central system, have not all been located. When these systems passed under the control of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, but few of the early records were transferred, and it seems that they are imperfect and fragmentary. The depositories of the records of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are at the offices of the Company in New Orleans, Memphis, Chicago, New York, and at various

points in Mississippi along the line of the road. These records are not easily accessible.

The following historical materials are presented by officials of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society:

1. A printed copy of a memorandum of History of the Southern lines controlled by the Illinois Central R. R. Company (under date of Dec. 29, 1899), by the Hon. James Fentress. (9pp.)
2. Printed copy of President Stuyvesant Fish's Address in Chicago on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Company. (15pp.)
3. History of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company in Mississippi (in manuscript. 4pp.)
4. Letter addressed to the Chancellor of the University of Mississippi by Stuyvesant Fish, dated May 28, 1901.
5. Time-table of the Southern Railroad Association, dated Nov. 20, 1871.
6. List of the first Board of Directors and Minutes of the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Central and Tennessee Railroad Company, Jan., 1854.
7. Charter of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, March 29, 1852.
8. Notice sent out by the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, May 16, 1865, respecting its indebtedness.
9. Annual Report for the Mississippi Central Railroad Company for 1865.
10. Annual Report for the Mississippi Central Railroad Company for 1867.
11. Ten Best States. (1893.)
12. Southern Home-seekers Guide. (1898.)
13. Home-seekers' and Land Investors' Folder. (1891.)

The following accessible material is to be found in the archives of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in Chicago.

1. Report on the Construction of the Mississippi Railroad, by J. C. Robinson, Holly Springs, Miss.
2. Copies of documents relating to correspondence regarding the destruction of the road and equipment in 1863.
3. Ordinances of the town of Woodville, Miss., for 1836.
4. Two books of minutes of meetings of Police Board in Woodville, Miss., which concern the military regulations of 1861.

The other really historic railroads in Mississippi are the Memphis and Charleston, the old Southern (now the Alabama and Vicksburg), and the Mobile and Ohio. A complete file of

the annual Reports, from its beginning; of the first of these roads, is to be found in the archives of the Southern Railway Company in Washington, D. C. No historical material in the archives of the other railroads operating in Mississippi has been located.

The following statement from Hon. Fairfax Harrison, Washington, D. C., solicitor for the Southern Railway Company, is of interest, however, in this connection. He says:

"I have had some occasion to investigate the records of many of the railroads in the South, and I have found that practically all the material of historical interest connected with the construction and early operation of such roads was destroyed during the war between the States. This, I believe, is the case in Mississippi, as elsewhere. The few copies of annual reports of railroad companies which have been preserved are, however, full of interest to any one tracing the commercial development of the South. I know that this is the case in respect of the Mobile and Ohio."

The annual reports since 1889 of the railroads in Mississippi are in the archives of the State Railroad Commission at Jackson.



## SECTION 8. BENEVOLENT AND MISCELLANEOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

This subject was assigned to the late Col. J. L. Power, whose recent death has deprived the public of an account of the sources relating to the history of these institutions, with which he was more familiar perhaps than was any other citizen of the State.—EDITOR.

## SECTION 9. LIBRARIES AND SOCIETIES.

BY JAMES M. WHITE AND FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

The following statistics on Public Libraries in Mississippi are taken from a pamphlet issued in 1893 by the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

<i>Post Office.</i>	<i>Name of Library.</i>	<i>Number of Bound Volumes.</i>
Agr. College,	Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi,	3,194
Bay St. Louis,	St. Stanislaus College, .....	5,000
Blue Mount'n,	Blue Mountain Female College, .....	1,200
Clinton, .....	Hillman College Lesbian Society, .....	1,600
Clinton, .....	Mississippi College, .....	2,200
Clinton, .....	Hermenian Society, .....	2,099
Clinton, .....	Philomathean Society, .....	1,800
Columbus, ..	Public Library, .....	1,800
Daleville, ...	Philomathean Library (Cooper Normal College),	2,000
Edwards, ...	Southern Christian Institute, .....	2,000
Greenville, ..	Public Library, .....	1,500
Harpersville, ..	Hunt and Huddleston College Library, .....	1,250
Holly Springs	Rust University Library, .....	1,800
Holly Springs	State Normal School, .....	3,000
Jackson, ....	Jackson Collegiate Academy, .....	1,000
Jackson, ....	Mississippi Institution for the Blind, .....	1,000
Jackson, ....	Mississippi Institute for Deaf and Dumb, .....	1,000
Jackson, ....	Mississippi State Library, .....	60,000
Natchez, ....	D'Evereaux Hall Orphan Asylum, .....	1,000
Natchez, ....	Fisk Memorial Library, .....	5,000
Pontotoc, ...	Chickasaw Female College, .....	2,000
Poplar Spr'gs,	High School, .....	1,027
Port Gibson, ..	Chamberlain-Hunt Academy, .....	3,100
Rehoboth, ...	Antiquarian Society Library, .....	1,150
Rodney, ....	Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, .....	2,403
Sherman, ....	Mississippi Normal Institute, .....	1,200
Springville, .	Gill's Circulating Library, .....	2,000
University, ..	University of Mississippi Library, .....	13,000
Verona, ....	North Mississippi Female College, .....	1,000
Washington, ..	Jefferson College, .....	2,000
West Point, .	West Point Law and Library Association, .....	2,000

More recent statistics and special information as to the value of all these libraries from an historical standpoint was sought.

The commission failed to get responses to its inquiries concerning the library of Millsaps College, at Jackson, and the Industrial Institute and College at Columbus.

Reports have been received from the following libraries:

ALCORN A. AND M. COLLEGE (COLORED) WESTSIDE.<sup>1</sup>

Total number of bound volumes about.....	2,700
Number of volumes on history and allied subjects, .....	275
Number of volumes on American history and biography, .....	225
Number of volumes on sociology, geography, and travels, .....	125

The following books bear directly on Mississippi: Random Recollections of Early Days in Mississippi—H. S. Fulkerson, 1885; Memoirs of Mississippi, vols. I. & II., 1891.

FISK MEMORIAL (NATCHEZ).<sup>2</sup>

Total number of bound volumes, .....	2,700
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Books and bound volumes of newspapers relating to Mississippi or the city of Natchez:

Memoirs of Mississippi—Goodspeed Publishing Co., Chicago, 1891; The Memento, a pamphlet compiled by Maj. Steve Power, 1897; Bench and Bar of the South and Southwest—Foote, 1876; Flush Times of Alabama and Mississippi—Baldwin, 1853; History of Mississippi—Claiborne, 1880; History of the Mississippi Valley—Monette, 1846; Early Days in Mississippi—Fulkerson, 1885; The Southwest by a Yankee—Ingraham, 1835; Life and Correspondence of Gen. John A. Quitman—Claiborne, 1860; Life of Gen. Sam Dale, The Mississippi Partisan—Claiborne, 1860; Life of S. S. Prentiss—Shields, 1883; Life of S. S. Prentiss, by his brother, 1855; Life of W. H. Watkins—Mellen, 1886; Life of Jefferson Davis—His Wife, 1890; Report on Geology of Mississippi—Harper, 1857; North on Probate Court—Ralph North; Mississippi—Justice Bridewell, 1885; Revised Code of Mississippi, 1871; Laws of Mississippi, March, 1854; Laws of Mississippi, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844.

Bound volumes of newspapers in this library are as follows: Ariel (Natchez), July 20 to Jan. 30, 1826; The Mississippi, March 12, 1845, to Nov. 12, 1845; Mississippi Free Trader, 1841 to 1850; The Mississippian, 1851 to 1852; Natchez Courier, 1844 to 1850; South-Western Journal (Natchez), Published by Jefferson College, Dec. 15, 1837, to July 30, 1838; Sunny South, 1860.

MISSISSIPPI A. & M. COLLEGE LIBRARY (AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE).<sup>3</sup>

Total number of bound volumes about .....	8,775
Number of volumes on history and allied subjects about, .....	850
Number of volumes on American history and biography, .....	621
Number of volumes on sociology, geography and travels, nearly	500

<sup>1</sup> Reported by J. M. May, Librarian.

<sup>2</sup> Reported by Miss M. B. Montgomery, Secretary, Fisk Library.

<sup>3</sup> Reported by Assistant Librarian, C. R. Stark.

Pictures of distinguished Mississippians: Gen. Stephen D. Lee and Gov. J. M. Stone, Senator J. Z. George, Dr. D. L. Phares.

#### *Books.*

Among the works that relate to Mississippi are the following: Gayarre's History of Louisiana; Thomassy's *Geologie Practique de la Louisiane*; Confederate Military History, 12 Vols. (Mississippi, 515 pp., by Col. C. E. Hooker, Vol. 7, The South Since the War, by Gen'l S. D. Lee, Vol. 12); Records of the Rebellion and Accompanying Charts; Congressional Globe (1849 to date); Poore's Charters and Constitutions; American State Papers, 18 volumes (file not complete); Goodspeed's Memoirs of Mississippi; Baldwin's Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi; Wailes' Geology of Mississippi (1854); Harper's Geology of Mississippi (1857); Hilgard's Geology of Mississippi (1860); Mississippi Codes, 1848, 1871, 1880, annotated; Journal of the Proceedings and Debates in the Constitutional Convention of the State of Mississippi, 1865; Official Journal, Constitutional Convention of Mississippi (1890); Mississippi Manual of Legal and Business Forms, Webb & Power (1869); Testimony in the Impeachment of Adelbert Ames, as the Governor of Mississippi; Journal of the Senate of Mississippi, Sitting as Court of Impeachment in Trials of Gov. Ames, Lt. Gov. Davis, and Supt. of Ed. Cardozo, 1876; Owen's Bibliography of Mississippi (1900); Transactions of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, Vols. I. & II. (1883, 1884); Affleck's Southern Rural Almanac and Plantation and Garden Calendar (1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, bound in one vol.).

The works of the following authors are to be found in the history alcove: Jefferson Davis, Reuben Davis, and Claiborne.

#### *Pamphlets.*

The number of pamphlets bearing upon Mississippi is not known. A partial list is here given:

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Miss., its Origin, Object, Management and Results, by S. D. Lee (1889); Letters on the Legal Obligations and Indebtedness of the State to the A. & M. C.; I. I. & C., and the Alcorn A. & M. C., by J. Z. George; Inauguration of J. M. Stone, as President of the Miss. A. & M. College; Executive and Congressional Directory of the Confederate States (compiled from original sources, 1899), 1861-1865; Thirtieth Session of the National Grange (1896); The Grange; Its Origin, Progress and Educational Purposes, by Aiken; Proceedings of the Second Annual Session of the State Farmers' Alliance, Jackson (1888); Transactions of the Mississippi Horticultural Society (1884, 1887, 1888, 1889-1892); Proceedings of State Teachers' Association (1890, 1892, 1894); Second Annual Fair of Miss. Exposition Association, Aberdeen (1880); Sixth Annual Fair of Miss. Exposition Association, Aberdeen (1884); Premium List, Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Exposition, Natchez (1897); Premium List, Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Exposition, Natchez (1898); West Miss. Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Exposition, Vicksburg (1896); West Miss. Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Exposition, Vicksburg (1898); Catalogue of Exhibits of Miss., at the World's Industrial Exposition, New Orleans, La. (1884, 1885); Organization of 1026 Camps in the United Confederate Veteran Association, containing Names of Department, Division and Brigade Commanders, and their Adjutants General, and Addresses, &c., &c., Nashville, Tenn. (1897); The South's Battle Abbey, early history of the Abbey, which contains a complete list of engagements of Confederates and Federals, arranged by States; The Mounds of the Miss. Valley Historically Considered, Carr; Ten Best States, Published by the I. C. R. R. Co.; Minutes of the organization meeting of the Cotton States Association, Atlanta, Ga. (1899); Where

to Locate New Factories (a write-up of many Mississippi towns), Published by the I. C. R. R. Co.; Southern Home Seekers' Guide (1894, 1895, 1898).

*Newspapers and Periodicals.*

American Agriculturist (New York), 1843, 1844, 1846 (bound); American Farmer (Baltimore), 1821-1834, 15 volumes (bound); Breeders' Gazette (Chicago), Vol. I., Dec. 1, 1881—to June 15, 1882 (bound); Confederate Veteran (Nashville, Tenn.), Jan., 1893—1901. Complete file bound in 8 volumes: Cultivator (Albany, N. Y.), Vols. I. & II., 1834-1835; Vols. V. & VI., 1838-1839 (bound); Cultivator and Country Gentleman (Albany, N. Y.), Vol. XL., 1875 (bound); Experiment Station Records, 1889-1901, bound in volumes; Gardener's Monthly, 1872-1881, 10 volumes (bound); Industrialist, Vol. III., Oct., 1877-April, 1879 (bound); Journal of Agriculture (New York), July, 1845-July, 1848, 3 volumes (bound); Practical Mechanic (Worcester), July, 1887-1888, 1 volume (bound); Southern Farmer, Jan., 1868, 1870, 1871, 1872, 4 volumes (bound).

Files of these are not complete nor bound:

Miss. State Papers, Miscellaneous; Clarion Ledger (Jackson); 1897—date; Biloxi Herald, 1898—date; Democrat Sun (Macon), 1899—date; West Point Leader, 1898—date; Holly Springs Reporter, 1898—date; Weekly Democrat (Greenville), 1898—date; Yazoo City Herald, 1898—1900; Yazoo Sentinel, 1898; Vicksburg Democrat, 1898—date; Pascagoula Democrat-Star (Scranton), 1898—date; The Leader (Brookhaven), 1898—date; Valley Record (Gloster), 1898; Grenada Sentinel, 1898—1899; Canton Times; Tupelo Journal, 1898; Commonwealth (Greenwood), 1897—date; Winston County Journal (Louisville), 1898—date; Quitman Quill (Belen), 1898—date; Greenwood Enterprise, 1898; Gulfport Southward, 1898—date; Southern Live Stock Journal (Meridian); 1893—1894; Southern Farm Gazette (Starkville), 1895—date; Brandon News, 1898—date; Vicksburg Weekly Herald, 1898—date; Ellisville News, 1898—date; Star-Ledger (Kosciusko), 1898, 1900—date; East Miss. Times (Starkville), 1899—1900; Laurel Chronicle, 1898—date; Fayette Chronicle, 1898—date; New South (Ellisville), 1898—date; Planters' Journal (Vicksburg), 1882—1888.

Publications from without the State. Files not complete nor bound:

Science, 1885, 1891, 1895—date; Manufacturer & Builder, 1883-4-5; Tradesman, 1895—date; Carpentry & Building, 1896—date; Electrical World, 1885-6-7; Blacksmith & Wheelwright, 1894—date; Mining Record, 1883-4; Jersey Bulletin, 1891-'99; Breeders' Journal, 1882, 1884, 1888; Gardeners' Monthly, 1882, 1884, 1887; Southern Planter, 1892, 1895—date; Drainage and Farm Journal, 1885, 1889; American Gardening, 1892—date; Farmer's Voice, 1899—date; Southern Farmer, 1897, 1898; Public Opinion, 1889, 1895, 1897—date; Ladies' Home Journal, 1896—date; Illustrated London News, 1892, 1898; Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter, 1892—1897; Manufacturers' Record, 1887, 1898—date; Engineering News, 1898—date; The Nation, 1883—date; Planters' Journal, 1898—1900; Literary Digest, 1895—1898; Harpers' Round Table, 1896-'97-'98; Critic, 1892, 1896—date; Success, 1900—date; Times-Democrat, D., 1897—date; Memphis Commercial, D., 1897—date; Miscellaneous Religious Papers, 1885—date.

MISSISSIPPI STATE LIBRARY (JACKSON.)<sup>4</sup>

*Books Relating to Mississippi History.*

All the Codes; the different acts except for about 1799—1821; Goodspeed's Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Miss.; Lowrey and

<sup>4</sup> Reported by Miss Mattie Plunkett, State Librarian.

McCardle's History of Miss.; Students History of Miss., by Miss Duval; A Bibliography of Miss., by T. M. Owen; Publications of Historical Society, Vols. I, II. & III.; Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians, by Reuben Davis, 1890; Early Days in Mississippi, by H. S. Fulkerson, 1885; Flush Times in Mississippi and Alabama, by Joseph G. Baldwin, 1895; 1 Volume Claiborne's History of Mississippi; Impeachment Trials of Ames, Davis, &c.; Constitutional Convention Journals, 1868, 1890, 1865, 1817; Jefferson Davis, by His Wife, Vols. I. & II.; Life of Quitman, by J. F. H. Claiborne; Mrs. Fannie A. Beers' Memories; De Bows Reviews.

#### *Newspapers.*

Files of Newspapers since July 1, 1901: Jackson Evening News; Daily Clarion-Ledger; Vicksburg Daily American; Meridian Evening Star; Biloxi Daily Herald; Aberdeen Examiner, weekly; Tupelo Journal, weekly; Pascagoula Democrat-Star; Dixie Free Press.

#### *Pictures of Prominent Mississippians.*

1. Crayon of Jefferson Davis. Bequeathed to the State of Mississippi by Mrs. Sara Dorsey, 1879.
2. Governor Poindexter (in oil).
3. A. K. McClung (in oil).
4. L. Q. C. Lamar (in oil).
5. Wm. Sharkey (in oil).
6. J. A. P. Campbell (in oil).
7. Mississippi Constitutional Convention, 1890 (3½ft.x5½ft.).

#### MISSISSIPPI STATE NORMAL COLLEGE LIBRARY (COLORED), HOLLY SPRINGS.<sup>5</sup>

Total number of bound volumes, .....	3,000
Number of volumes on history and allied subjects, .....	47
Number of volumes on American History and biography, .....	4
Number of volumes on sociology, geography and travels, .....	6
Pamphlets bearing upon Mississippi, .....	100

#### MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Mississippi Historical Society was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1890. Its first meeting was held at the University of Mississippi on May 1, of the same year. The names of the charter members were Robert Lowry, R. H. Thompson, John Hunter, A. B. Learned, W. H. Sims, T. A. McWillie, James T. Fant, R. B. Fulton, E. Mayes, and William R. Sims. The names of its first officers were E. Mayes, President; William Rice Sims, Secretary and Treasurer; R. B. Fulton, Archivist. Its officers at the present time are Stephen D. Lee, President; R. W. Jones, 1st Vice-President; B. T. Kimbrough, 2nd Vice-President; R. B. Fulton, Archivist; Franklin L. Riley, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Society has published three volumes of contributions to

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<sup>5</sup> Reported by the President, Rev. E. D. Miller.

State history, entitled *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*. The Archives and Museum of the Society at the University of Mississippi, contain the following historical materials:

*Miscellaneous Manuscripts.*

The letters received by the Secretary, several hundred in number, relating to every phase of Mississippi history.

Several hundred valuable manuscript letters relating to the literary history of Mississippi, written by literary people from all parts of the Union to Mr. A. H. Stone and presented by him to the Society in 1900.

Twenty-two letters, written by men who were prominently connected with Mississippi affairs during the reconstruction period; biographical sketch of Gov. Ridgely C. Powers, by William M. Compton (10 pages manuscript); an account of the personnel of the State Senate of 1870, by Alexander Warner; the personnel of the lower House of the Legislature of 1870. These papers contain much valuable information on the history of reconstruction in Mississippi. They were presented to the Society by Mr. James W. Garner, of Columbia University, New York City.

Letter from George Poindexter to Felix Huston, Esq., March 9, 1834. (6 pages); seven others papers, among them a letter from Governor McRae to Mr. W. P. Mellen; two letters from William Meade to Hon. John J. McRae, Feb. 4 and 8, 1861, (18 pages). Presented by Rev. T. L. Mellen, Forest, Miss.

Autograph letter from Jefferson Davis to G. T. McGehee, Esq., Sept. 16, 1888, (2 pages). Presented by Mr. G. T. McGehee, Woodville, Miss.

Biographical sketch of Milton Kirtley Barlow (5 pages). Presented by Prof. J. G. Deupree, of University, Miss.

Letter from Gen. Ames to Judge R. A. Hill, Dec. 21, 1899, (4 pages).

Autograph letter from Jefferson Davis to the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, March 28, 1885. Written in reply to a request from Mr. Lamar for advice relative to his accepting a Cabinet position. Documents relating to the Constitutional Convention of 1890. Twenty-four interesting documents relating to the period prior to and during the war between the States. Presented by Hon. Edward Mayes, of Jackson, Miss.

*White Collection.*

The following manuscripts and pamphlets were collected for the Society by Prof J. M. White, of the Miss. A. and M. College, during his connection with the Historical Commission and have been deposited in the Archives of the Society:

1. Sketch of Rodney and Vicinity, in manuscript, by J. A. Limerick. (1901).
2. The Prairie Guards, history of their organization, heroism, battles, and triumphs, by D. C. Love. (1890). Pamphlet.
3. Historical Edition East Mississippi Times, Starkville, Oct. 1, 1897, containing sketch of Oktibbeha Co., Starkville, A. & M. College, etc., etc. (Illustrated.)
4. A History of Banking in Mississippi, by R. W. Milsaps. (Pamphlet, 19 pp.).
5. Looking Southward, Facts and Figures about Wilkinson Co., Miss. (Pamphlet, 12 pp. 1896.)
6. Mississippi Bankers' Association, Proceedings of third annual Convention. Natchez, May 26 & 27, 1891. (Pamphlet, 20 pp.)
7. Mississippi Bankers' Association, Proceedings of fifth annual Convention. Yazoo City, May 16 & 17, 1895. (Pamphlet, 54 pp.)
8. Mississippi Bankers' Association, Proceedings of sixth annual Convention. Jackson, May 16 & 17, 1894. (Pamphlet, 55 pp.)
9. Mississippi Bankers' Association, Proceedings of seventh annual Convention. Jackson, May 13 & 14, 1896. (Pamphlet, 60 pp.)
10. Mississippi Bankers' Association, Proceedings of eighth annual Convention. Jackson, May 13 & 14, 1896. (Pamphlet, 60 pp.)
11. Mississippi Bankers' Association, Proceedings of ninth annual Convention. Water Valley, May 18 & 19, 1897. (Pamphlet, 56 pp.)
12. Mississippi Bankers' Association, Proceedings of tenth annual Convention. Greenville, May 17 & 18, 1898. (Pamphlet, 52 pp.)
13. Mississippi Bankers' Association, Proceedings of eleventh annual Convention. Grenada, May 16 & 17, 1899. (Pamphlet, 60 pp.)
14. Mississippi Bankers' Association, Proceedings of twelfth annual Convention. Canton, May 9 & 10, 1900. (Pamphlet, 65 pp.)
15. The Minute Book of the Holmes Co. Grange, No. 7, from April 13, 1882, to Jan. 9, 1890.
16. Minute Book of Bowling Green Grange, No. 306, from the third Saturday in Dec., 1877, to Nov. 20, 1886. (Book somewhat mutilated.)
17. Roll Book of Bowling Green Grange, No. 306.
18. Bowling Green Coöperative Association, later called Bowling Green Central, Record Book.
19. Esther, the Latter Day Queen of the United States, 1898. (Pamphlet, 33 pp., John Tatum.)
20. The United States in Prophecy, a Bible view of the subject. (Pamphlet, 89 pp., John Tatum.)
21. The South's Battle Abbey, a pamphlet of 32 pp., in which is given in chronological order, all the authentic and official Confederate Memorial Committee matter which has appeared heretofore in the newspapers, together with a list of the engagements that occurred between the Confederate and Federal armies and navies. 1895.
22. Report of the United Confederate Veterans' Historical Committee, seventh annual Reunion, Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 23, 24, 1897.
23. Minutes of the Third Annual Meeting and Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. New Orleans, La., April 8 & 9, 1892.
24. Minutes of the Seventh Annual Meeting and Reunion of the

United Confederate Veterans. Nashville, Tenn. June 22, 23 and 24, 1897.

25. Minutes of the Eighth Annual Meeting and Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. Atlanta, Ga. July 20, 21 & 23, 1898.

26. Minutes of the Ninth Annual Meeting and Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. Charleston, S. C. May 10, 11, 12, 13, 1899.

27. Historical material furnished by officers of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. (13 titles. See Report on Railroads for list of same.)

28. Various biographical sketches, in manuscript, mentioned in this Report under the heading, "Manuscripts, Papers and Documents in Private Hands."

29. Constitution and roll of members of the Gulf States' Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

30. Papers furnished by Miss Nellie Wailes, Atlanta, Ga., regarding the life and times of Gen. Levin Wailes.

*Pamphlets, Books, Newspapers, Etc.*

The Society receives regularly the Publications of the Texas Historical Society, the Alabama Historical Society, the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Southern History Association and other historical organizations in exchange for its Publications. In addition to these a few of the numerous pamphlets and books which have been recently collected by the Society are here given. They are as follows:

Address of A. C. Holt, on the Policy of Secession (1860). Presented by Mr. A. H. Stone, of Greenville, Miss.

Brief biographical sketches (newspaper clippings from *The Carolina Spartan*, of July 29 and Aug. 26, 1885,) of Col. John Thomas, Jane Thomas, Josiah Culberson, Wm. D. Culverson, James Meek, Capt. Mayfield, and Maria Cunningham; also a sketch of "The Olden Times," all written by the late Wm. T. Lewis and presented by him to the Historical Society.

Phi Sigma Magazine (University Mississippi), volume II., No. 5, Feb., 1857. Mississippi University Magazine, Volume I., Nos. I. and III., April and June, 1857. Collection of Almanacs. Presented by Col. Isaac Newton, of Mt. Carmel, Miss.

Collection of Almanacs and Manuscripts. Presented by Mrs. P. H. Roach, of Vicksburg, Miss.

Battle of Iuka, and Battle of Corinth (two pamphlets). Presented by G. W. Dudley, of Iuka, Miss.

Speech of Hon. J. Z. George on the Financial Question (1895), and speech of Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar on the Policy of the Republican Party, etc., (1876). Presented by Thomas M. Owen, of Montgomery, Ala.



Origin and Progress of the Vicksburg Troubles (1874). Presented by Edward Mayes, of Jackson, Miss.

Hughes' Treaties on Sociology (1854). Presented by A. C. Wharton, of Union Church, Miss.

Daniel's Recollections of a Rebel Surgeon (1899). Presented by Dr. F. E. Daniel, of Austin, Texas.

Stratton Genealogy. Presented by Rev. J. B. Stratton, of Natchez, Miss.

Historical Sketch of Chickasaw County (28 manuscript pages) by Judge T. N. Martin. Presented by his grandson, Mr. W. O. Pruitt.

Centennial History of Winston County (324 manuscript pages) by William T. Lewis. Presented by the author.

Historical Sketch of Lee County, by Dr. Patton. Presented by Mr. T. J. Hood.

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Gulf and Ship Island Railroad Company (1859). Presented by Col. Isaac Newton.

Chronicle of the Fire-Eaters. Presented by Hon. Edward Mayes.

Fulkerson's Early Days in Mississippi (1885), and collection of miscellaneous pamphlets. Presented by Mr. Jas. W. Garner.

The following newspapers and periodicals were presented to the Mississippi Historical Society by Col. Isaac Newton, of Mount Carmel, Miss.:

Southern Journal for June, 1848; Port Gibson Correspondent for June 5, 1847; Weekly Mississippian for November 13, 1861; True Witness for May 11, 1854; Eastern Clarion for February 19, 1853; Weekly Flag of the Union for January 16, 1856; The Clarion for April 9, 1889; Southern Star for Nov. 23, 1852; Sea Coast Democrat for March 2, 1859; Affleck's Southern Rural Almanac for 1851; Ibid for 1852; Mississippi Planter's Almanac for 1851; Mississippi Union Magazine for Feb., 1857; Ibid for April, 1857; Ibid for June, 1857; True Baptist for April, 1854; Ibid for June, 1854.

#### *Museum.*

The following relics will be found in the Museum of the Historical Society:

Flint and Pottery from Taylor's Depot, July 14, 1891. Pottery, bones, etc., from the Beach and Shell Mounds at West Pascagoula. Pottery, bones, etc., from Deer Island. Shells, etc., from the different points on the Gulf Coast. Presented by William Rice Sims.

Achappi Stone and Indian Tomahawk. Presented by William T. Lewis.

Knife and Fork from the Confederate Ship, "Alabama," and Knife from the Confederate Ship, "Florida." These relics were bought at an auction sale in Mobile in the '60's by Mr. Ohleyer, whose son, Mr. E. H. Ohleyer, of Brandon, Miss., presented them to the Society, July 28, 1890.

French Colonial Coin (1722), found on the site of an old Indian Village. Presented by Mr. H. S. Halbert, of Lucile, Miss.

Three Indian Implements, found eight miles east of Hebron in Lawrence county, Miss., and presented by Col. Isaac Newton.

Three Indian Implements, found about two miles east of Hebron, Miss. Presented by Mr. S. J. Myers.

Bryant's Poems, which formerly belonged to S. S. Prentiss. It contains his autograph and was presented by his grandson, S. S. Prentiss, Jr., of New Orleans.

Purse and Gold Pencil, formerly used by S. S. Prentiss. Presented by his grandson, Mr. S. S. Prentiss, Jr.

Indian Pipe, found near Pearl River in Lawrence county; Indian Implement for dressing skins. Presented by Dr. J. R. Berry, of Columbia, Miss.

Two Jasper Ornaments, found about one mile east of Hebron, Miss., The rest of this collection, consisting of a large number of ornaments was sent to the Smithsonian Institution. These ornaments are rare (see article by Chan. R. B. Fulton, on Prehistoric Jasper Ornaments in Mississippi in the Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, Volume I). Presented by Mr. J. D. Hutchins, of Hebron, Miss.

Regalia, Hermean Literary Society of the University of Mississippi (1861). Presented by Judge Chas. Howry, of Washington, D. C.

A supposed Confederate Epaulette, evidently home made. Name of donor unknown.

Arrow Points from near Hebron, Miss. Presented by Dr. Franklin L. Riley.

Crayon Sketch of a celebrated Indian Mound on the Plantation of Capt. Will Hunt, near Winterville, Bolivar county. Drawn and presented by Mr. J. E. Edmunds.

Indian Ornament. Presented by Chas. Ritz.

A box of rare coins (16 in number). Presented by Mrs. L. M. Hunt, of the University of Mississippi.

A large collection of "Shinplaster" currency, Confederate money, stamps, tax receipts, etc.

*Ames' Collection.*

In July, 1900, Gen Adelbert Ames, of Lowell, Massachusetts, presented to the Historical Society his valuable manuscripts relating to the period during which he was connected with the history of the State. It is difficult to give a complete calendar of these papers in this connection. The most important of them are as follows:

Report of A. T. Morgan, of Yazoo City, Miss., Sheriff of Yazoo county, relative to the breaking up of a Republican meeting on Sept. 1, 1875, and subsequent action of white leaguers. Dated Sept. 24, 1875. 51 pages.

Extract from testimony taken before the committee of the House of Representatives on the subject of the impeachment of Gov. Ames. Dated 1876. 120 pages.

Personal letter from Gen. Ames to Attorney General Pierrepont, thanking him for sending Mr. Chase, who succeeded in averting a bloody conflict in Mississippi. October 16, 1875. 4 pages.

A letter from Edward Pierrepont to Gen. Ames expressing gratification at the course pursued by the latter. October 25, 1875.

Copy of telegram from J. D. Veitmer to Gen. George relative to the driving out of J. J. Smith. Port Gibson, Miss., Oct. 29, 1875.

Letter from Peter Crosby resigning the office of sheriff of Warren county. Oct. 28, 1875.

An interview with Gen. Ames as published in the New York Times (1876) by James Ridpath.

Recommendations of J. D. Barton, of Lee county, for Chancellor of the Eighth District. (1874.)

Personal letter from A. G. Packer to Gen. Ames relative to the appointments by Gov. Davis, etc., July 17, 1874.

Letter from A. G. Packer to Gov. Ames. July 17, 1874.

Letter from Mrs. C. S. Lee, pertaining to the death of Chas. N. Chilton, killed during the Clinton Riot. Sept. 15, 1875.

A miscellaneous collection of manuscripts relative to the Clinton Riot.

Letter from J. D. Barton to Gov. Ames. Feb. 9, 1875.

Letter from J. D. Barton to Gov. Ames. Mar. 7, 1874.

Communication from the Republican State Ex. Committee relative to "peace agreement between Gov. Ames and a committee of citizens."

Opinion of George E. Harris relative to the power to withdraw names sent up for confirmation before they are acted upon.

Opinion of G. E. Harris, July 6, 1874, relative to the appointment of Chancellors.

Names of sureties on the bonds of M. L. Holland as Treasurer of the State.

Report of Col. A. T. Morgan to Gov. Ames, entitled the "War in Yazoo County." (Newspaper clippings.)

Copy of telegram from T. N. Harrison. Subject stated as follows: "All quiet at Byram though there were some grounds for alarm." Sept. 7, 1875.

Letters from Ames to Pres. Grant asking if the President's proclamation of December, 1874, is still in force, etc. Sept. 7, 1875.

N. B. Nabers, Holly Springs. Declining the position of superintendent of State penitentiary. Jan. 30, 1874.

J. J. Dennis, Meridian. Acceptation and thanks for second appointment of Chancellor. July 31, 1874.

John T. Moseley, Hernando. Congratulates Governor on removal of J. F. Simmons, chancellor, etc. Aug. 3, 1874.

Detailed statement of the account of W. M. Connor, tax collector.

Joshua Stephens. Report on delinquency of W. M. Connor. Aug. 3, 1875.

W. M. Connor, Macon. Protest against report of county treasurer; is not a defaulter. Aug. 5, 1875.

W. H. Gibbs, Jackson. Statement of sheriff Connor's account. Aug. 10, 1875.

Joshua Stevens, Macon. Delinquency of Connor (statement enclosed). Aug. 16, 1875.

Isham Stewart, Macon. Thinks Connor an honest man, etc. Aug. 19, 1875.

Henry B. Whitefield, Columbus. "Thinks Sheriff Connor all right; that he is being persecuted." Aug. 20, 1875.

H. L. Jarnigan, Macon. Engaged to bring suit against Connor, etc. Oct. 5, 1875.

W. M. Connor, Macon. Case cannot be heard this term of court. Ready to settle his account at any time. Oct. 7, 1875.

W. M. Connor, Macon. Does not know with whom to settle; is ready, etc. Oct. 7, 1875.

J. B. Allgood, Macon. Thinks Connor not sincere in his desire to settle, etc. Oct. 11, 1875.

H. L. Jarnigan, Macon. In regard to continuing case against Connor and two bills of indictment for perjury against J. B. Allgood. Oct. 18, 1875.

Grand Jury reports, Noxubee county. Oct. term, 1875.

T. J. Cavett, Macon. Detailed account of attempt to settle with county treasurer for year 1874 on account of W. M. Connor, sheriff, etc. Jan. 27, 1876.

W. M. Connor, Macon. Attempt to settle with county treasurer in 1874. Cavett's affidavit (2 enclosures). Jan. 27, 1876.

T. J. Reed, Macon. Statement of what he knows of the various attempts of Connor to make his settlement. Jan. 27, 1876.

Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur, New Orleans. Copy of telegram. "He cannot interfere with troops without order from President, etc." Sept. 5, 1875.

Gen. C. C. Augur, San Antonio, Tex. Copy of telegram. Commanding officers of posts in Mississippi to hold troops in readiness to suppress disorders. Directs Capt. Gentry to go to Jackson. Oct. 29, 1875.

Correspondence between Gen. Adelbert Ames and Pres. E. Benjamin Andrews concerning certain statements made by the latter relative to the administration of the former while Governor of Mississippi. (9 title.)

This collection also contains copies of one hundred and forty-four communications with enclosures. They are here given in the order in which they were arranged by the copyist as is indicated by the numbers on the covers.

No. 1. From N. B. Blackman, Jasper county. Griffin Bender says that his party (Dem.) is going to carry the election by violence. Dated Oct. 16, 1875.

No. 2. From Isaac Jones, Columbus. Compelled to sign election returns by mob; many voters did not get chance to vote, etc., etc. Nov. 7, 1875.

No. 3. From W. F. Simonton, Shannon. Information relative to Ku Kluk operations. Sept. 13, 1875.

No. 4. From H. M. Williams, Verona. "General terrorism and intimidation." Oct. 31, 1875.

No. 5. From H. B. Whitfield, Columbus. The election, "a monstrous fraud," suggests calling the Legislature together in extra session. Nov. 4, 1875.

No. 6. From W. H. Lewis, Columbus. Intimidation of voters throughout the county, et cetera. Oct. 22, 1875.

No. 7. W. F. Simonton, Shannon. Wants to be furnished with the "necessary" in order to make a trip to Washington to represent the condition of the country. Sept. 5, 1875.

No. 8. L. F. Brittain, Meridian. The Democrats have received two cannons, for the purpose of intimidating negroes. Sept. 7, 1875.

No. 9. W. F. Connell, Mayben. The election carried by Democratic intimidation; suggests the employment of a detective; colored people very much excited. Nov. 7, 1875.

No. 10. W. W. Chisolm, De Kalb. Election conducted by force on part of Democrats, etc. Nov. 3, 1875.

No. 11. W. F. Simonton, Shannon. Ku Kluxism thriving; must have troops; courts are prostituted, etc. Sept. 12, 1875.

No. 12. T. H. Little, Aberdeen. Troops wanted at election for several counties in the East. Oct. 27, 1875.

No. 13. D. H. Spratt, Port Gibson. Wants to know if Mike Johnson was pardoned; Ku Klux affairs in said county (an enclosure from H. S. Smith). Sept. 6, 1875.

No. 14. Andrew Spratt and others, Claiborne county. The intimidations of the Republicans fully set forth. Received Nov. 1, 1875.

No. 15. W. F. Simonton, Shannon. Suggests the organization of State militia. Sept. 17, 1875.

No. 16. W. F. Simonton, Shannon. Relative to elections. Oct. 16, 1875.

No. 17. H. B. Whitfield, Columbus. Too much excitement "to have a semblance of fair election," etc. Oct. 29, 1875.

No. 18. William Canley, Hernando. Wishes to know whether the colored people are to have any protection, etc. Oct. 9, 1875.

No. 19. R. A. Simmons, Pickens, to J. Tarbell. Misdoings of white leaguers, etc. Oct. 26, 1875.

No. 20. Edmund Watkins, Hernando. Intimidation of colored voters. Nov. 7, 1875.

No. 21. A. Parker, sheriff, Liberty. "All sorts of tricks resorted to by the blood-letting good and moral Democracy," etc. Oct. 24, 1875.

No. 22. Citizens of Amite county, Liberty. Petition asking to be allowed to organize for protection, etc. Oct. 23, 1875.

No. 23. W. H. Dodson, Corinth. Fraud and intimidation in late election, etc., etc. Nov. 10, 1875.

No. 24. W. H. Jones, Hazlehurst. Notification that the white people of said town received three boxes of guns and several boxes of pistols. Sept. 10, 1875.

No. 25. Mrs. A. F. Hoffa, Jackson. Appeal for aid to enable her to reach Philadelphia. Husband killed in his own house by an armed body of white leaguers. Sept. 15, 1875.

No. 26. Lewis McGee, Bolton. White people are looking for him; wants protection. Oct. 13, 1875.

No. 27. J. W. Longstreet, Lexington. His life and that of three other persons had been threatened, etc. Oct. 21, 1875.

No. 28. Reuben Hendricks, Jackson. Deprived of his right to citizenship. Dec. 7, 1875.

No. 29. H. H. Harrington, West Point. The political situation; thinks troops must be furnished. Sept. 11, 1875.

No. 30. W. I. Willing, Crystal Springs. If intimidation will not suffice, worse means will be adopted. Sept. 10 and 14, 1875.

No. 31. W. H. Williams, Bolton. Desires his brother to remain in Jackson; white men say that the negroes who went to Jackson shall never return, etc., Oct. 14, 1875.

No. 32. R. A. Simmons, Pickens. Intimidation and threats. Oct. 27, 1875.

No. 33. Not in collection.

No. 34. H. W. Lewis, Columbus. Politics at fever heat; assassination and bloodshed openly encouraged, etc. Troops would act like magic, even a corporal's guard. Oct. 29, 1875.

No. 35. A. L. Scott and others, Jackson. Want to petition General government for a redress of grievances. Sept. 16, 1875.

No. 36. W. F. Simonton, Shannon. Setting forth a personal assault by the sheriff, etc. Oct. 15, 1875.

No. 37. R. J. Catchings, Hazlehurst. Thinks Republicans can carry county by a large majority with fair election, etc. Oct. 7, 1875.

No. 38. John T. Harrington, West Point. City has been in a moderate riot for forty-eight hours; Republicans warned to leave by armed men, etc. Oct. 29, 1875.

No. 39. Mrs. Fred. W. Mills, Berkely Place. Wishes attention paid to her grievances, etc. May 7, 1875.

No. 40. Henry Mayson, Dry Grove. Information that many white men from Covich county were riding through his district on Sunday following the Clinton Riot. Sept. 4, 1875.

No. 41. A. Parker, of Amite county to H. K. Bruce, Washington. Account of election troubles in Amite county. Jan. 6, 1876.

No. 42. Wm. D. Frazee, Okolona. Statement of political affairs prior to and on day of election. Jan. 26, 1876.

No. 43. W. H. Harvey, Jackson. Report on Clinton Riot; appeal for aid. Sept. 6, 1875.

No. 44. Anonymous, Vicksburg. Expression of fear and alarm. Sept. 18, 1875.

No. 45. Anonymous, Vicksburg. White leaguers say they have no idea of carrying election by votes but by blood, etc. Sept. 18, 13, 1875.

No. 46. J. M. Longstreet, Yazoo county. Political affairs. Oct. 21, 1875.

No. 47. O. A. Esquival, Jackson. Affairs in Yazoo county just previous to election in 1875. Oct. 28, 1875.

No. 48. J. G. Sparrow, Edwards. Requesting that all violators of law in late disturbances be brought to trial and punishment. Sept. 23, 1875.

No. 49. John P. Adams, Vicksburg. Information in regard to design of white leaguers. Aug. 10, 1875.

No. 50. Thomas R. Knowland, Warrenton. Democratic programme, etc. Oct. 7, 1875.

No. 51. I. M. Childs, Terry. "Bring to trial and punishment all parties engaged in late disturbances in Hinds county." Sept. 24, 1875.

No. 52. A. Parker, Liberty. Application for requisitions, etc.; Ku Klux troubles. Sept. 17, 1875.

No. 53. H. W. Wilkinson, Bay St. Louis. "His southern heart is fired in behalf of his northern ally." Sept. 8, 1875.

No. 54. Republican mass meeting, Jackson. Resolutions putting little faith in the late peace conference. Oct. 30, 1875.

No. 55. E. M. Stiles, Port Gibson. Election troubles in Claiborne county. Oct. 30, 1875.

No. 56. A. L. Scott, Edwards. The disturbed condition of the colored people. Sept. 20, 1875.

No. 57. Republican Executive Committee of Hinds county, Jackson. Peace agreement believed to be held in contempt by the majority of Democrats. Oct. 29, 1875.

No. 58. Abraham B. Burvis, Vicksburg. Racial disturbances in Warren county. Oct. 13, 1875.

No. 59. Anonymous, Vicksburg. Pertaining to the Clinton Riot. Sept. 6, 1875.

No. 60. H. Cassidy, Liberty. Excitement along the Louisiana line in Amite county. Sept. 29, 1875.

No. 61. H. Cassidy, Jr., Brookhaven. Regarding appointment of District Attorney and resignation as Chancellor. Feb. 11, 1876.

No. 62. John Brown, Friars Point. Personal grievances. Oct. 26, 1875.

No. 63. A. L. Scott, Edwards, Miss. Selects appointment as captain of military company. Sept. 23, 1875.

No. 64. W. T. Martin, Pine Grove. Saw squads of armed men scouting on various roads. Received Sept. 9, 1875.

No. 65. C. A. Sullivan, Starkville. Affidavit in regard to appointment of Chancellor (2 enclosures). Feb. 24, 1876.

No. 66. W. W. Dedrick, Jackson. Affidavit with reference to racial disturbances. Feb. 16, 1876.

No. 67. James W. Lee, Aberdeen. Election disturbances. Oct. 26, 1875.

No. 68. J. W. Lee, Aberdeen. Reiterates his statement with reference to election; wants United States soldiers. Oct. 28, 1875.

No. 69. Henry C. Niles, Kosciusko. Threats made to H. W. Warren. Oct. 21, 1875.

No. 70. R. J. Temple, Vicksburg. Regarding the capture of five cases of guns which were shipped to Gen. Packer at Jackson. Yazoo City trouble. Sept. 2, 1875.

No. 71. A. T. Morgan (Yazoo City). Wants the report of the insurrection in Yazoo published. Sept. 30, 1875.

No. 72. Q. A. Esquival, Jackson. Affidavit that a reign of terror exists in Kemper county. Nov. 1, 1875.

No. 73. John E. Meek, Aberdeen. Will report names of Democrats guilty of intimidating voters. Nov. 1, 1875.

No. 74. Chas. W. Clark, Greenville. Political prospects in Washington county (1 enclosure). Sept. 16, 1875.

No. 75. Peter Crosby, Vicksburg. A fourth of July meeting broken up. July 5, 1875.

No. 76. William A. Alcorn, Charleston, Miss. Particulars about political affairs in Tallahatchie county. Sept. 15, 1875.

No. 77. Anon., Winona. Some negroes want to go to Africa. Nov. 3, 1875.

No. 78. Wm. A. Alcorn, Charleston. Does not wish to organize militia in his county. Sept. 27, 1875.

No. 79. E. C. Walker, Macon. "Defending the word 'consideration.'" Sept. 5, 1875.

No. 80. J. B. Algood, Macon. Political conditions in Noxubee county. Sept. 12, 1875.

No. 81. Polk McNair, pres., and Joseph Owen, sec. Colored Republican League of Simpson county, Westville. "Desire authority under his Excellency's hand and seal to hold their meetings." Sept. 26, 1875.

No. 82. E. C. Walker, Macon. Asks the Governor to check the Ku Klux. Aug. 26, 1875.

No. 83. Anon., Canton. Organization of military companies, etc. Oct. 28, 1875.

No. 84. Henry B. Whitfield, Macon. The military situation in Noxubee county. Oct. 8, 1875.



- No. 85. The Republicans of Noxubee county, Macon. Election grievances. Nov. 3, 1875.
- No. 86. T. J. Reed, Macon. Enclosing a letter from W. M. Connor. Wants general conference of the Republicans of the State and suggests calling an extra session of Legislature to declare late election void, etc. Nov. 5 and 6, 1875.
- No. 87. Anon., Aberdeen. Race troubles in Monroe county. Oct. 23, 1875.
- No. 88. H. M. Settler and others, Aberdeen. Petition for United States troops. Oct. 7, 1875.
- No. 89. Wm. B. Avery, Charlestown. Thinks the feeling of Democrats better than in 1869, etc. Sept. 16, 1875.
- No. 90. Anon., Vicksburg. Democrats will not allow colored militia to organize, etc. Oct. 13, 1875.
- No. 91. E. Hill, Vicksburg. Parties having registration books refuse to deliver them to registrar, etc. Oct. 2, 1875.
- No. 92. Houston Burris, Yazoo City. Wants to have election contested (1 enclosure). Nov. 1, 1875.
- No. 93. N. G. Gill, Holly Springs. Wants United States troops. Impolitic to convene the Legislature. Oct. 11, 1875.
- No. 94. W. M. Calcote, Jackson. Armed men threaten his life. He took to the woods, etc. Oct. 28, 1875.
- No. 95. J. D. McAuliffe, Natchez. Ku Klux grievances. Certain parties offer to prosecute the clan, if they can have protection. Nov. 27, 1875.
- No. 96. George H. Chase, to Attorney-General Pierrepont, Washington, D. C. Impossible to have fair election without Federal troops. Oct. 27, 1875.
- No. 97. John E. Meek, Aberdeen. Election grievances. Nov. 2, 1875.
- No. 98. James W. Lee, Aberdeen. Election grievances. Nov. 2, 1875.
- No. 99. S. W. Gere, Cold Water. Suggests sending troops to De Soto county. Oct. 15, 1875.
- No. 100. Three hundred voters, Vicksburg. Republicans not allowed to hold meetings. Sept. 14, 1875.
- No. 101. Wm. B. Avery, Garner. Attempted illegal registration. Resisted by sheriff. Sept. 14, 1875.
- No. 102. John G. Owen, Hillsboro. Wants instructions how to prevent carrying election by force. Nov. 4, 1875.
- No. 103. J. G. Owen, Hillsboro. Addressed to Tarbell. Democrats carrying three boxes by force. Oct. 17, 1875.
- No. 104. A. P. Merrill, Natchez. Family driven from home, plantation taken by colored employers. Oct. 9, 1875.
- No. 105. A. T. Morgan, Jackson. Troubles in Yazoo county. Oct. 14, 1875.
- No. 106. A. Parker, Liberty. Ku Klux troubles. Wants reward offered for apprehension of John Jackson and Stephen Sargent, etc. Sept. 19, 1875.
- No. 107. Jackson. Resolutions of Republican caucus of the Mississippi Legislature endorsing Gov. Ames. Jan. 10, 1876.
- No. 108. John Brown, Friars Point. Board of Supervisors have met to declare his office (sheriff) vacant. Life threatened. Alcorn says "I shall not be sheriff." Oct. 24, 1875.
- No. 109. Wade Walker, Jackson. Ku Klux operation, etc. Oct. 18, 1875.
- No. 110. A. T. Morgan, Yazoo City. Gossips. Feb. 5, 1875.
- No. 111. J. P. Matthews, Hazlehurst. Affidavit in relation to Ku Klux outrages, contemplated. (2 enclosures). Sept. 13, 1875.
- No. 112. W. F. Fitzgerald, Jackson. Statement in regard to interview of H. R. Pease by a reporter for the Washington Republican in Oct., 1874. (1 enclosure). Feb. 12, 1875.

No. 113. D. D. Pratt, Nashville, Tenn. Statement in regard to removal of B. B. Eggleston, as collector of internal revenue. (1 enclosure). Nov. 17, 1873.

No. 114. J. B. Deason, Brookhaven. Affidavit in relation to resignation of district attorney. (2 enclosures). Jan. 6, 1876.

No. 115. John E. Meek, Aberdeen. Democrats determined election by force. Oct. 22, 1875.

No. 116. W. M. Calcote, Jackson. Election grievances. Nov. 5, 1875.

No. 117. E. J. Ryan, Greenville. Intimidation in Washington county. Sept. 29, 1875.

No. 118. Hiram Johnson, Jackson. Tickets taken from them while being distributed. Nov. 3, 1875.

No. 119. Monk Joseph, Vernon. Shooting into the house of a prominent Republican, etc. Jan. 6, 1876.

No. 120. Telegrams. John Brown, Helena, Ark. Three telegrams. Oct. 6 and 7, 1875.

No. 121. Wm. H. Connor, Macon. P. H. Green driven from the county by armed white men. Dec. 25, 1875.

No. 122. P. H. Green, Macon. Driven from home and office by armed white leaders. Nov. 22, 1875.

No. 123. Citizens, Canton. Petition to his excellency to inform the President of the U. S. of the warlike attitude of white leaders, etc. Received Sept. 3, 1875.

No. 124. Statement of Willis M. Calcote, a political refugee from Yazoo county. Oct. 25, 1875.

No. 125. W. H. Bolton, Greenville. Names of parties leading in the conspiracy against Republicans, etc. (1 enclosure). Nov. 1, 1875.

No. 126. James Lee, Aberdeen. Political disturbances in Monroe county. Oct. 23, 1875.

No. 127. W. A. Morgan, Yazoo City. Buckley takes possession of sheriff's office. Sept. 9, 1875.

No. 128. E. B. B., I. McM., K. K. K., etc., Port Gibson. "Send out your negro troops and Gatlin guns, and we will wipe them (white leaguers) from the face of the earth, which they disgrace." June, 1875.

No. 129. E. Lindsey, Lodi. Negroes demoralized. Wish to colonize, etc. Dec. 6, 1875.

No. 130. Wm. Gray, Greenville, Miss. Affidavits of three parties as to conduct of election in Washington county. Feb. 10, 1876.

No. 131. A. M. Harlem, Yazoo City. Telegram. Oct. 26, 1875.

No. 132. W. M. Connor, Macon. County lost by intimidation. Nov. 3, 1875.

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No. 134. Julius Allen, Jackson. Condition in Yazoo county. Oct. 26, 1875.

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No. 136. W. T. Bennett (?) and others, Bonna Beat No. 4. Want protection so that they may register and vote. Sept. 14, 1875.

No. 137. John Brown, Helena, Ark. Telegram. Oct. 8, 1875.

No. 138. Henry R. Smith to the Republicans of Madison county. Agreement on a compromise ticket.

No. 139. Statement of Thos. H. Winston, who went to Yazoo county to deliver Republican tickets. Nov. 3, 1875.

No. 140. A. T. Morgan, Yazoo City. Political disturbances in Yazoo county. Sept. 1, 1875.

No. 141. Copy of resolutions passed at a Republican caucus. Jan. 17, 1876, in regard to vote for U. S. Senator, etc.

No. 142. J. B. Allgood, Macon. Troubles between Republicans and Democrats. "Democrats left court house and came to our meeting, insult upon insult was offered." Oct. 30, 1875.

No. 143. Julius Allen, Jackson. Troubles in Yazoo county. Oct. 28, 1875.

No. 144. James Lee, Aberdeen. Intimidation at election. Feb. 7, 1876.

The official letters written by Gen. Ames, while he was Governor of the State are contained in four folio volumes. These books are marked "A," "B," "C," and "D." The names of the parties addressed with the page where each communication may be found is here given.

#### Book A.

This volume extends from March 28, 1874, to Aug. 22, 1874, and contains 695 pages of letters. The names of the parties addressed on the following pages are illegible: 256, 257, 259, 260, 263, 268, 270, 338. The following pages of this book have been torn out: 481, 482, 483, and 537. Its table of contents is as follows:

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The Ames collection also contains the following pamphlets:

Inaugural address of Gov. Adelbert Ames to the Mississippi Legislature, Jan. 22, 1874. (3 copies.)

Special message of Gov. Adelbert Ames to the Legislature of Mississippi on the subject of Finance. Feb. 7, 1874.

Rules of the House and joint rules of both houses, etc., etc. Session of 1874.

Annual message of Gov. Adelbert Ames to the Legislature of Mississippi, session of 1876. (2 copies.)

Laws of the State of Mississippi passed by the Legislature in the session of 1876.

Laws relating to assessment, collection and payment of public revenues of Mississippi. 1877.

Impeachment trial of Adelbert Ames. 1876.

Newspaper clippings pertaining to the impeachment of Gov. Ames.

Special orders, 4th Military district, 1869. (Appointments and removals.)

General orders and circulars. 4th Military district. (Department of Mississippi, 1869.)

Special and General orders. 4th Military district, 1870.

#### MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The Library of the University of Mississippi contains a larger number of books, pamphlets, newspapers and manuscripts, that relate to Mississippi history, than does any other library, which has come within the scope of the investigations of the Historical Commission. The following is a brief summary of the contents of this library:

Total number of bound volumes, .....	19,330
No. of volumes on history and allied subjects, .....	1,723
No. of volumes on history and biography, .....	715
No. of volumes on sociology, .....	412
No. of volumes on geography and travels, .....	606
No. of pamphlets bearing upon Mississippi, .....	Difficult to estimate.

*Portraits.*

Portraits of distinguished Mississippians—Ex-Chancellors Mayes, A. B. Longstreet, J. N. Waddell, and A. P. Stewart, Gen. Thomas Hinds, S. S. Prentiss, Geo. Frederick Holmes, F. A. P. Barnard, Constitutional Convention of 1890.

The most important books, pamphlets, newspapers and manuscripts that relate to Mississippi history are as follows:

*Books.*

- Ellicott's Journal (1803).
- American State Papers. (The volumes on Public Lands and Foreign Relations are especially valuable to the student of the early history of Mississippi.)
- Journal of Lorenzo Dow and of Peggy, his wife (1848).
- French's Historical Collection of Louisiana, 3 volumes (1846).
- French's Historical Memoirs of Louisiana, 1 volume (1853).
- French's Historical Collection of Louisiana and Florida, 1 vol. (1869).
- Gayarre's History of Louisiana, 3 volumes (1854).
- Claiborne's Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State.
- Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee (1853).
- Pickett's History of Alabama, 2 volumes (1851).
- Shipp's De Soto and Florida.
- Lowry and McCardle's History of Mississippi (1891).
- Early History of Louisiana. House Mis. Doc.
- Stoddard's Sketches of Louisiana (1812).
- Shea's History of Louisiana (1852).
- Marbois History of Louisiana (1830).
- Davis' Early History of Memphis (1873).
- Flint's History and Geography of the Mississippi Valley.
- Chastellux: Travels in America from 1780 to 1782.
- De Bow's Review.
- Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.
- Ellicott's Journal.
- Forman's Journey down the Mississippi (1789-90).
- Gould's Fifty Years in Mississippi.
- Mayes' History of Education in Mississippi.
- Improvements of the South Pass of Mississippi River.
- Shea's Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi.
- Monette's History, Discovery and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley, 2 volumes (1846).
- Wallace's Illinois and Louisiana under French Rule (1893).
- Charlevoix History of New France.
- American State Papers (51 volumes, some duplicates).
- Cobb's Mississippi Scenes.
- Baldwin's Flush Times in Mississippi and Alabama.
- Memorial Addresses, &c.: E. C. Walthall. United States Senator.
- Memorial Addresses on Life and Character of Hon. James Z. George, U. S. Senator.

- Memorial Addresses on Life and Character of Hon. John A. Quitman, U. S. Senator, 1859.  
 Mayes' Lucius Q. C. Lamar—His Life, Times, and Speeches. (1896.)  
 Thurston's Antiquities of Tennessee and Adjacent States (1890).  
 Goodspeed's Memoirs of Mississippi.  
 Lynch's Bench and Bar of Mississippi.  
 Shield's Life of Prentiss.  
 Prentiss' Life of Prentiss.  
 Jones' (J. G.) Methodism in Mississippi, Vol. I.  
 Wailes' Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi.  
 Harper's Geology of Mississippi.  
 Hilgard's Geology of Mississippi.  
 Journals of the General Assembly of Mississippi from 1817-1831. (Volumes for 1818, 1819, and 1824 are missing).  
 Davis' (Reuben) Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians.  
 Journal of Mississippi Constitutional Convention (1890).  
 Shipp's Hernando De Soto and Florida (1881).  
 Campaign of the Civil War, published by Scribner, 13 volumes (1882).  
 Davis' (Jefferson), Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, 2 volumes (1881).  
 Reed's (S. R.) Vicksburg Campaign and Battles about Chattanooga (1882).  
 Aughey's Tupelo (a somewhat farcical, overdrawn and bitter history of the period of "Reconstruction" in the South, and especially in Mississippi, written from the partisan standpoint of the North).  
 Perkins (J. H.) Annals of the West (a concise account of the leading events in the Western territories up to 1845).  
 Milburn's (William Henry), Pioneers, Preachers and People of the Mississippi Valley (1860).  
 Fitzgerald's Life of Judge Longstreet (1891).  
 Riley's School History of Mississippi (1900).  
 Life and Times of Sam Dale (1860).  
 Memorials of the Life and Character of Wiley P. Harris (1892).  
 Pollard's Life of Jefferson Davis (1869).  
 Alfriend's Life of Jefferson Davis (1868).  
 Mrs. Davis' Life of Jefferson Davis.

*Pamphlets (Bound).*

- Richard S. Spofford on Southern Pacific Railway, with a map showing the way of the true Southern Pacific Railway, which, according to this author, should run through Mississippi.  
 Campbell (Jno. L.) and Ruffner (W. H.): A Physical Survey extending from Atlanta, Ga., across Alabama and Mississippi to the Mississippi River (1883). Contains a large map of the Richmond and Danville system.  
 George (J. Z.) Defense of the Constitution of Mississippi (1891).  
 Pamphlet on the Vicksburg Trouble.  
 Clayton's (Judge A. M.) Lecture on the Limitations of Estates, delivered before the Law Class of the University of Mississippi (1867).  
 Hill (Judge R. A.) Lectures delivered before the Law Class of the University of Mississippi upon Jurisprudence and Practice of Federal Courts (1878).  
 Reave's (L. U.) Lectures on the Commercial Destiny of the Mississippi Valley (1878).  
 Biographical Sketches of A. B. Longstreet and F. A. P. Barnard in University of Mississippi Magazine, volume 21, No. 5.  
 Chappell's Miscellanies of Georgia (contains 90 pages on Yazoo Fraud) (1874).  
 Testimony in the Impeachment of Adelbert Ames (1877).



Hunt's (A. B.) Mississippi: Its Climate, Soil, Productive and Agricultural Capability, Publication of the United States Department of Agriculture (1884).

Wall's (E.G.) Hand Book of the State of Mississippi (1882).

Wilson's (J. B.) Hand Book of Yazoo County, Mississippi (1884).

Mississippi Valley and Ship Island Railroad (1872).

Wright (Jno. C.) A Paper on Character and Promise of the Country on the Southern Border along or near the 32nd parallel, Its adaption to the Building and Support of a Railway and why the General Government should grant Aid to Its Construction (1876).

Brown (John C.) A letter to the People of the South on the subject of the Pacific Railroad (1876).

Aberdeen Whig, 1839.

*Newspapers (Files Bound).<sup>o</sup>*

Advocate and Register (Vicksburg), 1832.

Albany (N. Y.) Argus, 1837-1841, 1841-1843.

Attala Register (Kosciusko), Apr.-Oct., 1843.

Baltimore Sun, Mar. 1-Mar. 23, 1887.

Brandon, Republican, 1837-1838, 1874, 1875-1876.

Canton Herald, 1837-1838.

Central Journal (Kosciusko), 1845-1846.

Central Register, 1839-1849.

Chickasaw Banner (Pontotoc), 1837-1838.

Clarion-Ledger (unbound), 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901.

Clinton Cornet, 1840.

Clinton Gazette, 1835-1837.

Columbus Democrat, 1836-1841, 1842-1847.

Columbus Democrat, Whig, 1843-1844.

Comet (Jackson), 1879, 1882.

Constitution (Atlanta) unbound, 1887-1888, 1891.

Constitutionalist, 1844-1845.

Daily American (Nashville, Tenn.) 1887-1888.

Daily Graphic, July-Dec., 1887.

Daily Graphic, N. Y., Jan.-June, 1888.

Daily Pilot (Jackson) Aug.-Dec., 1875.

Daily Union, 1847.

Disseminator (Brandon), 1845.

Dollar Democrat (Oxford), Jan., 1841; Feb., 1846.

Evening Star (Washington), 1887. (Unbound.)

Freeman's Journal, 1840-1841.

Gainsville Advocate, Apr.-May, 1846.

Guard, 1842-1846.

Globe (Washington, D. C.), 1843, 1844, 1845.

Grand Gulf Advertiser, 1835-1839.

Grenada Herald, 1842-1843.

Harry of the West, 1844-1846.

Hernando Press, 1839, 1866-1872.

Holly Springs Gazette, 1841, 1844-1845, 1846.

Independent Democrat, 1842-1844.

Independent Journal (Jackson), Aug.-Oct., 1839.

Jackson Daily Times, Jan.-June, 1876, 1875.

Jeffersonian (Kosciusko), 1838.

Kosciusko Chronicle, Jan.-July, 1846.

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<sup>o</sup> This list is not strictly accurate, since it does not give the exact dates of all of the papers. In some cases there are a few missing numbers within the regular chronological limits indicated.

- Lexington Standard, June-Nov., 1838.  
 Liberty Advocate, 1837-1846.  
 Louisiana Statesman, 1849.  
 Louisville Messenger, July, 1842-Nov., 1843.  
 Lynx, 1845-1846.  
 Macon Herald, July, 1841-Nov., 1842.  
 Macon Intelligencer, 1838-1840, 1841-1842.  
 Madisonian (Washington, D. C.), 1840-1844.  
 Madison Whig Advocate, Jan. 19-26, 1839.  
 Marshall County Republican, 1838-1839.  
 Memphis Appeal (unbound), 1887-1901.  
 Memphis Avalanche, Nov., 1887-July, 1888.  
 Mississippian (Vicksburg), 1832.  
 Mississippian (Jackson), 1835-1843.  
 Mississippi Advertiser, 1842-1847.  
 Mississippi Daily Pilot House, 1874-1875.  
 Mississippi Democrat (Woodville), 1831, 1845-1847.  
 Mississippi Free Trader (Natchez), 1835-1851.  
 Mississippi Gazette, 1833.  
 Mississippi Pilot (Jackson), 1875.  
 Mississippi State Gazette (Jackson), Dec., 1837-Dec., 1838.  
 Natchez Courier (Jackson), 1833, 1837-1843.  
 Natchez Gazette, Jan.-June, 1842.  
 Natchez Semi-Weekly Courier, 1850.  
 National Intelligencer (Washington, D. C.), 1837-1841.  
 New York Herald, 1887-1901.  
 Old Countryman, 1833-1836.  
 Old Soldiers (Jackson), Jan.-Feb., 1839.  
 Oxford Observer, 1843-1844.  
 Pearl River Banner (Monticello), 1837-1838.  
 People's Press (Hernando), 1866-1867, 1867-1868.  
 Picayune (unbound), 1887-1901.  
 Piney Woods Planter, 1838-1839.  
 Port Gibson Correspondent, 1839, 1837-1842, 1842-1846.  
 Port Gibson Herald, 1842-1846.  
 Raymond Gazette, 1845-1847.  
 Raymond Times, 1837-1841.  
 Richmond Inquirer, 1840-1841.  
 Ripley Advertiser, 1843-1846.  
 Ripley Transcript, Oct., 1837-Feb., 1838.  
 Rodney Standard, 1837.  
 Rodney Telegraph, 1839-1840.  
 Southern Planter, 1832.  
 Southern Pioneer Register, 1844.  
 Southern Banner (Holly Springs), 1839-1841.  
 Southern Reformer, 1843-1846.  
 Southern Star (Gallatin), 1838-1841.  
 Southron (Jackson), Dec., 1840-July, 1848.  
 Spirit of the Times (Pontotoc), May 1841-Sept., 1842.  
 St. Louis Globe Democrat (unbound), 1893-1901.  
 Times Democrat (unbound), 1886-1889, 1892-1895, 1900-1901.  
 True Democrat, 1845-1847.  
 Vicksburg Daily Sentinel, 1839, 1843-1845.  
 Vicksburg Times, Apr., 1873-Dec., 1875; Jan.-Apr., 1875.  
 Washington Daily Union, 1850.  
 Washington (D. C.) Daily Union, 1845-1846, 1850-1851.  
 Washington (D. C.) Globe, 1837.  
 Weekly Clarion (Jackson), 1872; July, 1875-July, 1876; Dec., 1874-Nov., 1877.  
 Weekly Pilot (Jackson), July, 1872-July, 1873.

Woodville Republican, 1826, 1848.  
 Yazoo Banner, 1838-1841.  
 Yazoo City Whig, 1839-1847.  
 Yazoo Democrat, 1844-1847.

*Claiborne Collection.*

The great service which Col. J. F. H. Claiborne has rendered to Mississippi history is referred to in another part of this *Report* (see *infra*). Before his death he donated his valuable historical collection to the State of Mississippi. On March 8, 1882, the Legislature passed an act placing it in the custody of the University of Mississippi,<sup>7</sup> where it still remains, carefully protected from all injury. The catalogue of this collection is here given in full:

Miscellaneous Letters arranged Alphabetically and Chronologically. Books "A," "B," and "C."

A.

Acce, E. L., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 17, 1839.  
 Adams, D. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 19, 1845.  
 Adams, S. R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 1, 1843.  
 Adams, S. R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 12, 1843.  
 Adams, R. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 15, 1828.  
 Adams, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 20, 1828.  
 Adams and Sprague to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 30, 1827.  
 Allen, M., to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 4, 1834.  
 Allen, M., to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 26, 1834.  
 Allen, M., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 15, 1834.  
 Alsbury, H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 5, 1837.  
 Anderson, H., to H. Bennett. M'ch 5, 1856.  
 Anonymous to A. Jackson. Sept. 5, 1828.  
 Anonymous to J. F. Brent. M'ch 22, 1845.  
 Anonymous to Gov. ————. Dec. 11, 1835.  
 Anonymous to Judge ————. Feb'y 5, 1835.  
 Anonymous to A Creditor. May 11, 1838.

B.

Backus, F. R., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 9, 1834.  
 Backus, F. R., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 21, 1847.  
 Backus, F. R., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 20, 1847.  
 Bacon, A. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 18, 1842.  
 Bacon, A. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 22, 1842.  
 Bacon, A. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 4, 1842.  
 Bailey, J. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 3, 1877.  
 Bainbridge, H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 24, 1846.  
 Baker, D. D., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 5, 1851.  
 Baker, D. D., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 11, 1851.  
 Baker, D. D., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 11, 1851.  
 Baker, D. D., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 11, 1851.  
 Barkesdale, E., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 6, 1855.  
 Barnwell, R. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 19, 1850.  
 Barrett, Thos., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 20, 1845.  
 Barrett, Thos. to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 21, 1845.

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<sup>7</sup> See Laws of the State of Mississippi for 1882, p. 135.

- Barrett, Thos., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 4, 1845.  
 Barrett, Thos., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 8, 1845.  
 Barry, W. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 23, 1854.  
 Bay, E. H., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 4, 1833.  
 Beauregard, E. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 15, 1851.  
 Beauregard, E. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 26, 1851.  
 Beauregard, E. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. March 29, 1853.  
 Beauregard, E. T., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 12, 1853.  
 Beauregard, E. T., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 5, 1860.  
 Beauregard, E. T., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 7, 1860.  
 Beauregard, E. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 16, 1864.  
 Beauregard, E. T., and others to Jno. A. Quitman. June 19, 1856.  
 Bell, Wm., to George Poindexter. May 22, 1834.  
 Benedict, K., to Jno. A. Quitman. April 11, 1830.  
 Benham, H. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 6, 1856.  
 Benham, H. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 7, 1856.  
 Benham, H. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 9, 1856.  
 Benton, J. G., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 25, 1856.  
 Besaucon, L. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 20, 1840.  
 Bickley, J., to Geo. Poindexter. Sept. 28, 1815.  
 Biddle, N., to Pres't U. S. Bank, Natchez. Jan'y 17, 1831.  
 Biddle, N., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec'r 28, 1832.  
 Black, Jno., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 19, 1832.  
 Black, Jno., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 23, 1833.  
 Black, Jno., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 2, 1833.  
 Black, Jno., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 2, 1834.  
 Black, Jno., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 19, 1834.  
 Black, Jno., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 3, 1834.  
 Black, Jno., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec'r 17, 1834.  
 Black, Jno., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 14, 1835.  
 Black, Jno. to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 15, 1835.  
 Boone, R. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 31, 1851.  
 Botto, P. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 20, 1870.  
 Botto, P. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 2, 870.  
 Boyle, Jno., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 30, 1834.  
 Bradford, A. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 8, 1846.  
 Bradley, C. P., to Geo. Poindexter. May 8, 1834.  
 Brandon, W. S., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 31, 1846.  
 Barnwell, R. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 19, 1850.  
 Brandon, G. C., to Geo. Poindexter. July 27, 1828.  
 Brandon, G. C., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 23, 1828.  
 Brandon, G. C., to Geo. Poindexter. Nov. 25, 1830.  
 Brandon, G. C., to Geo. Poindexter. Nov. 29, 1830.  
 Brandon, G. C., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 21, 1845.  
 Brandon, G. C., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 29, 1845.  
 Brender, J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. —, —, —.  
 Brent, J. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 19, 1845.  
 Brewer, Jas., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 30, 1851.  
 Bricklin, J. C., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 21, 1831.  
 Bright, G. Y., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 20, 1856.  
 Briscoe, P., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 20, 1829.  
 Brown, T., Jr., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 19, 1846.  
 Brown, A. G., to —, —, —.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 4, 1843.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 23, 1843.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 16, 1853.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 17, 1854.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 29, 1855.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 19, 1855.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 7, 1855.

Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 14, 1855.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 11, 1855.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 10, 1855.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 19, 1855.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 4, 1856.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 1, 1856.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 4, 1857.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 7, 1857.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 5, 1857.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 13, 1857.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 30, 1857.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 27, 1858.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 15, 1860.  
 Brown, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July —, 1876.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. Sept. 26, 1851.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. Jan'y 7, 1853.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. M'ch 11, 1853.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. Ap'l 29, 1853.  
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 Brown, A. G., to ———. Nov. 15, 1853.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. Nov. 15, 1853.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. M'ch 1, 1854.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. Ap'l 4, 1854.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. May 17, 1854.  
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 Brown, A. G., to ———. Feb'y 22, 1855.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. April 27, 1855.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. Feb'y 14, 1856.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. May 3, 1856.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. May 4, 1857.  
 Brown, A. G., to ———. Nov. 16, 1857.  
 Brown, A. G., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 13, 1851.  
 Brush, S., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 3, 1839.  
 Bryce, J. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 12, 1845.  
 Buckner, R. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 9, 1828.  
 Buckner, R. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 15, 1830.  
 Buckner, R. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 8, 1832.  
 Buckner, R. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 25, 1834.  
 Burnett, W. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 30, 1848.  
 Burns, Wm., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 15, 1826.  
 Burns, Wm., to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 21, 1827.  
 Burns, Wm., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 20, 1830.  
 Byrnes, W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 5, 1832.

## C.

Cage, H., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 1, 1832.  
 Caldwell, I., to Geo. Poindexter. ———, ———.  
 Caldwell, I., to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 12, 1827.  
 Caldwell, I., to Geo. Poindexter. Oct. 20, 1827.  
 Caldwell, I., to Jno. A. Quitman. April 11, 1828.  
 Caldwell, I., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 19, 1829.  
 Caldwell, J. H., to Wm. B. Griffith. Dec. 8, 1826.  
 Calhoun, J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 27, 1856.  
 Calhoun, Geo., to Fall & Marshall. Sept. 10, 1849.  
 Campbell, A., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 1, 1834.  
 Cannon, W. R., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 11, 1851.  
 Carrell, ———, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 21, 1842.  
 Carroll, Wm., to Geo. Poindexter and Wm. Bullitt. Jan'y 22, 1815.  
 Carson, S. P., to Geo. Poindexter. May 7, 1832.  
 Cartwright, S. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. April 27, 1839.

Cartwright, S. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. March 11, 1853.  
 Cartwright, S. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 26, 1854.  
 Cartwright, S. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 20, 1859.  
 Cassedy, H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 27, 1854.  
 Cassedy, H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 17, 1855.  
 Cassedy, H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 20, 1855.  
 Carvajal, J. J., to C. R. Wheat. Jan'y 9, 1853.  
 Chalmers, J. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 29, 1846.  
 Chandler, G. C., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 28, 1854.  
 Chandler, G. C., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 23, 1872.  
 Chase, W. H., to ———. July 18, 1846.  
 Chase, W. H., to ———. July 6, 1858.  
 Chinn, A. H., to Geo. Poindexter. May 3, 1826.  
 Chinn, A. H., to Geo. Poindexter. Aug. 23, 1826.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 7, 1832.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H., to Brander, McKenna & Wright. Oct. 21, 1836.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H., to President of U. States. Aug. 23, 1842.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H., to C. M. Price. Feb'y 9, 1843.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H., to A. S. Robinson. Aug. 6, 1846.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H., to A. J. Pickett. April 19, 1849.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H., to Gov. Walker. Nov. 21, 1850.  
 Claiborne, J. F. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. ———, ———.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 11, 1843.  
 Claiborne, R., to Geo. Poindexter. June 23, 1816.  
 Clarke, J. E., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 15, 1820.  
 Clay, Henry, to Geo. Poindexter. Oct. 7, 1826.  
 Clinton, J. G., to ——— Claiborne. M'ch 12, 1845.  
 Coalter, J., to David Holmes. M'ch 14, 1808.  
 Coalter, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 8, 1831.  
 Cocke, S., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 24, 1834.  
 Cocke, S., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 15, 1841.  
 Cocke, S., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 26, 1841.  
 Cocke, S., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 8, 1843.  
 Cocke, S., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 11, 1843.  
 Coffey, J. R., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 4, ———.  
 Coit, H., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 22, 1834.  
 Colman, S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 28, 1860.  
 Comfort, D., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 9, 1831.  
 Compton, W. M., to ———. Dec. 13, 1877.  
 Conrad, R., to D. H. Conrad. Feb'y 16, 1859.  
 Conrad, D. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 2, 1859.  
 Cooper, D. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 23, 1847.  
 Cooper, F. T., to ———. Nov. 13, 1859.  
 Corcoran, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 25, 1853.  
 Cox, D. W., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 7, 1834.  
 Cralle, R. K., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 3, 1852.  
 Crane, Wm. R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 14, 1843.  
 Crosman, G. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 8, 1846.  
 Curtis, E., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 14, 1842.  
 Curtis, E., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 16, 1842.

## D.

D., T. A. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 28, 1841.  
 D., T. A. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 30, 1842.  
 Dabney, F., to Geo. Poindexter. Sept. 20, 1830.  
 Danley, C. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 26, 1851.  
 Danley, C. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 21, 1852.  
 Davis, J. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. March 12, 1833.  
 Davis, Jefferson, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 24, 1852.  
 Davis, Jefferson, to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 24, 1878.

Davis, M., to James Smylie. Sept. 4, 1817.  
 Davis, E. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 18, 1878.  
 Davidson, T. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 29, 1857.  
 Deas, Fitzallen, to Jno. A. Quitman. April 16, 1847.  
 Deason, J. B., to ———. M'ch 19, 1879.  
 De Bow, J. D. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 12, 1845.  
 Dedrick, W. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 1, 1876.  
 Desanping, J. M., to J. P. Dickinson. Aug. 15, 1847.  
 Dickinson, J. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 17, 1847.  
 Dickinson, J. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 7, 1847.  
 Dickinson, J. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. June —, 1847.  
 Dickson, L., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 12, 1845.  
 Dickson, D., to Geo. Poindexter. July 4, 1819.  
 Dickson, D., to Geo. Poindexter. Oct. 18, 1831.  
 Dickson, D., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 3, 1832.  
 Dietz, Louis, to Geo. Poindexter. May 17, 1834.  
 Dill, B. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 10, 1842.  
 Dill, B. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 18, 1845.  
 Dill, B. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 9, 1845.  
 Dill, B. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 19, 1845.  
 Dill, B. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 7, 1847.  
 Dill, B. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 24, 1853.  
 Dill, B. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec'r 14, 1853.  
 Dorsey, Sarah A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 13, 1877.  
 Downs, S. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 10, 1845.  
 Downs, S. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 24, 1851.  
 Downs, S. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 8, 1851.  
 Downs, S. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 3, 1852.  
 Downs, S. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 14, 1852.  
 Downs, S. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 2, 1852.  
 Downs, S. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 11, 1853.  
 Dunbar, Jos., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 22, 1826.  
 Duncan, Jas., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 27, 1847.  
 Duncan, Jas., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 26, 1847.  
 Durant, T. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 17, 1846.  
 Durant, T. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 5, 1852.

## E.

Eastland, T. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. ———, ———.  
 Edward, Jas., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 11, 1848.  
 Edward, Jas., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 30, 1849.  
 Edwards, B. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 22, 1830.  
 Elder, W. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 1, 1860.  
 Ellett, H. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 20, 1843.  
 Elliott, J. D., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 12, 1847.  
 Ellis, P., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 9, 1831.  
 Elward, R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 14, 1852.  
 Elward, R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 3, 1855.  
 Ely, A. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 16, 1857.  
 Estes, M., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 31, 1847.  
 Everett, A. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 14, 1842.  
 Everett, A. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Mch 30, 1842.  
 Everett, A. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 10, 1842.  
 Everett, A. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 30, 1842.

## F.

Falconer, T. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 2, 1828.  
 Falconer, T. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y —, 1836.  
 Fall, G. R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 2, 1828.

Fall, G. R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 30, 1841.  
 Farrar, P. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 26, 1837.  
 Farrar, P. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 11, 1839.  
 Farrar, P. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 22, 1840.  
 Ficklin, J. H., to Geo. Poindexter. June 17, 1816.  
 Fisher, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 17, 1852.  
 Fitz, G., to Jno. A. Quitman. April 8, 1828.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 3, 1846.  
 Fonte, J. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 7, 1847.  
 Foote, H. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 19, 1844.  
 Foote, H. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 29, 1846.  
 Forsyth, J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 26, 1857.  
 Fowler, Jos., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 28, 1840.  
 Fox, Arthur, to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 11, 1845.  
 Freeman, J. D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 1, 1843.  
 Freeman, J. D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 14, 1869.  
 Freeman, J. D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. —, —, —.  
 Fyler, J. D., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 25, 1842.

## G.

Gage, J. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 28, 1877.  
 Gaines, J. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 27, 1847.  
 Gallup, A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. March 8, 1845.  
 Garnett, R. S., to S. Thomas. May 8, 1856.  
 Garnett, R. S., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 12, 1856.  
 Garrett, H. A., & Others, to J. F. H. Claiborne, May 15, 1858.  
 Geary, J. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 25, 1847.  
 Genois, J. W., to —, —, —. July 25, 1856.  
 Gerdes, F. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 26, 1855.  
 Gholson, S. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. March 7, 1843.  
 Gholson, S. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 14, 1845.  
 Gibson, R. L., to —, —, —. April 20, 1878.  
 Gildart, J. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 12, 1830.  
 Gillel, R. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 21, 1847.  
 Glenn, D. C., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 13, 1861.  
 Glenn, D. C., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 8, 1861.  
 Glenn, D. C., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 24, 1862.  
 Golightly, T. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 8, 1836.  
 Grayson, W. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 9, 1841.  
 Green, Thos. I., to Jesse Benton. April 4, 1836.  
 Green, C. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 18, 1823.  
 Gregg, Maxey, to Jno. A. Quitman. May 9, 1851.  
 Gregg, Maxey, to Jno. A. Quitman. May 15, 1851.  
 Gregg, Maxey, to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 15, 1851.  
 Gregg, Maxey, to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 19, 1857.  
 Griffith, Jno. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 25, 1834.  
 Grimball, Jno. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 8, 1828.  
 Guion, J. I., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 10, 1827.  
 Guion, J. I., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 16, 1829.  
 Guion, J. I., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 5, 1830.  
 Guion, J. I., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 13, 1833.  
 Guion, J. I., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 7, 1840.  
 Guion, W. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 17, 1834.  
 Guion, W. B., to W. M. Grayson, Oct. 12, 1835.  
 Gwin, Sam'l, to Geo. Poindexter. Oct. 14, 1831.  
 Gwin, Sam'l, to Geo. Poindexter. Ap'l 27, 1835.  
 Gwin, W. M., to Daniel Lowe. Aug. 29, 1842.



## H.

- Hadley, T. B. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 19, 1834.  
 Hadley, T. B. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 27, 1834.  
 Hadley, T. B. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 13, 1837.  
 Hadley, T. B. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 28, 1838.  
 Hagan, Jas., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 29, 1838.  
 Hagan, Jas., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 3, 1838.  
 Haile, Wm., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 30, 1837.  
 Haile, Wm., to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 6, 1828.  
 Haile, Wm., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 26, 1828.  
 Haile, Wm., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 25, 1834.  
 Haile, Wm., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 9, 1835.  
 Harmanson, J. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 24, 1848.  
 Hamer, Gen'l, to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 16, 1846.  
 Hamilton, P., to Geo. Poindexter. April 13, 1810.  
 Hancock, W. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 14, 1867.  
 Harney, Thos., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 23, 1837.  
 Harney, Thos., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 10, 1838.  
 Harney, Thos., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 6, 1840.  
 Harper Bros., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 20, 1860.  
 Harper Bros., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 21, 1860.  
 Harris, W. P., to ———. Aug. 27, 1853.  
 Harris, W. P., to ———. June 3, 1854.  
 Harris, W. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 8, 1854.  
 Harris, W. P., to ———. Feb'y 6, 1855.  
 Harris, W. P., to ———. M'ch 4, 1855.  
 Harris, W. P., to ———. M'ch 29, 1855.  
 Harris, W. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 30, 1855.  
 Harris, W. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 8, 1855.  
 Harris, W. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 10, 1881.  
 Harris, W. C., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 2, 1828.  
 Harris, W. C., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 8, 1830.  
 Hayden, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 7, 1854.  
 Hayden, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 16, 1845.  
 Hayden, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 7, 1845.  
 Hayden, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 15, 1845.  
 Hayden, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 21, 1846.  
 Hayden, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 21, 1846.  
 Hayne, R. Y., to Jno. A. Quitman. ———, ———.  
 Hebert, R. O., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 7, 1852.  
 Henderson, J., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 30, 1830.  
 Henderson, J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 20, 1841.  
 Herndon, G. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 16, 1877.  
 Hewes, W. G., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 29, 1833.  
 Hewes, W. G., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 21, 1834.  
 Hickey, W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 5, 1845.  
 Higginbotham, D., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 1, 1831.  
 Hillyer, G. M., to Capt. Nevitt. ———, ———.  
 Hinds, Thos., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 26, 1817.  
 Hinds, Thos., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 18, 1810.  
 Historical Society, Wis., to J. F. H. Claiborne. March 11, 1854.  
 Holliman, G. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 12, 1830.  
 Holliman, G. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 16, 1853.  
 Holliman, G. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 9, 1855.  
 Holliman, G. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 27, 1855.  
 Holliman, G. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 27, 1855.  
 Holmes, D., to Geo. Poindexter. Aug. 12, 1820.  
 Hooker, C. E., to ———. M'ch —, 1857.  
 Hooker, C. E., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 22, 1881.

Hone, E. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 13, 1840.  
 Hoskins, E., to M. Lovell. Feb'y 28, 1847.  
 Howard, B. D., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 27, 1843.  
 Howard, B. D., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 18, 1843.  
 Howard, V. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 14, 1839.  
 Howard, V. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 1, 1843.  
 Howard, V. E., to ———. May 26, 1845.  
 Howry, J. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 26, 1846.  
 Howry, J. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 19, 1860.  
 Hughes, H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 16, 1858.  
 Hughes, H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 23, 1860.  
 Humphreys, B. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 25, 1878.  
 Humphries, F. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 12, 1855.  
 Humphries, F. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 15, 1855.  
 Hunt, M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 23, 1845.  
 Hunt, M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. March 14, 1846.  
 Hurst, D. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 18, 1859.  
 Hurt, A. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 18, 1876.  
 Hurt, A. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 27, 1877.  
 Huston, F., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 4, 1829.  
 Huston, F., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 19, 1832.  
 Huston, F., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 21, 1836.  
 Huston, F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 5, 1838.  
 Huston, F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 4, 1839.  
 Huston, F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 26, 1839.  
 Huston, F., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 14, 1847.  
 Huston, F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 19, 1850.

## I.

Irish, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 17, 1830.  
 Ives, T. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 9, 1845.

## J.

Jackson, A., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 20, 1830.  
 Jackson, H. R., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 6, 1867.  
 Jandon, S., to Jas. M. Reynolds. Aug. 25, 1830.  
 Jenkins, D. C., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 19, 1856.  
 Johnson, W. P., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 13, 1832.  
 Johnson, W. P., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 6, 1833.  
 Johnson, H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 1, 1849.  
 Johnson, J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 18, 1845.  
 Jordan, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 30, 1845.  
 Jourdan, A. W. and Others, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 26, 1849.

## K.

Kaufman, D. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 23, 1845.  
 Kemper, J., to Geo. Poindexter. March 19, 1817.  
 Kendall, W. G., to ———. May 19, 1848.  
 Kendall, W. G., to ———. Aug. 18, 1854.  
 Kennedy, J. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 31, 1845.  
 Kiegan, A. N., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 8, 1831.  
 Kilpatrick, A. R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 21, 1859.  
 Kilpatrick, A. R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 2, 1877.  
 Kincannon, A. A., to F. L. Claiborne. March 2, 1843.  
 Kincannon, A. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 7, 1843.  
 Kirby, E., to Mrs. M. S. Smith. Sept. 12, 1847.  
 Knight, A. M., & Others, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 25, 1840.

## L.

- Land, Thos., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 19, 1828.  
 Langdon, J. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 7, 1845.  
 Lattimore, W., to Geo. Poindexter. May 10, 1806.  
 Lay, G. W., to ———. Oct. 27, 1847.  
 Leake, W., to Geo. Poindexter. April 23, 1822.  
 Leake, W., to Geo. Poindexter. Sept. 14, 1822.  
 Le Duc, H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 11, 1865.  
 Lee, S. D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 13, 1879.  
 Leech, F., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 12, 1845.  
 Leech, F., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 24, 1853.  
 Leech, F., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 22, 1857.  
 Lern, Gustav B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 13, 1850.  
 Lewis, W. R., to Geo. Poindexter. Oct. 10, 1822.  
 Locke, S., to Jno. Slidell. Dec. 4, 1844.  
 Locke, S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 15, 1856.  
 Lossing, B. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch —, 1860.  
 Lossing, B. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 10, 1860.  
 Lossing, B. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 23, 1860.  
 Loucks, R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 1, 1845.  
 Lowry, J. (?), to Geo. Poindexter. July 4, 1815.  
 Lyles, W. S. & Others, to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 27, 1851.  
 Lynch, C., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 25, 1828.  
 Lynch, C., & Others, to Jno. A. Quitman. July 2, 1833.

## M.

- Magee, Eugene, to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 10, 1830.  
 Marmion, A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 23, 1855.  
 Marmion, A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 22, 1854.  
 Marmion, A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 28, 1855.  
 Marschalk, A., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 30, 1836.  
 Marschalk, A., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 3, 1838.  
 Marsh, S. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 20, 1836.  
 Marshall, Jno., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 11, 1848.  
 Mason, J. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 1, 1878.  
 Mason, J. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 9, 1878.  
 Maury, J. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 24, 1826.  
 Mayer, P. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 24, 1833.  
 Mayerhoff, C. F., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 9, 1877.  
 Mayson, C. C., to Jno. A. Quitman. April 13, 1833.  
 Mayson, C. C., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 17, 1837.  
 McAfee, M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 15, 1853.  
 McAfee, M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 31, 1855.  
 McCaleb, J. F., to Mr. Pickett or Mr. Minton. Jan'y 6, 1842.  
 McCall, G. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 24, 1847.  
 McCaughan, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 6, 1843.  
 McClung, A. R., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 27, 1846.  
 McCord, Jas., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 2, 1851.  
 McDonald, J., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 9, 1851.  
 McDonald, J., to Jno. A. Quitman. April 3, 1851.  
 McDonald, J. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 27, 1855.  
 McDonald, J. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 16, 1856.  
 McDonald, H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 22, 1878.  
 McFarlane, J. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 20, 1845.  
 McMurrin, J. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 24, 1823.  
 McMurrin, J. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 29, 1837.  
 McMurrin, J. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 7, 1846.  
 McNutt, A. G., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 31, 1838.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 7, 1843.

McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 1, 1851.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 23, 1853.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 14, 1854.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 23, 1854.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 27, 1854.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 10, 1854.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 15, 1855.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 9, 1855.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 17, 1855.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 30, 1855.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 18, 1855.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 25, 1855.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 9, 1856.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 29, 1858.  
 McRae, J. I., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 31, 1859.  
 McRae, J. I., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 19, 1845.  
 McRae, Kate, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 23, 1855.  
 McRae, J. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 17, 1855.  
 McRae, J. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 5, 1855.  
 McRae, J. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 30, 1855.  
 McTyeire, H. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 1, 1854.  
 Mead, Cowles, to Geo. Poindexter. Sept. 23, 1806.  
 Mead, Cowles, to Geo. Poindexter. Sept. 26, 1806.  
 Mead, Cowles, to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 14, 1808.  
 Mead, Cowles, to Geo. Poindexter. Sept. 1, 1809.  
 Mead, Cowles, to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 23, 1810.  
 Mead, Cowles, to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 3, 1812.  
 Mead, Cowles, to Geo. Poindexter. Nov. 30, 1812.  
 Means, J. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 12, 1851.  
 Medary, Jacob, to W. Medill. Jan'y 15, 1843.  
 Medill, W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 22, 1842.  
 Mellen, W. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 15, 1847.  
 Merchant's Exchange, to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 25, 1847.  
 Merrill, A. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 6, 1858.  
 Metcalfe, B., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 26, 1822.  
 Metcalfe, T., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 12, 1829.  
 Michel, (Widow Sue), to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 30, 1862.  
 Miller, W. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 9, 1859.  
 Mitchell, J. C., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 7, 1837.  
 Montgomery, C. P., to Geo. Poindexter. Aug. 1, 1833.  
 Montgomery, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 24, 1842.  
 Montgomery, J. F., & Others, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 25, 1839.  
 Morse, J. E., to ———. April 8, 1859.  
 Moore, S., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 15, 1846.  
 Morris, J. J. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. April 19, 1832.  
 Morris, J. J. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. March 19, 1834.  
 Morris, J. J. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. March 27, 1834.  
 Morris, J. J. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 30, 1835.  
 Muller, A. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 11, 1855.  
 Murchison, S., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 24, 1838.  
 Murray, J., to Jno. H. Mallory. Jan'y 27, 1826.

## N.

North, R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 29, 1878.  
 Nutt, R., to ———. July 14, 1859.

## P.

Parker, C. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 26, 1830.  
 Parker, C. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. July —, 1832.  
 Patterson, R., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 5, 1847.

- Patterson, R., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 10, 1847.  
 Patton, W. S. & Others, to Jno. A. Quitman. June 5, 1855.  
 Patton, J. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 16, 1855.  
 Penn, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 27, 1832.  
 Penn, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 25, 1832.  
 Penn, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 19, 1845.  
 Penn, A. G., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 4, 1852.  
 Perkins, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 14, 1853.  
 Perkins, Jno., to ———. Oct. 20, 1853.  
 Perkins, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 14, 1854.  
 Phillips, J., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 23, 1828.  
 Pickett, A. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 28, 1847.  
 Pickett, A. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 24, 1847.  
 Pickett, A. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 6, 1847.  
 Pickett, A. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 20, 1849.  
 Pierce, Jas. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 28, 1857.  
 Pilcher, C. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. April 21, 1855.  
 Pillow, G. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 28, 1847.  
 Pitts, E. D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 29, 1854.  
 Plummer, F. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 19, 1828.  
 Plummer, F. E., to Jno. A. Quitman, receipt enclosed. April 6, 1831.  
 Plummer, F. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 5, 1832.  
 Plummer, F. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 4, 1833.  
 Plummer, F. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 25, 1836.  
 Plummer, F. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 30, 1836.  
 Plummer, F. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 17, 1845.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Dec. 26, 1808.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. April 20, 1810.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Feb'y 25, 1811.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Nov. 11, 1811.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Dec. 12, 1811.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Jan'y 25, 1812.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Apr'l 10, 1812.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. May 24, 1812.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to ———. Nov. 15, 1812.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Dec. 14, 1812.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Jan'y 4, 1813.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Feb'y 3, 1813.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Cowles Mead. Feb'y 22, 1813.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to D. Holmes. Oct. 6, 1814.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to D. Holmes. M'ch 17, 1815.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Andrew Jackson. Oct. 25, 1820.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to T. B. Read. May 16, 1821.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to ———. May 21, 1821.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to J. P. Hampton. June 17, 1821.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Comm'r Gen'l Land Office. Sept. 26, 1821.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to G. C. Brandon. Aug. 25, 1828.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 4, 1839.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to J. T. McMurren. M'ch 21, 1829.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to M. Siddell. Sept. 26, 1829.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec'r 25, 1829.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 10, 1832.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 26, 1832.  
 Poindexter, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 7, 1837.  
 Porter, D. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 9, 1837.  
 Porter, A., to P. F. Smith. Feb'y 4, 1856.  
 Posey, S., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 22, 1846.  
 Powers, R. C., to F. Heiderhof. May 16, 1873.  
 Pray, P. R. R., to Jno. A. Quitman. ———, ———.  
 Pray, P. R. R., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 7, 1831.

Pray, P. R. R., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 9, 1832.  
 Preston, Jno. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. March 4, 1851.  
 Price, C. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 7, 1843.  
 Price, C. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 12, 1843.  
 Price, Wm. F., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 3, 1845.  
 Prieur, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 28, 1846.  
 Puckett, S. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 1, 1846.

## Q.

Quackenboss, F. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 1, 1833.  
 Quackenboss, F. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 13, 1837.  
 Quackenboss, F. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 5, 1838.  
 Quackenboss, F. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 30, 1840.  
 Quackenboss, F. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 22, 1841.  
 Quackenboss, F. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 23, 1851.  
 Quarles, G. M., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 9, 1834.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to J. T. McMurren. Feb'y 9, 1828.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to Henry Clay. April 3, 1830.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to S. Gustine. April 28, 1835.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to Planters' Bank. ———, 1840.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to B. D. Howard. Aug. 23, 1843.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to G. H. Crosman. Sept. 8, 1846.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to Major Gaines. Oct. 26, 1847.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to W. W. W. Wood. June 30, 1850.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to R. B. Rhett. Jan'y 24, 1851.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to Jas. D. Waddell. May 17, 1851.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to J. H. Means. May 25, 1851.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to C. R. Clifton. Nov. 18, 1853.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to C. J. Faulkner. July 31, 1856.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to W. W. W. Wood. April 3, 1858.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to W. Cannon and Col. Wood. May 30, 1858.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to W. W. W. Wood. June 22, 1858.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to Members of Pharsalian Encampment. June 26, 1858.  
 Quitman, Jno. A., to Jno. Marshall. Feb'y 2, 1858. Endorsed: "Jno. A. Quitman's last letter."

## R.

Randolph, P., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 27, 1829.  
 Rathbone & Bro., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 11, 1840.  
 Rayburn, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 8, 1852.  
 Reed, T. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 21, 1826.  
 Reeder, Geo. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 3, 1845.  
 Reyburn, W. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. April 18, 1846.  
 Rhett, R. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 22, 1851.  
 Ricker, Sam'l, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 7, 1854.  
 Rives, W. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 18, 1844.  
 Roberts, W. J. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 1, 1852.  
 Roberts, B. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 20, 1860.  
 Rodney, Thos., to Geo. Poindexter. Oct. 10, 1807.  
 Rodney, Thos., to Geo. Poindexter. Nov. 20, 1807.  
 Rodney, Thos., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 18, 1808.  
 Rodney, Thos., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 25, 1808.  
 Rodney, Thos., to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 3, 1808.  
 Ross, Jno. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 18, 1824.  
 Royal Historical Society to J. H. F. Claiborne. July 17, 1880.  
 Royal Historical Society, to J. H. F. Claiborne. Jan'y 21, 1881.  
 Royal Historical Society, to J. H. F. Claiborne. June 28, 1881.  
 Runnels, H. G., and Others, to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 21, 1828.

Runnels, H. G., and Others, to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 31, 1829.  
 Russ, Asa, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 5, 1855.

## S.

Sanders, L., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 28, 1825.  
 Sanders, L., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 4, 1847.  
 Sanders, L., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 13, 1851.  
 Saul, Jas., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 7, 1831.  
 Scott, Winfield, to Jno. A. Quitman. July 13, 1847.  
 Scott, James, to Jno. A. Quitman. July 24, 1835.  
 Scott, A. M., to Geo. Poindexter. July 25, 1828.  
 Scott, A. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 30, 1832.  
 Scott, A. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 12, 1833.  
 Seabrook, W. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 20, 1850.  
 Seabrook, W. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 23, 1850.  
 Seabrook, W. B., Telegram to J. A. Quitman. Dec. 3, 1850.  
 Seabrook, W. B., to J. A. Quitman. Dec. 17, 1850.  
 Seabrooke, W. B., to J. A. Quitman. June 9, 1851.  
 Seabrook, W. B., to J. A. Quitman. July 15, 1851.  
 Seal, R., to R. Eggar. July 9, 1867.  
 Sevier, A. H., to ———. April 14, 1846.  
 Sharkey, W. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 9, 1830.  
 Sharkey, W. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 12, 1830.  
 Sharkey, W. T., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 4, 1830.  
 Shaip, J. M., to J. A. Quitman. Oct. 29, 1846.  
 Shaw, J., to Geo. Poindexter. Nov. 26, 1830.  
 Shelton, W. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 15, 1843.  
 Shepherd, G. D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 1, 1859.  
 Shorer, W. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 22, 1846.  
 Simonson, J. S., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 10, 1856.  
 Singleton, O. R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 19, 1854.  
 Slaughter, G. C., to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 1, 1826.  
 Slidell, Thos., to J. F. H. Claiborne. March 3, 1853.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. ———, ———.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. ———, ———.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. ———, ———.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. ———, ———.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 13, 1844.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 3, 1845.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 17, 1852.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 9, 1853.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 29, 1854.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 26, 1854.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 8, 1854.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 11, 1854.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 5, 1854.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 31, 1854.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 16, 1854.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 7, 1855.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 26, 1855.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 15, 1856.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 22, 1856.  
 Slidell, Jno., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 21, 1857.  
 Smith, C. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 27, 1837.  
 Smith, C. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. ———, 1841.  
 Smith, C. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 16, 1854.  
 Smith, Dan'l, to David Holmes. Jan'y 13, 1808.  
 Smith, Rich'd, to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 21, 1834.  
 Smith, F., to ———. Sept. 9, 1851.  
 Smith, P. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. ———, ———.

Smyth, W. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 12, 1839.  
 Smyth, W. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 27, 1841.  
 Smyth, W. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 3, 1842.  
 Smyth, W. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 29, 1846.  
 Smyth, M. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 1, 1845.  
 Smyth, M. P., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 10, 1845.  
 Smyth, H. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 3, 1851.  
 Smyth, H. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 25, 1853.  
 Snethen, W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 8, 1842.  
 Snethen, W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 5, 1842.  
 Snow, S. W., to Lieut. Lovell. Feb'y 28, 1847.  
 Somerby, R., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 8, 1827.  
 Soulé, Pierre, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 24, 1850.  
 Soulé, Pierre, to ———. Aug. 15, 1852.  
 Soulé, Pierre, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 13, 1852.  
 Soulé, Pierre, to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 29, 1853.  
 Sparks, W. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 9, 1831.  
 Sparks, W. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 6, 1831.  
 Speight, J., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 5, 1844.  
 Speight, J., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 10, 1846.  
 Stanton, R., to ———. M'ch 13, ———.  
 Stanton, R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 10, 1853.  
 Stanton, R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 9, 1853.  
 Stark, P. B., to E. Van Dorn. July 15, 1862.  
 Starke, P. B., to E. Van Dorn. July 15, 1862.  
 Starke, T. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 22, 1857.  
 Sterling, T. S., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 18, 1830.  
 Sterling, T. S., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 22, 1834.  
 Stuart, T. H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 11, 1845.  
 Stuart, Arch., to David Holmes. Nov. 11, 1808.  
 Stockton, R., to Robt. F. Stockton. May 17, 1825.  
 Stone, F. D., to ———. May 2, 1878.  
 Stone, W. A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 15, 1842.  
 Swan, G. T., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 18, 1851.  
 Swain, D. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 13, 1860.

## T.

Tallmadge, N. P., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 26, 1840.  
 Tarpley, C. S., to ———. Aug. 3, 1855.  
 Terrell, Lucretia, to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 7, 1830.  
 Thacher, J. S. B., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 16, 1839.  
 Thacher, J. S. B., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 31, 1845.  
 Tharp, W., to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 6, 1834.  
 Thayer, C. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. April 5, 1836.  
 Thomas, P., to Geo. Poindexter. April 23, 1821.  
 Thompson, Jacob, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 16, 1832.  
 Thompson, Jacob, to ———. Sept. 2, 1850.  
 Thompson, Jacob, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 23, 1855.  
 Thompson, Jacob, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 17, 1855.  
 Thompson, Jacob, to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 23, 1859.  
 Thompson, G. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 15, 1845.  
 Thompson, Waddy, to Jno. A. Quitman. June 22, 1856.  
 Totten, J. G., to James Shields. Jan'y 31, 1854.  
 Totten, J. G., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 23, 1856.  
 Totten, J. G., to Chas. A. Henderson. M'ch 10, 1856.  
 Toulmin, T. L., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 3, 1845.  
 Townsend, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 21, 1856.  
 Trask, J. E., to Geo. Poindexter. April 3, 1826.  
 Trist, H. B., to Geo. Poindexter. Sept. 28, 1804.  
 Trist, N. P., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 21, 1822.



Trotter, Jas. F., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 17, 1829.  
 Tucker, T. M., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Sept. 14, 1822.  
 Turner, G. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 16, 1838.  
 Turner, E., to Geo. Poindexter. July 13, 1820.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 6, 1828.  
 Turner E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 9, 1828.  
 Turner E., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 4, 1830.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 15, 1830.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 10, 1830.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 14, 1831.  
 Turner, E., to T. Henderson. Aug. 12, 1834.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 5, 1834.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 13, 1837.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 31, 1837.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 18, 1838.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 12, 1840.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 27, 1840.  
 Turner, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 14, 1841.  
 Twiggs, D. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 6, 1847.  
 Twiggs, D. E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 8, 1847.

## V.

Van Dorn, P. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 23, 1827.  
 Van Dorn, Earl, to Mrs. Emma Miller. May 2, 1847.  
 Van Evrie, J. H., to ———. Nov. 6, 1853.  
 Vannerson, W., to Jno. A. Quitman. May —, 1830.  
 Vannerson, W., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 13, 1842.

## W.

Waddell, James D., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 3, 1851.  
 Waldo, P. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 26, 1847.  
 Walker, Alex., to ———. May 4, 1843.  
 Walker, Alex., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 26, 1845.  
 Walker, S. R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 20, 1853.  
 Walker, J. W., to Geo. Poindexter. Dec. 23, 1812.  
 Walker, Jos., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 22, 1844.  
 Walker, Jos., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 8, 1845.  
 Walker, Jos., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. 23, 1845.  
 Walker, D. S., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 16, 1829.  
 Walker, D. S. and R. J., to John A. Quitman. Nov. 12, 1829.  
 Walker R. J., to John A. Quitman. May 5, 1831.  
 Walker R. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Jan'y 6, 1841.  
 Walker R. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 21, 1841.  
 Walker R. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 23, 1842.  
 Walker R. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 15, 1842.  
 Walker R. J., to T. J. Johnston. Feb'y 3, 1843.  
 Walker, R. J., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec. 12, 1844.  
 Walker, W. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 28, 1827.  
 Walker, D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 18, 1857.  
 Warren, H., to J. F. H. Claiborne. June 21, 1845.  
 Washington, L., to Geo. Poindexter. Feb'y 9, 1810.  
 Waskerhagen, A., to John A. Quitman. Jan'y 18, 1833.  
 Webb, J. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 12, 1860.  
 Welsh, C. H., to A. G. Brown. April 7, 1855.  
 Wharton, T. J., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 9, 1851.  
 Wilcox, J. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 25, 1846.  
 Wilcox, C. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. Feb'y 18, 1848.  
 Wilcox, C. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. Apr'l 5, 1849.

Wilcox, C. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 10, 1854.  
 Wilcox, C. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 8, 1854.  
 Wilkins, J. C., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 14, 1834.  
 Wilkins, C. E., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 5, 1834.  
 Wilkinson, E., to Jno. A. Quitman. Nov. 7, 1839.  
 Williams, D. O., to Jno. A. Quitman. July 13, 1846.  
 Williams, T. H., to Geo. Poindexter. M'ch 12, 1822.  
 Williams, T. H., to V. E. Howard. M'ch 17, 1843.  
 Williams, T. H., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 14, 1825.  
 Williams, T. H., to Jno. A. Quitman. Ap'l 25, 1846.  
 Williams, G. W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Aug. 30, 1845.  
 Williams, A. J., and others to J. F. H. Claiborne. Oct. —, 1849.  
 Willis, T. A., to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 2, 1847.  
 Winchester, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. Aug. 16, 1821.  
 Winchester, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 24, 1832.  
 Winchester, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. Oct. 6, 1832.  
 Winchester, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 24, 1836.  
 Winchester, Geo., to Jno. A. Quitman. Dec. 17, 1838.  
 Winn, R., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Feb'y 5, 1840.  
 Winston F., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 30, 1827.  
 Witherspoon, T. D., to J. F. H. Claiborne. May 8, 1877.  
 Woods, M. L., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 15, 1860.  
 Woodward, T. S., to J. F. H. Claiborne. M'ch 13, 1853.  
 Worth, W. I., to Jno. A. Quitman. May 23, 1847.  
 Worth, W. I., to Jno. A. Quitman. Sept. 16, 1847.  
 Wren, W., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec'r 30, 1848.  
 Wright, D. W., to Jno. A. Quitman. M'ch 9, 1828.  
 Wright, D. W., to Geo. Poindexter. July 28, 1829.  
 Wynkoop, F. M., to Jno. A. Quitman. June 8, 1847.  
 Watson, C. C & Son, to Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 1, 1839. Enclosing  
 Bill for Uniforms.

## Y.

Yell, A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. July 25, 1846.  
 Yell, A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 9, 1846.  
 Yell, A., to J. F. H. Claiborne. Nov. 17, 1846.

## Poindexter letters and papers:

## Book "C."

Five Letters to Geo. Poindexter from his Son.  
 Fourteen Letters and Papers relating to his Son.  
 Letter from Geo. Poindexter to Thomas G. Percy.  
 Four Letters from Geo. Poindexter to Mrs. A. B. C. Poindexter.  
 Letter to Geo. Poindexter from Mrs. A. B. C. Poindexter.  
 Eight Letters to Geo. Poindexter from his brother.  
 Letter to Geo. Poindexter from his Sister.  
 Four Letters to Geo. Poindexter from his Nieces.  
 Letter to Geo. Poindexter from his Nephew.  
 Five Letters to Geo. Poindexter from a Cousin.  
 Four Letters to Geo. Poindexter from other relatives.  
 Thirty-seven Miscellaneous Letters and Papers.  
 Schedule of the Poindexter Estate in Wilkinson County.  
 Ten Papers relating to Duel with Abijah Hunt.  
 Twelve Papers relating to difficulty with Col. Hamilton.  
 Six Papers relating to difficulty with Capt. Joor.  
 Seven Papers—Bonds.  
 Newspaper Articles.

## Guion letters and papers :

## Book "D."

- Correspondence between Capt. Isaac Guion and Gen'l James Wilkinson. 1797-1801. 27 Letters and Papers.  
 Correspondence between Capt. Isaac Guion and Hon. Jas. McHenry. 1797-1798. 33 Letters and Papers.  
 Correspondence between Capt. Isaac Guion and Gen'ls C. and T. Freeman. 1797-1799. 14 Letters.  
 Receipts Rolls, Returns and Affidavits, &c. 21 Papers.  
 Miscellaneous Letters and Papers relating to the Military Career of Capt. Isaac Guion. 49 Letters and Papers.  
 Commission, Journal, Application for Judgeship and Account of Capt. Guion for 18½ years in the public service. 4 Papers. (See also "Books and Newspapers.")

## Sevier letters and papers :

## Book "D."

- Journal of Hon. Jno. Sevier from June, 1790-Sept., 1815.  
 Power of Attorney—Hon. Jno. Sevier. 1795.  
 Letter from Stokely Donaldson to Hon. John Sevier. July, 1795.  
 Three Letters from Gen. James Wilkinson to Gen. George W. Sevier. 1806-1808.  
 Paper from Hon. John Sevier to Geo. Rutledge. 1803.  
 Twenty-eight Military Letters and Papers. 1804-1813.  
 Three Letters from Gen. G. W. Sevier to C. Mead. 1806.  
 Six Letters and one Report from Gen. G. W. Sevier to Gen. Jas. Wilkinson. 1808.  
 Correspondence between Gen. G. W. Sevier and Maj. A. W. Nicoll. 1809-1812. 10 Letters, 1 Paper.  
 Three Letters from Gen. G. W. Sevier to Gen. W. Hampton. 1812.  
 Printed Circular of John Rhea. Feb'y 13, 1809.  
 Four Letters from Hon. John Sevier to his Son, Gen'l G. W. Sevier. Jan'y 13-June 15, 1812.  
 Printed Circular of Hon. John Sevier. March 3, 1815.  
 Address of King, Head Men and Warriors of Chickasaw Nation to Secretary of War concerning Saltpetre Caves. No date.

## Early times in Natchez District and Mississippi Territory :

## Book "E."

- Laws of Early Mississippi Territory. 10 Papers.  
 Spanish Papers—Early Mississippi Territory. 17 Papers.  
 Memorandum Books and Papers of Daniel McGillivray. 1779-1806. 14 Papers.  
 Papers and Letters connected with the history of Col. A. Hutchins and "Committee of Safety," Peter Walker, D. Clark, Andrew Ellicott, Winthrop Sargent, Lieut. Pope, and other prominent characters. 67 Papers.  
 Muster Rolls, Receipt Rolls, General Orders and Letters pertaining to Military Affairs. 1707-1805. Hamtranck Papers and the letters of Gov. Gayoso included. 43 Papers.  
 Thirteen Miscellaneous Letters and Papers.  
 Four French Letters.  
 Newspaper Articles.  
 Kemper Expedition.  
 Biographical Sketches, "Pushmataha" and "Weatherford." 2 Papers.

Conspiracy of Aaron Burr. 14 Papers and several Newspaper Articles.

Papers of J. E. Gaines. 20 Sheets.

Letters and papers relating to the Indian wars, 1812-1816:

Book "F."

\_\_\_\_\_ to Jas. Wilkinson. Oct. 6, 1813.  
 Bowyer, J. W., to F. L. Claiborne. Sept. 20, 1813.  
 Bowyer, J. W., to F. L. Claiborne. Sept. 23, 1813.  
 Bowyer, J. W., to F. L. Claiborne. Nov. 26, 1813.  
 Butler, T. L., to G. H. Nixon. Sept. 16, 1814.  
 Caller, Jas., to F. L. Claiborne. Aug. 25, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Mr. Bates. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Geo. Poindexter. Nov. 26, 1812.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to D. Beasley. Feb'y 15, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to S. Knight. March 14, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Jas. Wilkinson. March 18, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Thos. Flournoy. July 8, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Bailey, Tait & Monaiæ. July 31, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to J. W. Bowyer. Aug. 9, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to D. Holmes. Aug. 12, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Officer at Liberty. Aug. 13, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Governor of Georgia. Aug. 14, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Ben Hawkins. Aug. 14, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to H. Toulmin. Sept. 12, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Thos. Flournoy. Oct. 22, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Peter Isler. Oct. 29, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Thos. Flournoy. Nov. 8, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to A. Jackson. Nov. 12, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to \_\_\_\_\_. Aug. 12, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Thos. Flournoy. Nov. 12, 1813.  
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 Claiborne, F. L., to Peter Isler. Nov. 25, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Andrew Jackson. Nov. 29, 1813.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Secretary of War. Jan'y 1, 1814.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Gen'l \_\_\_\_\_. Jan'y 1, 1814.  
 Claiborne, F. L., to Secretary of War. Jan'y 24, 1814.  
 Claiborne, W. C. C., to Geo. Poindexter. Jan'y 6, 1812.  
 Claiborne, Gen'l(?). Unfinished letter.  
 Calvit, A., to F. L. Claiborne. Sept. 18, 1813.  
 Dent, B. M., to F. L. Claiborne. \_\_\_\_\_ 5, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. June —, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. July 22, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. Oct. 28, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. Nov. 5, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. Nov. 6, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. Nov. 7, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to A. Jackson. Nov. 9, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. Nov. 9, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. Nov. 9, 1813.  
 Flournoy, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. Nov. 10, 1813.  
 Gaines, Geo. S., to Wm. McGrew. July 20, 1813.  
 Gaines, Geo. S., to F. L. Claiborne. Jan'y 21, 1814.  
 Gayle, J., to G. H. Nixon. Feb'y 13, 1815.  
 Gibson, Geo., to F. L. Claiborne. Sept. 18, 1813.  
 Hinds, Thos., to F. L. Claiborne. Oct. 26, 1813.  
 Holmes, David, to G. H. Nixon. Oct. 18, 1816.  
 Jones, R., to F. L. Claiborne. Nov. 13, 1813.

Kennedy, J. P., to F. L. Claiborne. July 24, 1813.  
 Magoffin, Jas., to F. L. Claiborne. Dec. 3, 1813.  
 Malone, Smoot and others to ———. Sept. —, 1813.  
 Maungen, M. G., to J. B. Wilkinson. July 29, 1813.  
 Mead, W. C., to F. L. Claiborne. Sept. 20, 1813.  
 Moore, R. B., to F. L. Claiborne. Jan'y 1, 1814.  
 Pipkins, P., to G. H. Nixon. Sept. 22, 1814.  
 Russell, G. C., to F. L. Claiborne. Jan'y 15, 1814.  
 Scott, A. M., to F. L. Claiborne. Aug. 9, 1813.  
 Sewall, Lewis, to F. L. Claiborne. Jan'y 13, 1814.  
 Toulmin, H., to F. L. Claiborne. July 2, 1813.  
 Toulmin, H., to F. L. Claiborne. July 9, 1813.  
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 Toulmin, H., to F. L. Claiborne. Aug. 12, 1813.  
 Wilkinson, Jas. to F. L. Claiborne. Sept. 8, 1812.  
 Wood, Jno. and others to F. L. Claiborne. Nov. 19, 1812.  
 Wright, Jno., to G. H. Nixon. Jan'y 20, 1815.  
 Also: Addresses, Orders, Depositions, &c. 19 Papers.  
 Letters and Papers relating to the Fort Mimms Massacre, September 13, 1813, and to the condition of that region of country, both before and after that event. June 12-Nov. 18, 1813. 36 Letters and Papers.

#### Callava papers:

##### Book "F."

Operations of Gen'l A. Jackson, as Governor of the Provinces of Florida. 1812 and 1822. 4 Papers.

#### Mexican War papers:

##### Book "F."

Reports of Officers. 22 Papers.  
 Spanish Paper.  
 Reminiscences of the Campaign under Gen'l Winfield Scott. By Maj. G. T. Beauregard.  
 Original Drafts of Military Report of the Action of Chapultepec and before the City of Mexico on the 12th and 13th of September, 1847. 2 Papers. By Gen'l J. A. Quitman.  
 Statement about the first Flag raised in the City of Mexico. 2 Papers.  
 Route to Mexico—Reports of Lieuts. Tower and Beauregard, Engineers, and Maj. Smith's Memorandum. 2 Papers.  
 General, Orders, Circulars, Letters, Maps, and other Miscellaneous Papers. 26 Papers.

#### The Natchez Fencibles:

##### Book "F."

Address to the Natchez Fencibles by Gen. J. A. Quitman. Jan'y 31, 1831.  
 Constitution of the Organization.  
 Annual Circular of the Montezuma Society; also, Circular of the Aztec Club.  
 Mississippi's call upon the Nation for the privilege of fighting her battles. Petition to Congress by Gen. J. A. Quitman. 1846. 6 Papers.

Correspondence of Rev. J. Smylie, D. D., 1814-1837:

## Book "F."

Nineteen Letters of Historical value. Two of these relate to the establishment of Oakland College.

Rev. C. K. Marshall, D. D.:

## Book "F."

Papers showing the untiring efforts of Dr. Marshall to relieve sick and wounded soldiers during the late Civil War.

Eulogy by the Rev. C. B. Galloway, Vicksburg, Miss.

Report of Capt. Jno. J. Hood.

"Orphans of Our Soldiers and How to Educate Them." Pamphlet by Dr. Marshall.

"Help for the Wounded." By Dr. Marshall.

Brief Review of Plan and Operations of Association for relief of Maimed Soldiers. Pamphlet.

Several printed articles.

William Henry Elder:

## Book "F."

Papers and Correspondence of W. H. Elder, Bishop of Natchez, relating to the Laws of Mississippi, with regard to Charitable and Religious Bequests. 1859. 4 Letters and 2 Papers.

Manuscripts of Sir William Dunbar:

## Book "F."

Returned to the family of the writer, Sir Wm. D. by special Act of Legislature, 1887 or '8.

Sketch of Life and Character.

Papers upon Slavery, Geological character of our Country, Origin of Prairies, Mounds raised by Aborigines, &c. 10 Papers and Journal.

Miscellaneous Documents:

## Book "G."

Clavis Positiva—Cypher Writing.

An Act to incorporate the Natchez Theatre.

Plea of I. Caldwell and others, to Judge Quitman, to adjourn Court to next term. July 3, 1833.

Papers relating to Pension of Mrs. K. M. Hamer. 1856.

Memorial to Mississippi Legislature. Wm. S. L. Dearing. 1834.

Memorandum for Speech delivered in the House of Representatives, April 29, 1856. Handwriting Gen. Quitman.

Petition of Members of Port Gibson Bar that Benj. Edwards be appointed Clerk of Chancery Court.

Memorandum.

Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne's Commission from Governor of La. to locate the State University.

Jno. A. Quitman resigns Office as Governor. 1851.

Unfinished Report of Committee of Synod of Mississippi on the subject of Pastoral support.

Affidavit of John Favre, Schooner "Elodie." 1863.

Resolutions complimentary to Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne.

An article complimentary to Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, written for the Clarion by Gov. J. J. McRae.

- Copy of Letter from Maj. Smylie to J. V. Toulme, concerning the shipment of Cotton from the Ports. April, 1863.  
 Biographical Sketch of Edward C. Wilkerson.  
 Biographical Sketch of Hon. John Taylor.  
 Biographical Sketch of Hon. Christopher Rankin.  
 Biographical Sketch of Lyman Harding.  
 Manuscript—Gen. W. S. Downs.  
 Bill of Sale of Negroes sold by J. H. and T. E. Gholson to Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne.  
 Table showing number of Field Officers and Captains of different Corps of the Army, overslaughed by new appointments. 1854-1855.  
 Military Academy Bill advocating appointment of Cadets from Military Academy into Marine Corps.  
 Balloting for Senatorial Candidates. Jan'y 7 and 8, 1846.  
 Commission of Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne to locate State University in Mississippi. Letter of Gov. McNutt enclosed.  
 Military rank of Col. Butler.  
 Certificate of D. Dubose and others as to the character of John Jones.  
 Amount of Stationery furnished Committee on Military Affairs.  
 Invitation to Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne to attend State Convention. 1840.  
 Invitation to Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne to attend R. R. Convention. Nov. 25, 1851.  
 Commission of Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne, as Delegate-at-Large, to represent Louisiana in convention. June, 1853.  
 Public Meeting at Woodville, Miss.—U. S. Bank.  
 Adams Committee. Jan'y, 1828.  
 Charges against Judge Child. 1827.  
 Election Notice of Gov. A. G. McNutt. Aug. 26, 1841.  
 Carrier's New Year's Address, 1851. Hon. J. H. Claiborne.  
 Address to Union Bank Payers, Miss. By Abel-Kill-Cain.  
 Jackson Committee's Address. 1828.  
 Printed Circular of Samuel Jayne. 1835.  
 Texas Circular. 1836.  
 Report of John Gildhart from a Select Committee. Internal Improvement. 1833.  
 General Orders, No. 6, Hd. Qs., Jackson, Miss. June 19, 1838.  
 Gen'l Orders, Circular Letters, &c., from Hd. Qs. 4th Military District (Miss. & Ark.), in 1867, 1868.  
 Charter of the "Mississippi Importing Co." Feb'y, 1839.  
 Letter of John Ingersoll, addressed to Planters. 1838.  
 Circular of "Mississippi Importing Co." 1839.  
 Circulars—Burke, Watt & Co. 1837 and 1840.  
 Merchants' Transcript and N. Orleans Price Current. 1840.  
 Circular of Buckner, Stanton & Co. 1841.  
 Circular of C. G. Allhusen & Co. 1838.  
 Circular of W. and R. Ferriday & Co. 1837.  
 Circular of Mississippi Shipping Co. 1838.  
 "Mississippi Union Bank." 1842.  
 Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne declines running for Congress. 1860.  
 Newspaper Articles—Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne.  
 Leaves from Old Books.  
 Invitation to Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne to become a member of the Virginia Historical Society. 1881.  
 Manuscripts of Dr. S. A. Cartwright. Books 3 and 4.  
 Sketches of Jefferson County. Hon. P. K. Montgomery.  
 Senatorial Election—Reed and Lynch. 1826-1828.  
 Two Letters from T. B. Reed to Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne; one, enclosing "Facts" from "Philo Patus" to T. B. Reed. Paper by "Cato."

Cowdon's and Ragan's plans for preventing the overthrow of the Mississippi. 1843-1850. 2 Letters, 1 Map and 1 Paper.

Gen'l Dahlgren's Plan of Defense of the Confederate States—Natchez, Miss., 1867. Also, Letter from Gen'l Dahlgren to Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne. Ap'l 12, 1862.

Battlefields of Bull Run and Manassas—Sketch of the county. 1861. Map of Texas. 1850.

Yellow Fever Papers—Dr. A. Perlee and S. L. Grier, M. D. Newspaper Articles on the subject of Yellow Fever.

Old and valuable historical pamphlets and papers. "Very interesting."

#### Book "G."

List of Captions of Laws of the Legislature of Tennessee. 1817.

Mr. Harper's Motion in House of Representatives. June 5, 1798.

Printed Letter from the Secretary of War. 1798. State of the Union.

Copy of a Petition to Congress by Alex. Power, relative to a claim of Benj. Flower's Regiment of Artillery and Artificers, for Half-Pay and Commutation. 1790.

Proclamation of Winthrop Sargent, Governor of Mississippi Territory. Sept. 10, 1800.

Thomas Hutchins, Geographer to the King, afterward Geographer-General for the United States.

Leaves from an Old Book.

Confederate States Almanac. 1862.

Speech of President to both Houses of Congress. Nov. 22, 1800.

Report of Committee on Winthrop Sargent. Feb'y 19, 1801.

Report of Committee on Claims—Petition of John Steele. 1804.

Petition of Cato West and others to Congress. Jan'y, 1800.

Address of Col. J. F. H. Claiborne to the People of Mississippi. Feb'y 14, 1838.

#### Important papers:

#### Book "G."

Auditor's Report. 1828.

Committee on State and Federal Relations—Report to Legislature of Mississippi. 1867.

Copy of Legislative Reporter—Extra—"Bond Question." 1841.

Report of Hon. Wm. Lattimore. 1805.

Circular of Hon. Wm. Lattimore. 1805.

Report of Joint Select Committee on Planters' Bank Bonds.

A Newspaper Article by A. B. Magruder—"Effects of the Change on British Export Trade to America."

A. M. Keegan's Circular—To Voters of Lawrence Co., Miss. 1833.

Protest of Messrs. Trotter and Jackson.

Documents accompanying Governor's Message—Ala. 1827.

Paper of Port Gibson Central Committee—Administration Men. 1827. Plea for Religious Toleration.

#### Rare and valuable historical pamphlets—filed:

Obituary Address in House of Representatives, on the Death of Hon. Jno. A. Quitman. Jan'y 5, 1859.

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 Address of J. H. B. Latrobe—Law Dept., University of Georgetown, D. C. June 4, 1874.  
 Charge delivered by Judge Arnold to Grand Jury of Lownes County, Miss. 1879.  
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 Address by Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe before the Cumberland Agricultural Society. 1869.  
 Trial of E. M. Yerger. 1869.  
 Argument of B. J. Sage in Case of New Hampshire against Louisiana, in Supreme Court of United States.  
 The Influence of Alcohol—By W. M. Compton.  
 Remarks on the Propriety of calling a Committee to amend the Constitution of Louisiana. By "A Citizen." 1841.  
 The Opinions of the Fathers—Internal Improvements. Collated by Hon. J. R. Claiborne. 1878.  
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 The Union—Past and Future—By A Citizen of Va. 1850.  
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 Address of Hon. W. P. Harris before Literary Societies of Mississippi University. 1879.  
 George Fourchy—Before 1st District Court—Parish of Orleans.  
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 Memorial Proceedings of Mississippi Legislature in respect to Deceased Members of the House of Representatives. 1877.  
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 Richard S. Graves to the People of Mississippi.  
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 Our City's Problem—"What She Owes, and What She Does Not Owe"—By C. H. Tebault, M. D. 1877.  
 Speech of Rob't Wickliffe, in reply to R. J. Breckenridge. 1840.  
 Proceedings of the Livingston Committee, July, 1835, inclosing letter from O. J. E. Stewart, P. M., Vernon, Miss., to Hon. Jno. A. Quitman.  
 Supreme Court—Richard King, Appellee, vs. Benj. Ballard, Appellant.  
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 Address of J. H. B. Latrobe before McDonough Institute, Baltimore, Md. Nov. 20, 1880.  
 Obituary Addresses delivered in the U. S. Senate on the death of Hon. J. C. Calhoun. 1850.  
 General Orders—Hd. Qs. District of W. Louisiana, May 23, 1864.  
 Maj. Gen. R. Taylor.  
 Biennial Message of Gov. J. M. Stone to Legislature of Mississippi. 1880.  
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 Speech on the Bill "For the Relief of Jefferson College," by Col. Claiborne. Dec., 1830.

#### Miscellaneous Pamphlets—Filed:

- The Capitol and Washington at beginning of Present Century—J. H. B. Latrobe, before American Institute of Architects. Nov. 16, 1881.  
 Sketch of the History of Baltimore—J. H. B. Latrobe.  
 West Point Memoranda—J. H. B. Latrobe.  
 Report of the Mississippi State Board of Centennial Managers, Historical address of Gen. A. M. West and letter from Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne. Dec., 1876. 5 copies.  
 Historical Account of Hancock County and Seaboard of Mississippi—J. F. H. Claiborne. July 4, 1876. 6 copies.  
 Proceedings of the Physico Medical Society of New Orleans on the Trial and Expulsion of C. A. Luzenberg. 1838.  
 Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 1880.  
 Papers relative to the Case of the Mississippi Valley and Ship Island Railroad. 1872.  
 The Pine District of Mississippi—Hon. J. F. H. Claiborne.  
 General Orders—Hd. Qs. Dept. of the Gulf, issued by Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler. May 1–Nov. 9, 1862.  
 Gov. McWillie's Message to the Legislature. Nov. 1, 1858.  
 Extracts from Minutes of Mississippi Presbytery and Pastoral Letter—Rev. J. Smylie and Elder Roger Dunn. 1816.  
 Historical Sketch of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of Bethany, Lee Co., Miss.—Rev. S. A. Agnew. 1881.  
 Memorial of a Quarter Century's Pastorate—Sermon by Rev. J. B. Stratton, D. D., Jan'y 3 and 17, 1869, Presbyterian Church, Natchez, Miss.

J. A. Van de Velde and Others vs. The City of Natchez. Argument of Ralph North for Appellee. 1858.  
 State Liberties—By Henry Hughes. 1858.  
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#### Books and newspapers:

Les Galantries Du Marechal De Bassompierre par Lottin De Laval, Vols. I. and III. 1839.  
 Annual Report of the Operations of the U. S. Life Saving Service, for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1877.  
 Speeches delivered by Senators and Representatives in Congress on different subjects. 1836, 1837. 1 Volume.  
 Speeches delivered by Alexander Smyth in the House of Delegates and at the Bar, Richmond, Va. 1811.  
 The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and South-Western States and Territories. William Darby, N. Y. 1818.  
 Life of Gen. William Eaton. Brookfield, Mass. 1813.  
 Grammaire Nationale. Bescherelle, Paris. 1860.  
 Life and Correspondence of Gen. Jno. A. Quitman, by Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, N. Y., 1860. 2 Vols.  
 A View of West Florida—Its Geography, Topography, &c. Jno. Lee Williams, Phila. 1827.  
 Report of a Select Committee of the Senate on the Harper's Ferry Invasion, 36th Congress, 1st Session.  
 The Southern Review—Jan'y and Oct., 1867, Jan'y and April, 1868, and January, 1869.  
 Addresses, Proclamations and Correspondence of Gov. Wm. C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the State of La., from Sept. 14, 1812-Nov. 29, 1814.  
 Correspondence of Capt. Isaac Guion, from June 15, 1797-May 14, 1799. (See also "Guion Papers.")  
 Papers and Diary of Capt. Isaac Guion—M'ch 7-Sept. 18, 1798. (See "Guion Papers," Book "D.")

#### Bound copies of newspapers:

"Mississippi Free Trader"—July 1-Dec. 30, 1841.  
 "Mississippi Free Trader"—Jan'y 1-June 30, 1842.  
 "Louisiana Statesman"—May 18, 1849-May 15, 1850.  
 "Southern Galaxy"—May 22, 1828-May 20, 1830.  
 "The Constitutionalist"—Feb'y 22, 1844-Feb'y 19, 1845.

#### File of newspapers:

"Washington Republican," Miss. Ty.—May 14, 1813-Feb'y 16, 1814.  
 "Washington Republican," Miss. Ty.—June 8, 1814-Apr'l 12, 1815.

#### Pictures:

Daguerreotype of Gen'l Thos. Hinds.  
 Daguerreotype of Hon. Jeff Davis.  
 Daguerreotype of Dr. S. A. Cartwright.  
 Daguerreotype of Gen. Jno. A. Quitman.  
 Photograph of Wm. M. Gwin.  
 Photograph of Gen. E. Van Dorn.



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AN ACCOUNT OF MANUSCRIPTS, PAPERS,  
AND DOCUMENTS IN PRIVATE  
HANDS.

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## SECTION 1. PAPERS OF PROMINENT MISSISSIPPIANS.

BY JAMES M. WHITE.

### *Stephen Adams.*<sup>1</sup>

Hon. Stephen Adams (1804-1857) was Circuit Judge, member of Congress, and later filled the unexpired term of Henry S. Foote in the United States Senate. His addresses in Congress, a five page biographical statement regarding his ancestors, and a quotation from an address in the heated campaign of 1851, are probably all that remain of his papers. The rest were destroyed by the Federals in 1864.

### *T. A. S. Adams.*

T. A. S. Adams (1839-1888) was a preacher, educator, and poet. He was eminent as a pulpit orator, as an earnest advocate of a Methodist male college in Mississippi, and as the author of a lengthy epic poem entitled *Enscotidion; or, Shadow of Death*, published in 1876. He also wrote *Aunt Peggy, and Other Poems*, published in 1882. He was a frequent contributor to the N. O. and St. Louis Christian Advocates and other Methodist papers. He was a man of varied and profound learning and of great literary activity. His literary remains are in the possession of his widow, Mrs. Sue A. Adams, Emory, Va.

### *Thomas Afflect.*

Thomas Afflect was a prolific writer for the Agricultural journals back in the forties and fifties. He lived at Washington, Miss. His *Southern Rural Almanac* and *Plantation and Garden Calendar* for 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, and his description of the Jefferson County Agricultural and Horticultural Society Fair, Washington, Miss., April, 1843, and some other writings published in the *American Agriculturalist*, Vol. II., are preserved in the Mississippi A. & M. College Library.

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<sup>1</sup> A short biographical sketch of Mr. Adams, in manuscript, by Judge L. E. Houston, is to be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*James Lusk Alcorn.*<sup>2</sup>

Governor Alcorn (1816-1894) served some twenty years in the Legislature, was a Brigadier-General of militia in the Confederate service, later Governor of the State, and then United States Senator. He was the founder of the Mississippi Levee System, and its first president.

The greater part of his library is in the possession of his son-in-law, Hon. E. W. Rector, Hot Springs, Ark. "Nearly all his papers, both public and private, were given to the historian Claiborne, and were destroyed by fire when Mr. Claiborne's home was burned some years ago. Those that are still in existence are in the hands of his widow, Mrs. Amelia W. Alcorn, Eagle's Nest, Coahoma Co., Miss."

*Dr. E. M. Alexander.*

Dr. Alexander, of Ripley, Miss., has made the following contributions to Mississippi history:

1. A compilation of statistics regarding the population of Ripley, Mississippi, at the beginning and at the close of the Civil War. This paper was prepared for the Baldwin Historical Society, and the manuscript was left in the custody of that society some years ago. At present this society is not at all active and it is feared the MS. is lost beyond recovery.

2. Brief statement regarding Mrs. Nancy McCain, widow of a Revolutionary soldier; John Riley, veteran of the Revolution; Capt. A. M. Jackson, Captain in the Mexican War and Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico; Judge Orlando Davis, Hon. John W. Thompson, Hon. Thomas Jefferson Word, Gen. M. P. Lowrey, Gen. T. C. Hindman, Gen. Samuel Benton, Col. W. C. Falkner, R. Blake Henderson, Mike Reed, and the outlaws, Big Harp and Little Harp. This manuscript is in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*S. Newton Berryhill.*

S. Newton Berryhill (1832-1887) was a teacher, journalist and poet. From 1875 to 1880 he was editor of the *Columbus* (Miss.) *Democrat* and part of the time treasurer of Lowndes county.

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<sup>2</sup> Biographical sketches of Gov. Alcorn are to be found in Goodspeed's *Memoirs*, and in *Universal Biography of Prominent Persons of the 19th Century*. There is also a sketch, in manuscript, in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.



He was author of *Backwoods Poems*, published by C. C. Martin, Columbus, Miss., 1878. His manuscript poems and other writings are now in the keeping of his nephew, S. N. Berryhill, of Grenada, Miss.

*Bienville.*

"The fate of the private papers of Bienville (1680-1768), as well as the official papers coming into his hands has never been ascertained. There are but 'two unofficial documents' left by him in existence, so far as is now known—a letter to his brother, and his will. These have been published in Messrs. Alex. Jodoin and T. L. Vincent's *Histoire de Longueuil et de la Famille de Longueuil* (1889); and also in Miss Grace King's *Sieur de Bienville* (1893). In the former work is given an account of the destruction of the accumulations of the Longueuil family papers in Montreal, 'in order to clear out a garret needed for the quartering of troops during the affair of the Trent.' Miss King had resort in preparing her work to official documents preserved in French's *Historical Collections*, in Margry's *Decouvertes*, etc. (6 vols.), and in the MSS. collected by Margry and M. Magne, which are in the keeping of the Louisiana Historical Society. She had such sources in France, as seemed pertinent, searched for new data, but with very little result. Bienville's last residence in Paris is unknown; and his body rests in an unknown grave in Montmartre Cemetery."—(From *Report Alabama History Commission*.)

*William Blount.*

"W. D. Stephens, Los Angeles, Cal., a great-grandson of William Blount (1747-1800), is the owner of the remnant of the latter's extensive manuscripts and papers. Mr. Blount was Governor of the Territory of the U. S. South of the Ohio River, 1790-1796, and later U. S. Senator from Tennessee. His papers throw much light on early affairs in the old Southwest." Copies of them are in the manuscript collections of Mr. Thomas M. Owen, of Montgomery, Ala.—(Report *Alabama History Commission*.)

*Robert Bowman.*

Hon. Robert Bowman is historian for the Camp U. C. V. of Yazoo County. He has written sketches of the companies that served in the Civil War from Yazoo County, incidents of the

period, and an account of the battles and the skirmishes of that county. All in manuscript, over 200 pp.

*George Brame.*

"The Past, Present and Future of West Point, Miss.," a series of articles published in newspaper at West Point some years ago. Not located.

(In 1885 a pamphlet on the history and resources of Clay Co. was published. A copy has not been located.)

*Gerard Chittocque Brandon.*

Governor Gerard C. Brandon (1788-1850) was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1817, twice Lieutenant Governor and twice Governor of the State of Mississippi. "He opposed the introduction of Negroes from other States \* \* \*, and was sometimes twitted as being the Abolitionist Governor." Some years ago a brief sketch of his life was published in the *Greenville Times*. Two brief sketches in manuscript of him are in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society. His papers have not been preserved, either public or private, except a few personal letters.

*Walter Brooke.<sup>3</sup>*

Hon. Walter Brooke (1813-1869) served at different times in both branches of the State Legislature, was a candidate for Congress in 1844, but defeated by Jefferson Davis, was elected to United States Senate 1852 to fill out the unexpired term of Jefferson Davis, and later was a member of the Confederate Congress. A short biographical sketch of his life was published in the *Vicksburg Herald* soon after his death. His son, C. M. Brooke, Kosciusko, has the following to say regarding his "papers:" "His public speeches are preserved in the *Congressional Records* and the Confederate Archives."

Mr. Brooke has a copy of his father's eulogy on Henry Clay and a part of his address on the question of the Adoption of a Confederate Flag. He left no private papers.

*Thomas B. Carroll.*

Hon. T. B. Carroll lives at Starville, Miss. His *History of Oktibbeha County from 1830 to 1840*, in manuscript, 15 pp., is in his possession.

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<sup>3</sup> A short sketch of Walker Brooke is to be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne.*

"Dr. J. W. Monette, in a letter to Mr. Pickett from Washington, Miss., June 9, 1847, commenting on the papers of Gen. Ferdinand L. Claiborne, said: 'Of Gen. Claiborne's papers they were too numerous, confused without any order or arrangement, & it required immense time & labor to examine them; yet close research might disclose other particulars than those selected by me.'

"Gen. Claiborne's papers were subsequently sent to Mr. Pickett by Mr. J. F. H. Claiborne, the son of the General. Mr. Pickett acknowledges his indebtedness in the preface of his *History of Alabama*, p. xiv.: 'I will name \* \* \* etc., etc., and particularly, John H. F. Claiborne (sic), of Mississippi, who placed in my hands the manuscript papers of his father, Gen. F. L. Claiborne, who commanded the Southern wing of the army, during the Creek war of 1813 and 1814. The son has requested me to present the manuscript papers of his father, as a contribution from him, to the Historical Society of Alabama. I shall comply with his request upon the first suitable occasion.'

"These were evidently subsequently returned to Mr. Claiborne, as they are now in the Library of the University of Mississippi." See that title *supra*, for description.—(*Report Alabama History Commission.*)

*Nathaniel Herbert Claiborne.*

N. H. Claiborne (1777-1859), the author of *Notes on the War in the South* (1819), in a letter to Mr. Pickett from Rocky Mountain, Va., Oct. 2, 1847, says: "All the documents I had, that would be interesting to you, I have parted with long since."—(*Report Alabama History Commission.*)

*William Charles Cole Claiborne.*

"The second Governor of Mississippi Territory was Wm. C. C. Claiborne (1775-1817). Many of his papers are in the Claiborne Collection, in the State University, Oxford, Miss. In the Secretary of State's Office, Jackson, are several bulky 'Executive Journals' covering his administration, 1801 to 1803, as also some volumes covering his period of service as one of the

U. S. Commissioners to receive the cession of Louisiana. His official communications to the State Department, Washington, are found both in the Mississippi and Louisiana Territorial papers. It has been recently ascertained that Armand Hawkins, an old book dealer, of New Orleans, has three folio volumes, containing copies of all official letters sent by Mr. Claiborne, during his first term as Governor of the Territory of Orleans, 1805 *et seq.* His purely private and personal papers have not been discovered. In Claiborne's *Mississippi* is a likeness and sketch, pp. 250-257."—(*Report Alabama History Commission.*)

*Charles Clark.*<sup>4</sup>

Governor Charles Clark (1810-1877) was Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, Governor of State of Mississippi, Trustee of University of Mississippi, Chancellor of the 7th Chancery Court District. His library, most of his private papers and a large number of his public papers have been preserved, and are in the hands of his son, Hon. Fred Clark, Rose-dale, Miss.

*Luke W. Conerly.*

Mr. Conerly wrote a historical sketch of Pike County, Miss., from its organization to 1876. It was published in the *Magnolia Herald* at that time, but is thought to be lost, though it is understood that he sent a copy of it to Jackson to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

*Sam Dale.*

"If Gen. Sam Dale left any papers, their whereabouts is unknown. He was never married. He died in Lauderdale county, Miss., north of Meridian, at old Daleville. Claiborne's *Life and Times of Dale* (1860) is said in the preface to be 'condensed from authentic MSS. never yet published.' Notes of his personal adventures 'were taken down from his own lips' by Claiborne and others."—(*Report Alabama History Commission*, p. 169).

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<sup>4</sup> A brief sketch, in manuscript, of Gov. Clark may be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Putnam Darden.*<sup>5</sup>

Capt. Put Darden (1836-1888) was a fluent speaker and closely identified himself with industrial movements that gave promise of relief to our people after the Civil War. He was a member of the first Legislature of the State after this war, and in the revolution of 1875 and 1876 was a recognized leader. He was Master of the State and of the National Grange at the time of his death. His home, war-relics, papers, and library were all destroyed by fire in 1882. A brief sketch, in manuscript, is in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Jefferson Davis.*

President Jefferson Davis's papers, said to contain about six thousand titles, are in the archives of the Louisiana Historical Society. They were presented to that organization by the widow of President Davis in 1900. Mrs. Davis in writing about these papers has the following to say: "They have not been catalogued yet, and are difficult of access and not so systematized as that a historian could use them." The Mississippi Historical Society has a few autograph letters that were written by Mr. Davis.

*Joseph R. Davis.*<sup>6</sup>

General Joseph R. Davis (1825-1896) was on the staff of President Davis with the rank of Colonel and later was made Brigadier-General. His papers and extensive library were scattered during his absence in the army. The few that are preserved are in the possession of his wife and family.

*Orlando Davis.*

Judge Orlando Davis lived in Ripley, Miss., during the war and kept an accurate account of the various raiding parties that went into Ripley. Extracts from these accounts were published only a few years ago in the *Southern Sentinel*, Ripley, Miss. Neither the original accounts nor the extracts have been located. Judge Davis left many "papers," most of which have been destroyed. Those which remain are in the hands of his daughter, Miss Anna M. Davis, Holly Springs, Miss.

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<sup>5</sup> For sketches of Capt. Darden see Goodspeed's *Memoirs*, and vol. vii., *Confederate Military History*; also a brief sketch, in manuscript, of him in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

<sup>6</sup> For sketch of Gen. Davis see *Confederate Military History*, vol. vii.

*Reuben Davis.*<sup>8</sup>

General Reuben Davis (1813-1890) was several times a member of the State Legislature, for one term a member of the Supreme Court of the State, Colonel of the 2nd Mississippi Regiment that took part in the Mexican War, member of the Federal Congress and later of the Confederate Congress. He wrote *Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians*, which he characterized as the "brain child of his old age." A great mass of papers belonging to Gen. Davis was destroyed by fire soon after the war.

*William Francis Dowd.*

Colonel Wm. F. Dowd (1820-1878) was Colonel of the 24th Mississippi regiment, in the War between the States, trustee of the University of Mississippi, and a lawyer of marked ability. His "papers" are in the hands of his son, J. B. Dowd, Seattle, Washington. His address before the Ladies' Memorial Association and his speech in the Ku-Klux trial deserve special mention. The latter was issued in pamphlet.

*Henry Thomas Ellett.*<sup>9</sup>

Judge H. T. Ellett (1812-1887) was elected to Congress in 1846 to fill the unexpired term of Jefferson Davis and later was a member of the State Senate and one of the codifiers of the code of 1857. He was employed by the State to prepare the manuscript of the code for the printers, which work he did in Philadelphia, Pa. He was a conspicuous member of the Secession Convention, and a member of the committee that drew up the ordinance of secession, the original draft of which, in his own handwriting, is now, with such of his other "papers" as have been preserved, in the possession of his widow, Mrs. K. C. Ellett, Memphis, Tenn. He was on the Supreme Bench just after the war, but soon moved to Memphis, where he died and is buried. He bequeathed to the Bar of Memphis his extensive law library.

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<sup>8</sup> There is a biographical sketch of Gen. Davis, in manuscript, in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society; also a sketch and picture in *Confederate Military History*, vol. vii.

<sup>9</sup> In the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society is to be found an interesting short sketch, in manuscript, of Judge Ellett. Another brief sketch of him and his picture will be found in a *History of Mississippi*, by Miss Mary Duval.

*William Christy Falkner.*<sup>10</sup>

Col. W. C. Falkner (1823-1889) was Colonel of the 2d Mississippi Regiment in the Confederate Army, later Colonel of the 7th Cavalry under Chalmers. He built and operated the narrow guage railroad now known as the Gulf and Chicago R. R. He is the author of the *White Rose of Memphis*, *Little Brick Church*, and *Rapid Ramblings in Europe*. "He never held office, but on the day of his death, had been elected to the Mississippi Legislature, and a resolution introduced by his successor, L. Pink Smith, and adopted by that body, contains a biographical sketch of his life." See Prof. Bandurant's study on "William C. Falkner, Novelist." in the *Publications of the Miss. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. II., pp. 113-127.

His "papers" and most of his library are in the possession of his son, J. W. T. Falkner, Oxford, Miss.

*Winfield Scott Featherston.*<sup>11</sup>

General W. S. Featherston (1820-1891) served two terms in Congress before the war and was Colonel of the 17th Mississippi Regiment and later Brigadier-General in the Confederate service. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1876 and again in 1880, when he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which promulgated the new code. He was six years on the circuit bench and was a conspicuous member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890. His son, D. M. Featherston, Holly Springs, Miss., has his law library and all his papers that are preserved. These embrace the complete record of his military services and of the troops under his command.

*Henry Stuart Foote.*

The papers and correspondence of Governor H. S. Foote (1804-1880) are thought to have been lost. His son, H. S. Foote, Jr., San Francisco, Cal., writes that he is not aware of the existence of such documents.

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<sup>10</sup> In the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society is to be found a brief sketch, in manuscript, of Col. W. C. Falkner.

<sup>11</sup> A biographical sketch, in manuscript, of Gen. Featherstone is to be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society. Another is found in *Confederate Military History*, vol. vii.

*R. H. Forman.*

Mr. Forman lives at Natchez, Miss. He has a *History of Jefferson County, Miss.*, in newspaper form. It was published about 1858 or 1860.

*J. T. Freeman.*

Dr. J. T. Freeman is a citizen of Oktibbeha County. He first moved to that county in 1848, and has lived there off and on ever since. In 1851 he delivered an address at the laying of the corner stone of the first Masonic Temple and Odd Fellows' Hall, built in Starkville. This address, slightly changed, was later used on a similar occasion in Lexington, Miss., and the lodges there issued it in pamphlet form. Dr. Freeman still has a copy of that address.

*James Z. George.*

Hon. J. Z. George (1826-1897) served in the Mexican War, was Captain and later Brigadier-General in the Confederate army. He was a member of the Secession Convention and in 1875 and 1876 was Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and in 1881 entered the United States Senate and remained a member the rest of his life. He was a leader in the State Constitutional Convention of 1890. George's *Mississippi Digest* embraces all the decisions of the High Court of Errors and Appeals and of the Supreme Court of the State from 1817 to 1870. His *History of Reconstruction*, which it is understood lacks one chapter of being completed, is still in manuscript and is in the custody of his son, J. W. George, Yazoo City. His papers are in the possession of his family.

*William Mercer Green.*

Right Rev. Wm. M. Greene (1798-1887) was born in North Carolina and in 1850 came to Jackson as the first Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi and remained in active service until 1883. His best known publications are his *Memoirs of the Right Reverend Bishop Ravenscroft of North Carolina* and *The Life of the Right Reverend Bishop Otey of Tennessee*. His valuable library and papers were destroyed by the Federal soldiers in Jackson, Miss., in 1863. A few sermons were saved, and those, with the sermons written after the war, are in the hands of his daughter, at Sewanee, Tenn. All his papers pertaining to the



Diocese of Miss. are in the hands of his successor, Bishop Thompson, of Jackson, Miss. A brief biographical sketch in manuscript of Bishop Green is on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Richard Griffith.*<sup>12</sup>

General Richard Griffith (1815-1862) was Adjutant of the First Mississippi Regiment of Mississippi Riflemen in the Mexican War, and twice State Treasurer. He was elected Colonel of the 12th Mississippi, Confederate Army, and later appointed Brigadier-General, commanding brigade composed of the 13th, 17th, 18th and 21st Mississippi Regiments.

His library and papers were destroyed by the Federals during the Civil War.

*Isaac Guion.*

The Claiborne Collection, at the University of Mississippi, contains the "Letters and Papers of Maj. Isaac Guion" (17—1825). No other literary remains of this prominent Mississippian have been located.

*William Hall.*

William Hall, once a citizen of Yazoo City, wrote for the *Delta*, a newspaper published in New Orleans in the forties. His caricatures of some of the pioneer settlers of Yazoo Co. were issued in book form under the title, *Polly's Wedding and Other Stories*. A copy of this volume has not been located.

*J. S. Hamm.*

Hon. J. S. Hamm was a lawyer by profession and was made Circuit Judge of the old seventh judicial district of Mississippi in 1876. He left many papers. These are not yet assorted and classified. They are in the possession of his widow at Meridian, Miss.

*Hardy Henry Hargrove.*

Hon. H. H. Hargrove (1852-1901) was a Mississippian by birth and education, and a journalist by profession. He warmly championed the subject of public education, and promoted in many ways the industrial development of his section. For

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<sup>12</sup> A short sketch, in manuscript, of Gen. Griffith is to be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

three years he presided over the Southern Industrial Convention, and was directly instrumental in the establishment of many cotton mills in the South. His "History of Cotton Mills in Mississippi" was printed in the New Orleans *Daily Picayune* of April 30, 1900; and his "Labor and Capital, the Need of the South," in the *New York Independent*, June 20, 1901. His last address was delivered before the Mississippi A. & M. College June 19, 1901, and was published in full in the *New Orleans Picayune* June 20, 1901. He left many "papers," which are to be found in the hands of his widow, Mrs. W. W. Hargrove, Shreveport, La.

*William Littleton Harris.*<sup>13</sup>

Judge W. L. Harris (1809-1868) was a member of the law firm of Harris and Harrison, later Circuit Judge, and then on the Supreme bench of the State. Just before Mississippi seceded, he was offered a seat on the Supreme Bench of the United States to fill the place made vacant by Justice Daniel. He was associated with Judge Handy and Judge Ellett in codifying the laws of the State. His "papers" and books were destroyed in Jackson, Miss., by the Federals in 1863. His legal decisions have been published.

His daughter, Mrs. C. C. H. Young, Columbus, Miss., has a copy of the biographical sketch of Judge Harris published in the *Memphis Avalanche* in Nov., 1868, of the action of the Bar of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi, published in the *Jackson Clarion*, Nov. 30, 1868, and also a copy of the action of the Memphis Bar on the occasion of his death.

*John Henderson.*<sup>14</sup>

John Henderson was born in Scotland, 1755, came to the "Natchez County" in 1775, and died in 1840. "He was an elder and an organizer of the first Presbyterian Church of the South-West, Pine Ridge Church, near Natchez." His son, Thomas Henderson, was cashier of a branch of the United States Bank, located at Natchez. His grandson is J. W. Henderson of Natchez, who descended, on the mother's side, from Israel Put-

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<sup>13</sup> In Lynch's *Bench and Bar of Mississippi* will be found a sketch of Judge Harris.

<sup>14</sup> Short sketches, in manuscript, of John Henderson and his son, Thomas, are on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

nam of Revolutionary War fame. If the papers of the early Hendersons are extant they have not yet been located.

*John Henderson.*

Hon. John Henderson (1795-1857), was an able lawyer, a State Senator from Wilkinson Co. and later in the U. S. Senate. His papers are in the possession of his son, Elliot Henderson, Pass Christian, Miss. A biographical sketch is to be found in Goodspeed's *Memoirs* and also in Lynch's *Bench and Bar of Mississippi*. The resolutions of the Supreme Court of the State upon his life and character are in 3 George (32 *Mississippi Report*).

*Robert Andrews Hill.*

Judge R. A. Hill (1811-1900) was born in North Carolina. He afterwards lived in Tennessee, from which State he came to Mississippi in August, 1855. He filled successively the positions of Probate Judge, Chancellor, delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and Federal Judge. During his term as Federal Judge (1866-1891) he rendered many important decisions, which are matters of record. In a sketch of his life in Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi* (Vol. I., pp. 922-929) will be found an elaborate presentation of his judicial career and a discussion of many of the legal questions which came before him while he was on the Federal bench. An excellent tribute to his character will be found in Claiborne's *Mississippi as a Province, Territory, and State*, p. 422, note. A brief autobiographical sketch, which was prepared for the Mississippi Historical Society just before his death, is now in its Archives. At the time of his death he was contemplating the preparation of an elaborate account of the Reconstruction period in Mississippi history, which account he had promised to the State Historical Society in response to a request from its Secretary. His family now has his papers, which contain little that is of more than strictly personal interest.

*Thomas Carmichael Hindman.*<sup>15</sup>

General T. C. Hindman (1829- ? ) was at one time a member of the State Legislature, moved to Arkansas about 1854 and was twice elected to Congress from that State. While quite

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<sup>15</sup> A biographical sketch, in manuscript, of Gen. Hindman is to be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

young he enlisted in the Mexican War and was soon made a Lieutenant. He entered the Confederate service as Colonel of Hindman's Regiment, and for bravery on the field at Shiloh was promoted to Major-General.

His son, Biscoe Hindman, Louisville, Ky., has this to say regarding Gen. Hindman's papers: "I beg to say that General Marcus J. Wright received all of his papers from me some years ago for official use in the *Confederate Archives* prepared by him at Washington." "I expect that complete record of these papers could be obtained from him."

*David Holmes.*

"In the Claiborne Collection, at the State University, Oxford, Miss., are some papers and documents of David Holmes (1769-1832), fourth Governor of Mississippi Territory. Copies of many others are in the State Department, Washington. During his administration occurred the Creek War, Indian Land cessions, expansion of population, etc. The "Executive Journals" for the period, 1809-1817, are in the office of the Secretary of State of Mississippi, Jackson. What became of his personal and private papers is unknown. His likeness is in Claiborne's *Mississippi*, which also contains a sketch, pp. 302-303."—(*Report Alabama History Commission.*)

*Locke E. Houston.*<sup>16</sup>

Judge L. E. Houston (1814-1897) was a member of the State Legislature 1848, Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1863, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, and Circuit Judge 1887. His large law library is now in the possession of his son, D. W. Houston, Aberdeen, Miss. Very few if any, of his papers are preserved.

*Benjamin G. Humphreys.*

Gov. B. G. Humphreys (1808-1882) was a native of Mississippi and born in Claiborne Co. Gen. Robert Lowry says of him, in his *History of Mississippi*: "His name will long remain the synonym for knightly honor, for fidelity to every trust, for loyalty to every duty." It is understood that he left, in manu-

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<sup>16</sup> Printed biographies of Judge Houston are in the *Houston Family Book*; Davis's *Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians*, and in Goodspeed's *Memoirs*.

script, a volume of Reminiscences and that it is in the possession of his son, who lives at Greenwood, Miss. At present no further statement can be made regarding his other papers.

*Dimpsey Pickett Jackson.*

D. P. Jackson (1796-1874) was a Whig and bitterly opposed secession. He was a member of the State Legislature, 1842, and strongly opposed repudiation. His daughter, Mrs. Kate A. Baily, Washington, Miss., has three of his letters bearing these dates: Jackson, Miss., Jan. 27, 1842; Jackson, Miss., Feb'y 3, 1842; Jackson, Miss., Feb'y 20, 1842. These letters are of a private nature, but they are interesting and show quite conclusively what Mr. Jackson thought of the majority and of their measures in the Legislature of that year. Mrs. Baily also has a statement regarding her father and his contemporaries and ancestors by J. F. H. Claiborne. Mr. Jackson's home and papers were destroyed by fire in 1879.

*S. A. Jonas and R. E. Houston.*

Messrs. Jonas and Houston live at Aberdeen, Miss. Some years ago they wrote a pamphlet, entitled *The History and Resources of Aberdeen and Monroe County*. Mr. Jonas has also written many poems and much else of interest.

*Walter Leake Keirn.*

Dr. W. L. Keirn (1830-1900) was a Whig, and later a Democrat. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, was a member of the Secession Convention, and also of the Constitutional Convention of 1890. His daughter, Miss Mary Keirn, Kosciusko, Miss., writes that he left no papers worthy of note. A brief sketch of his life, in manuscript, is in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Benjamin King.<sup>17</sup>*

Benjamin King (1822-1884) was a member of the Secession Convention, and, although previously a Whig and strong Union man, voted for the Ordinance of Secession. He was Colonel of a regiment of State troops, 1863, and after the war was in the State Senate, and later was a candidate for Governor, but was

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<sup>17</sup> A short sketch of Col. King is on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

defeated by Robert Lowry. His public and private papers, few of which are extant, are in the hands of his children, Benjamin King, Beauregard, Miss., and Mrs. I. K. Bloom, Magnolia, Miss.

*M. H. Lack.*

Mr. Lack wrote "Early History of Scott County," a series of articles published in a newspaper at Hillsboro, Miss. It is preserved in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Lucius Q. C. Lamar.*

L. C. Q. Lamar (1825-1893) was a Legislator, Representative in Congress, member of the Secession Convention, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate Army, Confederate Envoy to Russia, member of the Faculty of the University of Mississippi, United States Senator, Secretary of the Interior and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mayes' *Lucius Q. C. Lamar; His Life, Times, and Speeches* gives a full account of his career. Justice Lamar's literary remains are in the possession of the Hon. Edward Mayes, Jackson, Miss.

*Walter Leake.*

Governor Walter Leake (1762-1825) came from Virginia to Mississippi while it was a Territory, and served as a Judge. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1817, U. S. Senator and twice Governor of the State. None of his papers, except those among the Public Records, are preserved. His granddaughter, Mrs. M. A. Terrell, has two short obituary notices, copies of which are on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Greenwood LeFlore.*

Mrs. P. J. LeFlore, widow of Greenwood LeFlore (1800-?) lives at "Malmaison," the home of the old chief, with her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Harris, and granddaughter, Mrs. W. L. Ray. They have some papers of the chief, extracts and copies of which were furnished the historian, Claiborne, for his work entitled *Mississippi as a Province, Territory, and State*.

His widow has his library, his sword and many souvenirs.

Mr. J. C. Harris, Sr., of Greenwood, Miss., the son-in-law of Col. LeFlore, writes as follows:



"Some years ago I was called on by Col. J. F. H. Claiborne, of Natchez, Miss., for all the information I could give him as to Col Leflore's life. He and Col. Leflore were old acquaintances and friends, and he knew much not only of him, but of old Major Leflore, his father. I sent him many facts and about all the information I could gain, which made quite a lengthy document. Col. Claiborne's first volume came out with but little said about Greenwood Leflore. But if his History of Mississippi had been completed there would, as he said, have been much more about Leflore in the next volume. But Col. Claiborne's house, papers and all were burned, and suffice it to say I fear we shall never get the History of Mississippi, such as he would have given us, had he lived and had his papers never been burned."

*Henry Lewis.*

Dr. Henry Lewis came to Manchester (now Yazoo City), Mississippi, about 1840, read medicine in the office of Dr. Washington Dorsey, and later was graduated from a medical college in Louisville, Ky. While yet young he was drowned, 1850. His claim to literary distinction rests on his humorous productions, at least one of these, *Louisiana Swamp Doctor*, is still extant.

There is in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society an interesting short sketch, in manuscript, of Dr. Lewis by Judge Robert Bowman.

*W. T. Lewis.*

Mr. Lewis' "Centennial History of Winston County" (1876) appeared as a series of articles in a newspaper published at Louisville, Miss. It is preserved in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Jeff Liddell.*

Mr. Liddell's interesting letter to P. W. Hemphill, written from Buena Vista, Mexico, under date Jan., 1848, is in the possession of the Shaw family, Carrollton, Miss.

*J. A. Limerick.*

Mr. Limerick lives at Rodney, Miss. He has written a sketch of Rodney and Vicinity, and this interesting manuscript is on file in the Mississippi Historical Society Archives.

*W. Lowndes Lipscomb.*

Dr. Lipscomb's "History of Columbus, Miss." (a series of articles), was published in *The Columbus Commercial*, 1901. The letter introducing this history is as follows:

"I ask the privilege of contributing to the columns of your valuable paper, *The Columbus Commercial*, a series of chapters to be entitled, 'A History of Columbus, Mississippi, during the 19th Century.'

"The investigations, facts and incidents have been taken from the public records and histories of the State of Mississippi, and from well authenticated reminiscences from citizens of Columbus and Lowndes county. I write these chapters as a tribute to the beautiful city of Columbus, which for sixty-nine years has been my much loved and only home."

*Augustus Baldwin Longstreet.*

Chancellor A. B. Longstreet (1799-1870) was an educator and author. He was born in Georgia, and came to Mississippi as Chancellor of the University. Among his works may be mentioned: *Letters from Georgia to Massachusetts*; *Letters to Clergymen of the Northern Methodist Church*; *A Review in the Decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Case of McCullough vs. the State of Maryland*; *Georgia Scenes*; *Master William Mitten*. His papers have not been preserved. His library was given to Edward Mayes, Jackson, Miss.

*D. C. Love.*

Mr. Love is a citizen of Lowndes county. His pamphlet, *The Prairie Guards* (19 pp., 1890), a history of their organization, heroism, battles, and triumphs, is in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Mark P. Lowrey.*

General M. P. Lowrey (1828-1885) was a faithful soldier and citizen. He rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, and was the founder of Blue Mountain Female College. He left many valuable papers, but these were destroyed by fire at Blue Mountain a few months ago.

*Andrew Marschalk.*

Colonel Andrew Marschalk (1767-1838) was born in New York, and as a Revolutionary soldier held three commissions under George Washington. Some years later he came to the Territory of Mississippi, "where he established a newspaper in 1801, which he continued to edit, under various names, until 1833." Fortunately, many of these papers are still preserved and are in the hands of a great-granddaughter, Miss Mary A. Stuart, of Natchez, Miss. For list and date of these papers see list of newspapers in private hands, in this *Report (infra)*.



Two short sketches, in manuscript, of Col. Marschall's life are in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Charles Kimball Marshall.*

Rev. C. K. Marshall (1811-1891) was born in Maine, but came to Mississippi in early manhood. He was intensely Southern in "his convictions and attachments," and his noble life was a benediction to the people with whom he lived and died. It is understood that his papers, private and public, are in the custody of Bishop Galloway, of Jackson, Miss. There is a twenty page sketch, in pamphlet, of the life of Dr. Marshall, by Bishop C. B. Galloway, in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Thomas Nelson Martin.*

Hon. T. N. Martin (1807-1886) came to what is now Hopewell, Mississippi from North Carolina in 1836. In 1846 he began to edit the *Southern Patriot* at Houston, Miss. His forceful editorials were lost with the destruction of the file of his paper. He was a member of the State Senate in 1865, and was active in getting restored to the State large sums of the Chickasaw School Fund loaned to the Mobile & Ohio and other railroads in aid of their construction before the war. (*Senate Journal*, 1865, pp. 139, 141, 142. *Laws*, 1865, p. 147.) In regard to his historical sketch of Chickasaw County, Judge W. S. Bates has this to say: "I find it incomplete. The original, as published, having been furnished to Col. Claiborne at his request when gathering up material for his Mississippi History, and was burned with his residence." It is understood, however, that a complete copy of this history is to be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society, where a sketch of Mr. Martin's life may also be found.

*Joseph Warren Matthews.*

Governor Matthews was born in South Carolina. When quite young he immigrated with his father to Marion county, Alabama. Governor Matthews received a good English education in the district schools of this county and afterwards taught in the same for several years. He was also surveyor of this county until he came to Mississippi. He was among the first white settlers in North Mississippi, it being then the home of

the Indians. His first occupations after coming to this State, in addition to farming, were surveying and speculating in "wild lands." Governor Matthews was a member of the Christian Church and was a Royal Arch Mason. He was married to Miss Martha Jones, of Richmond, Virginia.

At the request of his friends, he entered politics and was repeatedly a member of the Legislature as a senator or a representative. He was a true Democrat and was deeply devoted to the interest and welfare of his adopted State. In 1847 he was elected Governor of Mississippi and served a term of two years. Declining a reelection, he returned to his home in Marshall county, Miss. His library and papers were destroyed by the Federal troops in the War between the States.

*Robert Burns Mayes.<sup>18</sup>*

Judge R. B. Mayes (1820-1884) was born in Kentucky, came to Mississippi in early life, and was from 1852 until his death a citizen of Yazoo county. He was a lawyer and, while practicing his profession and serving on the bench as Probate Judge, wrote upon many topics, religious, political, and literary. Some of his papers appeared in DeBow's *Review* and other periodicals. He rendered material aid in the preparation of Andrew's *Mississippi Digest* (1881). His best known work possibly is *Tecnobaptist*. His magnum opus, *A Digest of the Laws of Moses*, was burned in manuscript. His greatest poetical efforts are his forty-five Sonnets on Repudiation, while the noblest of his poems is said to be the one entitled "These Three," founded on 1st Corinthians, 13:13. His papers and manuscripts are in the custody of his widow and his son, R. B. Mayes, of Yazoo City.

*Edward McGehee.*

Judge Edward McGehee (1786- ?) was a promoter of the material interests of his country. He built cotton factories, railroads, and established schools and churches.

His papers passed through two fires, one by the Federal soldiers, and one at the home of his son, H. B. McGehee; so that all his early papers are lost. The early chartering of railroads

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<sup>18</sup> A biographical sketch of Judge Mayes is to be found in the proceedings of Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows held in Topeka, Kansas, Sept. 15, 1890. Also a brief sketch, in manuscript, by Judge Robert Bowman, is on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

by Judge McGehee is a matter of record in the volumes of the Mississippi and Louisiana Acts of the Legislatures from 1830 to 1836. For records mostly personal of him see Goodspeed's *Memoirs of Mississippi* and Mrs. W. C. Stubb's *Early Settlers, Notes, and Genealogies*.

*George S. McMillan.*

Judge G. S. McMillan (1829-1900) was a native of New York, came to Monticello, Miss., in 1847, was a member of the State Legislature and later was private secretary to Gov. McRae. He was District Attorney from 1857 to 1869, and was Chancellor in 1871.

His papers are in the hands of his son, A. M. McMillan, Brookhaven, Miss. Among these papers are to be found articles bearing on Mississippi history and on the lives and character of some Mississippians of note. His historical sketch of Lawrence County has not been found, though at the time of the delivery of this address, July 4, 1876, at Monticello, Miss., it was agreed that a copy should be kept in the court house there and that another copy should be sent to Jackson, Miss., to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. A sketch of Judge McMillan is to be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society. (After the *Report* had gone to press, a copy of Judge McMillan's sketch of Lawrence county was reported to be in the New York State Library.—EDITOR).

*Alexander Gallatin McNutt.*

Governor McNutt (1802-1844) was a native of Virginia, and Governor of the State of Mississippi from 1838 to 1842. He died away from home, Oct. 2, 1844, while canvassing the State for the U. S. Senate, and was buried at Jackson, Miss. Such of his papers as had been preserved were destroyed by fire in 1889. Mr. A. G. Paxton, Hollandale, Miss., has a large portrait of him. A brief sketch of his life is to be found in Lynch's *Bench and Bar of Mississippi*.

*William McQueen.*

Mr. McQueen (1786-1832) wrote a sketch of his life for his own family. It is in manuscript, 12 pp. foolscap, closely written. Mr. McQueen was born in South Carolina and in the early years of the nineteenth century was a farm overseer in that

State. He later lived in Alabama. This manuscript is in the possession of E. C. Spooner, West Point, Miss.

*John Johnson McRae.*

Governor J. J. McRae (1815-1868) was a native of North Carolina but early came to Mississippi. He was Speaker of the House of Representatives, Governor of the State, several times elected to Congress, and, when Mr. Davis became Secretary of War, filled his unexpired term in the U. S. Senate. He was a member of the Confederate Congress. He died while visiting a brother at Belize, British Honduras, where he is buried. All his private and public papers are lost.

A brief sketch, in manuscript, of him is on file in archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Cowles Mead.*

General Cowles Mead (1776-1844) was born in Virginia and died at his plantation home, "Greenwood," one mile from Clinton, Miss., where he was buried. He was Secretary of the Territory of Mississippi and from June 6, 1806, until Jan., 1807, acted as Governor of said Territory.<sup>19</sup> He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, 1817. Mrs. Cabell, Clinton, Miss., has the following to say about the fate of Gen. Mead's papers: "The homestead Greenwood was burned by the Federal Army during the Civil War, and with it Gen. Mead's library and papers." In this connection, the following statement of Mr. F. Barksdale, Yazoo City, is of interest:

"The correspondence of Gen. Cowles Mead from 1805 to 1807 passed through my hands in 1856 or 1857 on the way to the State Library at Oxford, this State, and is most interesting and valuable. Gov. Mead's son (C. G. M.) lived then near this place. The correspondence alluded to was sent to me by his order to be forwarded as above stated, and I read much of it. You will find letters of the exciting period in which they were written fascinating and almost indispensable to a historian."

Further investigation leads us to believe that this correspondence is also lost.

Short biographical sketches, in manuscript, of Gen. Mead are on file in the Mississippi Historical Society Archives.

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<sup>19</sup> The Legislative Council of the Mississippi Territory met while Mead was acting Governor, and it is understood that the Journal of that meeting, containing his "Messages" to the Council during that session, is preserved, and is in the State Library at Jackson.

*T. L. Mendenhall.*

Mr. Mendenhall's "History of Simpson County," a series of articles published at Westville, Miss., in *The Weekly News*, has not been located.

*William Oliver.*

Capt. William Oliver (1829-1891) was a native of Georgia, but came to Mississippi from Louisiana in 1871 as Secretary and Treasurer of the Mississippi Mills. These mills were greatly extended and built up under his successful management. It was thought that his papers would throw additional light on the industrial history of Mississippi, but if such papers exist they have not yet been found.

*Andrew Patterson.*

Mr. Patterson was a citizen of Yazoo Co., Miss., and his pamphlet entitled *Third Book of Chronicles* is a burlesque on the quarantine against the epidemic of yellow fever in 1853. A copy has not been found.

*James Hervey Otey.*

The Rt. Rev. James Hervey Otey (? -1863) was prominently connected with the Episcopal Church in Mississippi. His career in Mississippi is the subject of a paper in the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, Vol. III., pp. 139-145. Bishop Otey's Diary covering the period of his services in Mississippi is in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Donna Otey Compton, of Washington, D. C.

*David Lewis Phares.*

Dr. D. L. Phares (1817-1892) was a scientist, educator, author, and a founder of colleges. He graduated from the Louisiana State College in 1837, and took the first A. B. degree ever issued in the State of Louisiana. He was at one time State Health Officer, and member of the State Medical Board, and for nine years Professor of Biology in the Mississippi A. & M. College.

At the request of the Legislature he prepared a report on seven hundred medical plants grown in Mississippi, with scientific names, relations, and therapeutical uses. Many of these plants were new to the profession. The fields of his investiga-

tion were extensive, and he wrote valuable papers on medicine, natural history, veterinary science, improved farming, education, and religion.

Among his best known works are, Farmer's *Book of Grasses and Synopsis of Medical Flora of Mississippi*. A sketch, in manuscript, of Dr. Phares may be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society. A portrait of Dr. Phares is in the A. & M. College Library.

*M. W. Philips.*

Dr. M. W. Philips ( ?-1889) was for years identified with philanthropic, educational and agricultural work. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Hillman College (formerly Central Female Institute) and was also a prominent member of the board of trustees of Mississippi College. He was placed in charge of the newly established Department of Agriculture in the University of Mississippi in 1872. He had previously edited with ability a popular agricultural journal published in Memphis, Tenn. Although the Agricultural Department did not succeed, its failure was due more to circumstances than to any lack of ability on the part of Dr. Philips. Dr. Hilgard, in a report to the board of trustees of the University (1873), says: "Few men laboring under similar difficulties would have accomplished as much as Dr. Philips is able to show." Dr. Philips was a contributor to DeBow's *Review* and to other publications of a high order. His papers are in the possession of his widow, at Oxford, Miss.

*George Poindexter.*

The political and private papers of George Poindexter (?-1855), third delegate from Mississippi Territory, and second Governor of the State, form a part of the Claiborne Collection, now in the University of Mississippi. The following interesting note is taken from Claiborne's History:

"Some time after the death of Mr. Poindexter, I applied by letter to his representative for his papers, with a view of writing his biography, but a gentleman living in Jackson, who had been for the last twelve months very much with him, and proposed to write his memoirs, was preferred. During the war this gentleman came to my residence at Bay St. Louis, and informed me that he was going to Europe, and offered me the papers for \$300 in gold. The terms were accepted. There are very many of these letters and other papers, referring to all

his personal quarrels, and dealing very freely with the frailties of his contemporaries during the whole course of his public career."<sup>20</sup>

One of Poindexter's letters is published in the fourth volume of the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*. (See *supra*).

*Sargeant Smith Prentiss.*

S. S. Prentiss (1808-1850) was a native of Maine, but in his young manhood came to Mississippi, where he spent the best years of his life. His name is identified with Mississippi and his fame as an orator, a statesman and a jurist adorns the pages of its history.

S. S. Prentiss, Jr., New Orleans, writes, that the only papers of S. S. Prentiss which are of public interest are contained in the *Memoirs* by his brother, the Rev. George L. Prentiss (Scribners). Beyond these the papers, etc., now in the possession of the surviving members of the family, are of a purely private character.

*John Anthony Quitman.*

Governor J. A. Quitman (1799-1858) was a Major-General in the Mexican War, Governor of the State, and a member of Congress.

His daughter, Mrs. Rosalie Quitman Duncan, of Natchez, Miss., writes as follows regarding his papers:

"I must add that in 1859 many valuable letters and papers were sent to Mr. J. F. H. Claiborne and were never returned to the family, his own death and his house burning down soon afterwards are sufficient reason for their loss; some years ago we heard that a number of papers relating to my father and found amongst Mr. Claiborne's effects had been placed among valuable State papers in the State House in Jackson, Miss. Of course my sister and I have many letters of a public and private nature."

The following are subjects upon which he made important speeches while in Congress: The Powers of the Federal Government with Regard to the Territories; The Subject of the Neutrality Laws. The principal biography of Gov. Quitman is Claiborne's *Life and Correspondence of John A. Quitman*. Portions of his Mexican Campaign are in the Autobiography of Col. George T. M. Davis, of New York, and in a History by Gen. Cadmus Wilcox. There are also some pamphlet sketches in

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<sup>20</sup> Claiborne's *Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State*, p. 414.

the possession of the family, and also a sketch in Lynch's *Bench and Bar of Mississippi*. Mrs. Duncan, his daughter, has contributed a brief sketch of his life to the fourth volume of the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*.

*Reuben Oscar Reynolds.*

R. O. Reynolds (1832-1887), was chosen Supreme Court Reporter in 1866, elected to the State Senate 1875, and continued as Senator till his death. It is believed that his papers are not preserved. Sketches of his life are to be found in Davis' *Recollections* and in Goodspeed's *Memoirs*.

*Francis Marion Rogers.*

Judge F. M. Rogers was born in Georgia, moved to Mississippi when a child. At the age of twenty-six was Circuit Judge. He was the Whig nominee for Governor, but was defeated by McRea. He was killed at Fort Donelson in 1862. His papers have all been lost.

*William P. Rogers.*

Wm. P. Rogers was a brother of Judge Francis M. Rogers. He was born in Georgia, and came to Mississippi early in life. He served through the Mexican War, and was later Consul at Vera Cruz. He moved to Texas and was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Texas regiment. He was killed at the battle of Corinth in storming Fort Robinett. His papers are thought to be lost.

*Winthrop Sargent.*

"The whereabouts of the papers of Winthrop Sargent (1753-1820), first chief executive of Mississippi Territory, have not been ascertained. He was in office from May 7, 1798 to early in 1801. Claiborne's Mississippi is unusually severe on the career of Gov. Sargent, using in the preparation of the work the papers of his principal contemporary antagonists. It is altogether probable that an unimpassioned study of his administration in the light of all material at present accessible, including his own papers, would modify the popular estimate. Fortunately, in 1801, soon after he went out of office, he published 'by particular desire of his friends' certain papers in relation to the official conduct of Governor Sargent (8vo. pp. 64), which contains his side of the controversy.



"In the State Department, Washington, will be found some official papers from him. The office of the Secretary of Mississippi, Jackson, has the "Executive Journals," containing his official acts, correspondence, etc."—(*Report of the Alabama History Commission.*)

*Isaac Watkins Scarborough.*

Judge Scarborough (1816-1901), was elected Probate Judge in 1862, and served several times at intervals until he was removed from office by the Reconstruction Acts after the War.

His daughter, Mrs. Lee Chestnutt, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My father \* \* \* \* wrote a great deal, but unfortunately we have not preserved his writings."

*Claudius Wistar Sears.*

Gen. C. W. Sears (1817-1891), was a native of Massachusetts. He came to Mississippi in 1844, and together with the Rev. Francis L. Hawks was the founder of the St. Thomas Hall, a Military School, at Holly Springs, Miss. He was Professor of Mathematics in the University of Louisiana before the Civil War, and soon after the close of that struggle, in which he entered as captain and came out as a brigadier general, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Mississippi, in which position he continued until 1889. He died in Oxford and is buried there. If his papers are preserved, they are not yet located.

There is a brief sketch of Gen. Sears in *Confederate Military History*, Vol. VII., and also a sketch, in manuscript, in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Joseph Dunbar Shields.*

Judge J. D. Shields (1816-1886), was a Mississippian, born in Jefferson county. He was graduated with honors from the University of Virginia. It is understood that a copy of his "maiden speech" is still preserved in the Archives of that institution. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1861, and later was Probate Judge. His law library was destroyed with his home by the Federals in 1863. His extensive correspondence with Bill Arp was published throughout the United States. His *Life of S. S. Prentiss* is probably his best known work. His daughter, Mrs. Mary C. Dunbar, Natchez, has his library, his

history written for the children of Natchez, in newspaper form, many of his speeches and other writings. She also has letters to him from "Dean Stanley, Longfellow, Elisha Kane, and others too numerous to mention."

*Otho R. Singleton.*

Hon. O. R. Singleton (1814-1889), was born in Kentucky, and in 1838 came to Canton, Mississippi, where, in partnership with Gen. T. C. Tupper, he began the practice of law. Mr. Singleton saw service in both branches of the Mississippi Legislature, and as a member of the House of Representatives in the 33d, 34th, 35th and 36th Congresses of the United States. He was a member of the Confederate Congress, and after the War was again elected to the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, and 49th Congresses. He was chairman of the joint committee on the new Congressional Library building. The surviving members of his family have lost all trace of his large and valuable library. His daughter, Mrs. Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C., is in possession of all his papers, both public and private.

A manuscript sketch of Col. Singleton is on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Thomas Ringland Stockdale.*

Colonel T. R. Stockdale (1828-1899), was a Pennsylvanian by birth and early education, but a graduate of the Mississippi University Law School. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Confederate Army, was a member of the 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d Congresses, and in 1896 was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. His papers, including speeches and addresses, have been preserved, and are in the possession of his family at Summit, Miss.

Biographical sketches of Col. Stockdale are in Goodspeed's *Memoirs*, and in *Confederate Military History*. A brief sketch of his life, in manuscript, is preserved in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*John Marshall Stone.*

Gov. J. M. Stone (1830-1900), was a railroad agent at Iuka before the Civil War, and again for a short time after the war. During the war he was first Colonel of Militia in Tennessee,

then Captain of the Iuka Rifles, and later Colonel of the 2d Mississippi regiment. In 1876 he was in the State Senate and its President, and on the resignation of Adelbert Ames, became the Governor of Mississippi, in which capacity he served the State for twelve years. He was President of the Mississippi A. & M. College at the time of his death. He left many papers, all of which are in the possession of his widow at Iuka, Miss.

There is a biographical sketch of Gov. Stone in Goodspeed's *Memoirs*; also a brief sketch, in manuscript, in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Jacob Thompson.*

Jacob Thompson (1810-1885), a native of North Carolina, removed to Mississippi in the twenty-fifth year of his age. Shortly after settling in the State he became a leader of the Democracy of North Mississippi. He was for many years a member of the lower House of Congress and served as the Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan. He rendered distinguished service to the Confederacy on the battlefield, in the legislative hall, and in the secret service. A sketch of his life will be found in Claiborne's *Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State*, pp. 447-466. A few of his papers are in the Claiborne collection (see *supra*).

*John Wesley Thompson.*<sup>21</sup>

Judge J. W. Thompson (1807-1873), was a lawyer of marked ability. He lived in Ripley, Miss., and was a partner of Col. W. C. Falkner and later of the Hon. J. W. T. Falkner. He served as District Attorney for twelve years in the old 7th Judicial District of the State, composed of the counties of Tishomingo, Itawamba, Tippah, Pontotoc, Lafayette, Panola, Marshall, and De Soto. He was then elected judge, and was serving when the war came on. Hon. J. W. T. Falkner, Oxford, was his adopted son and his heir by will, and has all his "papers," books, &c. Mr. Falkner also has a biographical sketch of Judge Thompson, printed in the *Ripley Advertiser* at the time of his death.

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<sup>21</sup> A brief sketch of Judge J. W. Thompson, in manuscript, is to be found in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Tullius Cicero Tupper.*

T. C. Tupper (1809-1866), was born in Vermont. He was associated in the practice of law with Judge Rollins and Hon. O. R. Singleton. His choice library and many papers were destroyed by fire.

*Earl Van Dorn.*

General Earl Van Dorn (1820-1863), was a native Mississippian, born at Port Gibson, where he is buried. He saw service in the war with Mexico, and was Major General in the Confederate Army. A biography of Gen. Van Dorn is now with the publishers. Many of his papers were lost in the fire which destroyed Col. Claiborne's home, the remainder are in the hands of his sister, Mrs. E. V. D. Miller, at 941 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

There is a sketch of Gen. Van Dorn in *Confederate Military History*, vol. VII.

*Benjamin Leonard Covington Wailes.*

Col. B. L. C. Wailes (1797-1862), was born in Georgia, but was brought to Mississippi in his childhood. In 1825 he represented Adams county in the Legislature, and was appointed State Geologist about 1850. He was President of the Historical Society of Mississippi, member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, corresponding member of the Historical Society of New York, and member of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia.

His military titles were these: 2nd Lieutenant of Artillery, 1816; Adjutant of 4th Regiment, 1819; Aide-de-Camp to Major General Winston, with rank of Major, 1820; Lieutenant Colonel of 4th Regiment, and finally Colonel of the same. He was Secretary of a Military Committee to arrange for the reception of Gen. Lafayette in 1825.

This information with the following account of the papers of Col. Wailes is supplied by his granddaughter, Miss Nellie Wailes, Atlanta, Ga. She writes: "By reason of frequent moving after the war, when everything was in an unsettled condition, and the carelessness of friends in whose keeping our books and papers were left, most of them have been destroyed or lost. His library is scattered. Most of it was taken by his

youngest son, Dr. L. A. Wailes, and afterwards destroyed in a fire. A few volumes still owned by Dr. Wailes are at the old homestead at Washington, Miss., now owned by a granddaughter of Col. Wailes. Some of the old letters and papers bearing on political subjects were presented by Dr. L. A. Wailes to the Louisiana Historical Association, and some few are in my possession, consisting of his military commissions, letters from naturalists, his private diary, and some marked 'Notes on Natural History,' 'Notes in the Field' (being on his geological work), autograph letters, a book marked 'Extracts from the letter book of Sir William Dunbar,' with a sketch of Dunbar's life, etc., etc.

"There are in Dr. L. A. Wailes' possession portraits of B. L. C. Wailes and his wife's father, Gen. Leonard Covington, painted on ivory and set in gold, which are, I think, the work of Peale."

There is a brief biographical sketch, in manuscript, of Col. Wailes, in the State Historical Society Archives.

*Levin Wailes.*

General Levin Wailes (1768-1847) was a native of Maryland, but moved to Georgia in 1795, where he remained until 1807, and then as Surveyor General came to Mississippi, and lived in Washington and in Natchez. For some years he lived at Opelousas, Louisiana.

Miss Nellie Wailes, a great-granddaughter, now living in Atlanta, Ga., has some papers bearing on the life of Gen. Wailes, copies of which she has kindly furnished. These are in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

Mrs. W. T. J. Sullivan, Columbus, Miss., is the owner of two portraits, one of Levin Wailes and the other of his wife, painted by the great Naturalist Audubon while stopping in the Wailes home in Natchez, Miss.

*Demosthenes Walker.*

Hon. Demosthenes Walker, a native Mississippian, once editor of the *Yazoo Democrat*, then of the *Vicksburg Sentinel* and later still was Consul to Genoa under President Pierce. He was the author of a novel called *Stanley*. A copy has not yet been found.

*J. H. Wallace.*

Mr. Wallace is a citizen of Attala county. His *History and Reminiscences of Attala Co. from 1832 to 1891* and his *History of Kosciusko, Miss., from 1834 to 1891* were published in the *Star Ledger*.

*J. A. Watkins.*

Dr. Watkins wrote a series of articles on Jefferson county, Miss., some years ago. These have not yet been located.

*William Ward.*

William Ward (1823-1887) was a jeweler, journalist and poet. He came from Connecticut to Columbus, Miss., in 1839, and lived there and at Macon, Miss., until his death. He was editor of the *Macon Beacon* from 1874 to 1887. His poems were never published in book form, but contributed to the *Philadelphia Saturday Courier*, *Columbus Index*, *N. O. Times-Democrat*, *Macon Beacon*, and other papers. His Mss. are now held by his daughter, Miss Emily A. Ward, of Washington, D. C.

*Edward Cary Walthall.*

E. C. Walthall (1831-1898) entered the Confederate army in 1861, and saw service as a Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Colonel, Brigadier-General and Major-General. In 1885 he entered the United States Senate, where he remained in the faithful service of his State until in death. His papers are thought to be in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. John Ross, of Memphis, Tenn.

A sketch of Gen. Walthall's life will be found in the fourth volume of the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*.

*James Madison Wesson.*

Col. J. M. Wesson (1818-1899) was born in North Carolina, Rockingham county. He was the founder of the town of Wesson, Mississippi, and a pioneer in the manufacture of textile fabrics on a large scale in Mississippi.

His library and many papers have been destroyed by fire, but such of his papers as have been preserved are in the hands of his widow, who now lives at Wesson. Col. Wesson is bur-

ied at Jackson, Miss. A biographical sketch of him was published in the *Clarion-Ledger*, September 5, 1883. There is also a brief sketch in the New Orleans *Picayune* of April 30, 1900. Extracts in manuscript, from the *Clarion-Ledger* sketch are on file in the Archives of the State Historical Society.

*A. M. West.*

Some of the papers of Gen. A. M. West are in the possession of his grandson, Mr. L. A. Smith, of Holly Springs, Miss. Some of his most valuable papers have not been located. It is believed that they were gathered a few years ago by a gentleman living in Chicago, who declines to give any information with reference to them.

*Francis E. Whitfield, Senior.*

Col. F. E. Whitfield (1812-1889) was a native of North Carolina, but lived much of his life in and about Corinth, Mississippi. He was a successful farmer and business man, and was President of the first Cotton Factory in Corinth. His home near there was Gen. Grant's headquarters while he was in that vicinity during the Civil War. His papers were burned by the Federals. About twenty years ago Col. Whitfield wrote articles regarding the war about Corinth and his own imprisonment at Alton, Illinois, his escape therefrom, etc. These articles were published in the *Booneville Pleader* and are preserved. They are in the possession of his widow at Corinth.

*James Whitfield.*

Governor James Whitfield (1791-1875) was a native of Georgia, but came to Mississippi in the early thirties. He was several times a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and in 1851 was in the Senate, being chosen its President. He qualified as such and also as Acting Governor to fill out the unexpired term of Gov. Quitman, resigned. It is believed that his papers, both public and private, are lost. There is a short sketch, in manuscript, of him in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*Robert Williams.*

"It is supposed by his descendants that the books and papers of Robert Williams (1768-1836), third Governor of Mis-

Mississippi Territory, have been lost or destroyed, as practically none are in their possession. His official term covered the period from March 1, 1805, to 1809, during which time occurred the Burr excitement, arrest, etc. Claiborne's Mississippi deals with Gov. Williams with considerable asperity, far more harshly indeed than was justifiable. The 'Executive Journals' covering his term are in the Secretary of State's office, Jackson. A few official papers are in the State Department, Washington."

(*Report Alabama History Commission*, p. 188.)

*William Yerger.*

Judge William Yerger (1816-1872) was born in Tennessee but spent the greater part of his life in Jackson, Mississippi. He was a lawyer of marked ability.

"In 1850 he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, then known as the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and served one term. He rendered an opinion in the case of *The State vs. Johnson*, 25 Miss., p. 625, involving the validity of the Union Bank bonds, holding them to be legal." "In 1861 he made a great speech against secession before the Legislature in a joint debate with the late Wiley P. Harris, who favored secession." It is thought that Judge Yerger's papers are not preserved.

Biographical sketches of him are in Goodspeed's *Memoirs*, Lynch's *Bench and Bar*, and a manuscript sketch is on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

*George Hampton Young.*

Col. G. H. Young (1799-1880) was a native of Georgia and a lawyer by profession. He moved to Waverly, Miss., in 1835, having previously represented his native county in the Georgia Legislature. In 1849 he was a member of the Mississippi Legislature. He was one of the charter members of the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi. He is buried at Waverly. His papers are lost.

A brief sketch, in manuscript, of him is on file in the State Historical Society Archives.



*Papers Not Located.*

The following are the names of some prominent Mississippians whose papers have not been located:

J. W. Clapp, Israel Welch, H. C. Chambers, E. Barksdale, James Phelan, all members of the Confederate States Congress.

Robert Josslyn, Private Secretary to President Davis during the Provisional Government.

Burton N. Harrison, Private Secretary to President Davis during the Permanent Government.

Col. Rufus R. Rhodes, Commissioner of Patents, Confederate Government.

W. H. C. Whiting, Major-Gen. Confederate army.

The following Brigadier-Generals in the Confederate army:

Wirt Adams, William E. Baldwin, William Barksdale, William S. Barry, Samuel Benton, Wm. L. Brandon, W. F. Brantley, James R. Chalmers, Douglas H. Cooper, C. G. Dahlgreen, S. W. Fergerson, J. C. Fizer, N. H. Harris, G. D. Johnston, John D. Martin, W. R. Miles, Carnot Posey, A. E. Reynolds and W. F. Tucker.

State Governors:

Abram M. Scott, Fontain Winston, Hiram G. Runnels, Charles Lynch, Tilghman M. Tucker, Albert G. Brown, John I. Guion, John J. Pettus, William McWillie, Ridgley C. Powers.

Secretaries of the Territory and of the State of Mississippi:

John Steele, Cato West, Henry Dangerfield, Daniel Williams, John A. Grimbail, D. C. Dickson, B. W. Benson, David Dickson, T. B. Woodward, L. G. Galloway, Wilson Hemingway, Samuel Stamps, Jo. Bell, James A. Horne, W. H. Muse, A. B. Dilworth, C. A. Brougher, all before the Civil War, nor have the papers of any of the Secretaries of State since that time been located.

Judges of the Superior Court:

John P. Hampton, C. J., W. B. Shields, John Taylor, Powhatan Ellis, Joshua G. Clarke, Livingston Metcalfe, Richard Stockton, Edward Turner, C. J., J. Caldwell, John Black, George Winchester, W. B. Griffith, Henry Cage, I. R. Nicholson, William L. Sharkey, C. J., Daniel W. Wright, Cotesworth P. Smith, P. Rutilus R. Pray, James F. Trotter, Alexander M. Clayton, Joseph S. B. Thatcher, Ephraim S. Fisher,

William Handy, C. J., D. W. Hurst, Thomas Shackelford, E. G. Peyton, David Kerr, Seth Lewis, etc.

United States Senators:

Thomas H. Williams, Thomas D. Reed, Robert H. B. Adams, John Black, Robert J. Walker, Joseph F. Chalmers, Jessie Speight, and others.

Thomas Marston Green, Territorial delegate in Congress.

Norsworthy Hunter, Territorial delegate in Congress.

William Lattimore, Territorial delegate in Congress.

*Family Records, Diaries, Etc.*

Mrs. C. P. Byrnes, McCaleb, Claiborne Co., Miss., has the family records of the Formans and Smiths of Natchez, the McCalebs of Mississippi and Louisiana, the Byrnes of New Jersey, and their descendants who are citizens of Claiborne Co. These records reach back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, and the greater part of them are in print.

Mrs. F. Z. Jackson, Kosciusko, Miss., a descendant of Edward Doty, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, has a book containing the names of many hundreds of the Doty descendants.

Dr. Samuel Hart, Carrollton, Miss., has a copy of the Hart Family Book, by Rev. C. C. Hart.

R. E. Houston, Aberdeen, has a copy of the Houston Family Book, by Rev. S. R. Houston.

Hon. Jim Edwards, Tyler, Texas, has records of the Zollcoffer Family from the 15th century. F. Z. Jackson, Kosciusko, is a descendant.

Mr. A. C. Leigh, Grenada, Miss., has a family tree of the Leigh family.

Mr. A. C. Wharton, Port Gibson, Miss., has a family tree of the Wharton Family.

S. L. Hearn, West Point, Miss., has "Brief History and Genealogy of the Hearne Family," 565 pp., and a family tree of the Hearne Family, 1666-1895.

A. J. Brown, Newton, Miss., has a manuscript history of his immediate family, for three generations.

Mrs. Maudine Neilson, West Point, Miss., has Neilson Family Records, which trace the family back to Robt. Neilson,

born in Ireland, April 3, 1738. She also has a tablet of John Neilson's containing calculations and geometric problems worked in 1794.

Gen. S. D. Lee, Columbus, Miss., has the Lee family tree, which traces the family back to Robert Lee, Lord Mayor of London 1602.

W. H. Magruder, Agricultural College, Miss., has records of the Magruder family, which trace his own ancestors back to 1744.

Mrs. Bisland McCaleb, Pine Ridge, Miss., has the Dunbar family tree.

Maj. Wm. Dunbar Jenkins, Natchez, Miss., has a manuscript genealogical sketch of the Dunbar family, which traces the family back several hundred years.

Miss Bettie Yeager, Starkville, Miss., has the Yeager family tree.

Capt. J. L. Knox, Batesville, Miss., has a family tree of his family.

Prof. Franklin L. Riley, University, Miss., has a few documents that relate to the early history of the Riley family.

Dr. S. A. Agnew has a daily journal which he has kept for the past forty years. It is a valuable repository of facts and dates.

Hon. E. S. Drake, Port Gibson, Miss., has a Diary kept by his brother during the Civil War. His brother belonged to the Jefferson Artillery and was under the command of Capt. Put. Darden.

Mrs. T. B. Carroll, Starkville, Miss., has the diary of her grandmother, Mrs. H. P. Washington. Mrs. Washington was born in South Carolina in 1808 and died in Mississippi in 1892. Her diary is in two manuscript volumes (1853-1892).

Mr. Jackson Reeves, Lynnville, Tenn., has early manuscript letters and records relating to Mississippi.

Mr. Gid Harris, Columbus, Miss., has letters written by Rev. David Wright, of the Mayhew Mission Station, to his (Wright's) relatives in New York and Vermont. Mr. Wright came to Mississippi as a teacher in the Indian Mission Station at Mayhew. He is buried in Columbus and his wife in Mayhew.

Address of L. Q. C. Lamar in Atlanta, Ga. (1864). In hands of Mrs. G. P. Young, Columbus, Miss.

Address of J. Z. George at the laying of the corner stone of Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. Copy in hands of J. M. White, Agricultural College, Miss.

## SECTION 2. PRIVATE COLLECTORS AND STUDENTS.

BY FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

There have been comparatively few collectors of materials relating to Mississippi history. Unfortunately those who have rendered such services lived a number of years ago when there was little general interest in the work, and their collections have in most cases been "scattered or destroyed as rubbish" by succeeding generations. One gratifying and conspicuous exception to this statement is the priceless inheritance which has been transmitted to the State by Col. J. F. H. Claiborne. (See *supra*.) Only a few of the papers of those great pioneer collectors, Sir William Dunbar, Col. B. L. C. Wailes, and Dr. James W. Monette, have been preserved. This fact is a source of great regret.

For the most part our students and collectors have confined themselves to limited fields of research,—genealogical, religious, military, antiquarian, or political—and have devoted little attention to the general history of the State. The collections that were thus made have generally received little protection after serving the temporary purposes of the collector.

The following list of collectors is not complete. In many cases no responses were received to the inquiries which were made of the descendants of those who have been interested in gathering up the materials relating to State history.

*Samuel A. Agnew.*

Dr. Agnew lives near Bethany, Lee county, Miss. He is much interested in preserving Mississippi history and his recommendations and suggestions bearing thereon are on file in the Archives of the Mississippi Historical Society.

Dr. Agnew's collection embraces the following:

1. A chronicle of the events of the Bethany, Lee county, neighborhood from 1860 to the present. In manuscript, 192 pages, fool's cap.
2. Sketch of Rev. H. H. Robinson in pamphlet on history of Ebenezer Church, Tippah county, Miss.
3. Historical sketch of the Associate Reform Presbyterian Church of Bethany, Lee county (1852-1881).
4. Reminiscences of the following early settlers of Northeast Mississippi: Alexander Dugger, Edwin G. Thomas, Lemuel J. Copeland, Sam-

uel Knowles, John G. Claunch, John G. Chisholm, James H. Kennedy, Dr. Anson G. Smythe, Elbert Dawson, Levi Bennett, Alvin W. Bills, James A. Hunt, George W. Johnson, James B. Jones, Wm. Henry Gates and Berry Hodge. In manuscript 250 pages fool's cap.

5. Daily journal kept for more than forty years. This is a valuable repository of facts and dates. (In manuscript.)

6. History of Associate Reform Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, Union county, Miss., from 1851 to the present time. It is in manuscript.

7. Historical Gleanings from various sources, in manuscript.

8. A description of the battle of Brices' Cross Roads, which he witnessed.

9. A mutilated Agency Account Book, 1832-1833. (See *infra*.)

*John Francis Hamtrank Claiborne.*

Col. J. F. H. Claiborne (1809-1884), was the greatest historian and collector of historical materials that Mississippi has ever produced. The value of his services to the State can hardly be overestimated, since to him alone is due the credit of collecting and transmitting to the present time important documents that would otherwise have been lost. In addition to the valuable collection of papers which he inherited from his father, Gen. F. L. Claiborne, his uncle, Gov. W. C. C. Claiborne, and his wife's grandfather, Col. Anthony Hutchins,—all of whom were prominently connected with the early history of the State—he displayed in collecting from other sources greater zeal and foresight than has any other citizen of the State.

He was a member of the lower House of Congress from 1835 to 1838. In 1841 he began his literary career as one of the editors of the *Mississippi Free Trader*. His sketches, entitled "Trip through the Piney Woods," which were probably his first contributions to Mississippi history, appeared in this paper shortly after his connection with it. About this time he began to collect materials for a History of the Southwest, upon which he was "long engaged." The manuscript of this volume, "when ready for the press," was unfortunately lost "by the sinking of a steamer on the Mississippi." With the co-operation of Franklin Smith, Esq., and Henry A. Garrett he collected from Gen. Sam Dale a great deal of data that related to the early history of East Mississippi. Although the notes seem to have been lost, Col. Claiborne prepared therefrom his interesting *Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale, the Mississippi Partisan*, which was published in 1860. In the same year he also published his *Life and Correspondence of John A. Quitman*, in two

volumes. Twenty years later, prompted by a desire "to preserve the time worn papers and documents" confided to him by those who had "long since passed away," he published the first volume of his *Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State*. Volume II. of this work was destroyed by fire while in manuscript. His valuable collections of papers, numbering several hundred titles, were donated to the State. They are now carefully preserved in the Library of the University of Mississippi. (See *supra*.)

*Gaspar Cusachs.*

By his collecting industry Gaspar Cusachs, of New Orleans, has done a great service not only to his own city, but to the Gulf Coast of Mississippi. Of this collection Mr. Peter J. Hamilton, who has personally examined it, writes as follows:

"Amongst other things is a *Journal Historique*, dated April 5th, 1722, by Sieur Boupues. It relates to the time when Biloxi had just succeeded Mobile as the French capital, but looks backward to Mobile and also forward to New Orleans, which soon in its turn succeeded Biloxi. Mr. Cusachs is an indefatigable antiquarian and has many books, letters, seals and souvenirs of French and Spanish officials and citizens of Mobile and New Orleans. His collection should be explored and catalogued."<sup>1</sup>

*Lyman Copeland Draper.*

Lyman C. Draper (1815-1891), was perhaps the most successful collector of historical materials that has ever entered the borders of Mississippi. So great was his zeal in this field of historical activity that he once said, "I can write nothing so long as I fear there is a fact, no matter how small, as yet ungarnered." His large collections of manuscripts, filling over four hundred folio volumes, now in the possession of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, give substantial evidences of his activity. The Commission has been unable to get accurate information on the Mississippi manuscripts in these great collections (see *supra*). The following biographical sketch of Draper, by the Secretary of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, gives unmistakable evidence of the value of these collections to the students of Mississippi history:

"In 1841, while in the midst of his chosen task, Draper drifted to Pontotoc in Northern Mississippi, where he became part owner and editor of a small weekly journal entitled *Spirit of the Times*. The paper was

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<sup>1</sup> *Report of the Alabama History Commission*, page 286.

not a financial success, and at the close of a year his partner bought him out, giving in payment the deed to a tract of wild land in the neighborhood. There came to Pontotoc, about this time, a young lawyer named Charles H. Larrabee, afterward a prominent citizen of Wisconsin, where he became a circuit judge and a congressman. Larrabee had been a student with Draper at Granville. The professional outlook at Pontotoc not being rich with promise Larrabee united his fortunes with those of his college-mate and together they moved upon Draper's tract. For about a year the young men 'roughed it' in a floorless, windowless hut, a dozen miles from Pontotoc, the nearest post-office, raising sweet potatoes and living upon fare of the crudest character. In the summer of 1842 Draper received the offer of a clerkship under a relative who was Erie canal superintendent at Buffalo, and retraced his steps to the North, leaving Larrabee in sole possession. But the latter soon had a call to Chicago and followed his friend's example, leaving their crop of sweet potatoes ungarnered and their land to the mercy of the first squatter who chanced along.

"The following year, however, Draper was back again in Pontotoc, where he made some interesting 'finds' in the chests of the Mississippi pioneers."<sup>2</sup>

#### *Sir William Dunbar.*

Sir William Dunbar (1749-1810), during his residence in Mississippi was actively engaged in investigating scientific and historical subjects. He corresponded with some of the greatest scientists of his day. The manuscript correspondence of Thomas Jefferson in the Department of State, Washington, D. C., contains fifteen letters that were written to him by Mr. Dunbar. The will of Mr. Dunbar will be found in the office of the Chancery Clerk at Natchez, Miss. For sketches of Mr. Dunbar's life see Riley's "Sir William Dunbar,—the Pioneer Scientist of Mississippi," in the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, Vol. II., pp. 85-111; Claiborne's *Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State*, p. 200; *Natchez Democrat* of Sept. 10, 1873, and *ibid.*, "Centennial Edition" (1876). The Claiborne collection included many manuscripts of Mr. Dunbar, until about 1888, when they were returned to his descendants by an act of the Legislature.

Mrs. Julia Dunbar Greene, of Natchez, Miss., a granddaughter of Sir William Dunbar, now owns his diary and the following letters, which were written to him:

#### Scientific:

From John Jeanes, Aberdeen, Scotland. March, 1766, and March 26, 1769.

From John Swift, London, England. Jan. 24, 1772; March 12, 1774; Sept. 5, 1775; July 31, 1776, and Jan. 24, 1801.

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<sup>2</sup> *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, vol. XII., pp. 7-8.



From John Vaughn, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 10, 1804.  
 From Dr. Hy Mecklenberg, Lancaster, Pa. July 5, 1808.  
 Relating to the Boundary Commission between the United States and Spain:  
 Treaty letters from Governor Manuel Gayoso de Lemos in English and Spanish, 1797, '98 and '99.  
 From Andrew Ellicott, April 18, 1800.  
 Relating to the exploration of Red River:  
 Three letters from Pres. Thomas Jefferson. Jan. 12, 1801; July 17, 1804, and March 14, 1805.  
 From H. Dearborn, Sec. of War. April 4, 1804; March 25, May 24, July 10, Aug. 14, 1805; June 11, 1806.  
 Secretary of War. Nov. 2, 1809.  
 From Alex. Wilson, Ornithologist. New Orleans, June 24, 1810. Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1810.

These manuscripts seem to be only a fragment of the historical and scientific materials which were collected by Mr. Dunbar. Dr. J. W. Monette thus records the probable fate of the greater part of this collection in a letter to Mr. Pickett, written June 9, 1847:

"Relative to the MS. papers of Sir William Dunbar, I infer you would be unable to derive any connected historical matter. Mr. Dunbar published several important papers in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* in Philadelphia many years ago. Several years since Mann Butler, Esq., spent several days at the residence of his son examining papers, etc., and took with him such as he deemed useful and since then nothing has been heard from them. On a visit, one year since, no papers of importance were accessible."

See Mississippi State University Library, *supra*, and Franklin L. Riley, and B. L. C. Wailes, *infra*.

#### *Miss Mary Virginia Duval.*

Miss Duval spent several years collecting materials for her *School History of Mississippi*, which was the first school history of the State and the first book of any kind that covered the entire field of Mississippi history. She wrote hundreds of letters which evoked responses from individuals in every part of the State and brought to light many half-forgotten facts in its history.

The loss of this valuable collection is thus related by Miss Duval:

"Unfortunately for me, the historical material which I had gathered at such trouble and expense was destroyed by the burning of the home in which they were stored. I had correspondence which, in coming years, might have been of great value, and letters from the ablest and best men of the State that I prized personally very much. I was in a distant State at the time so that not a page of the MSS. was saved."

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\* *Report of the Alabama History Commission*, pp. 170-171.

*Charles Betts Galloway.*

Bishop Charles B. Galloway has been engaged several years in collecting historical materials. The most important of these materials, some of which he holds as loans from other persons, are the following:

1. The large mass of papers, diaries, letter-books, autograph letters of Dr. William Winans.
2. The papers, manuscripts, letters, etc., of Dr. B. M. Drake.
3. The manuscript autobiography of Rev. Learner Blackman, who was a chaplain in Gen. Andrew Jackson's army and an early missionary to the "Natchez Country."
4. Manuscript autobiography of Rev. Thomas Griffin.
5. Papers, diaries, letters, etc., of the Rev. C. K. Marshall.
6. Letters, etc., of Rev. Mibs Harper, a pioneer during the early days of last century.
7. Souvenirs, relics, autograph letters from many places and many persons.

*Henry Sale Halbert.*

Mr. H. S. Halbert, of Lucile, Miss., has done more for Mississippi archaeology than has any other living man. For several years he was engaged in educational work among the Choctaw Indians of this State. During that time he was a critical student of ethnology and archaeology. He has made many valuable contributions on the subjects to various publications. A full list of his publications will be found in Owen's *Bibliography of Mississippi*. Mr. Halbert has collected the following historical manuscripts:

1. A manuscript. 105 pages, 9x6 inches. Entitled *Reminiscences of Olden Times in Clarke County, Mississippi*, by John H. Evans, De Soto, Mississippi, March 15, 1901.
2. A manuscript life of Hopaii Iskitini, or Little Leader, a Choctaw chief, 60 pages, 9x6 inches, by H. S. Halbert.
3. Two small manuscript volumes closely written, 6x4 inches. 1st volume 146 pages. 2nd volume 134 pages, by H. S. Halbert. The volumes have no title, but are the result of 20 years historical and ethnological ingatherings among the Mississippi Choctaws. The volumes treat of the traditions of the wars of the Choctaws with the Chocchuma, Creeks and Osages; the Choctaw war customs; their games and amusements; their burial customs; their superstitions and religious beliefs; their folk-lore; animal myths; their marriage ceremony; their food plants; establishment of missions among them in 1883, etc.
4. A manuscript letter of eight pages, dated Nov. 30, 1899, written by Rev. John Brown of Lauderdale county, Mississippi, to H. S. Halbert, giving Mr. Brown's recollections of Gen. Sam Dale. The letter now in the possession of Mr. Thomas M. Owen, of Montgomery, Ala.
5. A manuscript, 9 pages, 9x6 inches, giving a short account of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit, with a fuller account of the Choctaw exploring delegation that went immediately after the treaty of Dancing Rabbit to explore the new Choctaw country west. This narrative was taken

down by Col. Albert James Pickett from conversation with Col. Gaines, and was extracted by H. S. Halbert from Col. Pickett's large manuscript, entitled *Historical Ingatherings*, now in the possession of Thomas M. Owen, Montgomery, Ala.

A brief account of this exploring delegation is to be found in Lewis' *History of Winston County*.

Gaines' official report may possibly be found either in the War or the Interior Department. But failing to find this official report, Pickett's manuscript narrative and Lewis' brief narrative are the only sources of information in regard to this episode of Mississippi history.

6. Two other manuscript sources of information about the treaty of Dancing Rabbit are, a letter received from Capt. James W. Winston, Ramsey, Ala., dated Jan. 10, 1901, giving some incidents on the authority of the late Col. Christopher Taylor, who was present at the treaty; 2nd. Notes of conversation, Aug. 27, 1901, with the aged Oonteatubbee, of Kemper county, who was present four days at the treaty and who has a clear and vivid recollection of all he saw and heard there.

7. Court of Claims *Choctaw Nation of Indians vs. the United States*, in two large volumes (1707 pages). Contains a vast amount of information about the Mississippi Choctaws between 1830 and 1845.

For an account of Indian War records in the possession of Mr. Halbert see *infra*.

*John Griffin Jones.*

Rev. J. G. Jones, author of *Protestantism in the Southwest* (1866) and *Methodism in Mississippi* belonged to one of the oldest families in the State, his grandfather having settled in what is now Jefferson county in 1789. He preserved not only the valuable papers which came to him by inheritance, but the many other manuscripts which came to him through many years of collecting industry. At the request of the Mississippi Conference he wrote a complete history of the Methodist church in Mississippi, only one volume of which was published. He continued his literary activity until his death (1888), leaving in manuscript the remaining part of his history of Methodism, which it is estimated will make three other printed volumes, the size of the one which has been published. He also wrote an autobiography which was intended to be inserted in one of these volumes. These manuscripts and other papers were left by Mr. Jones to his son, Rev. J. A. B. Jones, of Gloster, Miss., who still owns them.

*Thomas McAdory Owen.*

The private collection of Thomas M. Owen, Esq., the Director of the newly-created Department of Archives and History of Alabama, Montgomery, while devoted primarily to the history and antiquities of the State of Alabama, contains many

general items of value to the history of the entire South, as well as much bearing upon the history of the individual Southern States.<sup>4</sup>

Among other things of interest to the student of Mississippi history, he has a number of the letters and papers of Judge Harry Toulmin, Superior Court Judge for the old Washington District, 1804-1819; Documents and notes on the early history of Washington county; and Papers in relation to the effort of the people of what is now Eastern Louisiana to throw off the Spanish yoke, and form an independent State.

The following special collections in his library, probably contain much data bearing upon the Mississippi field, viz:

1. *Blount Manuscripts*. Manuscripts of Governor William Blount (1747-1800) of Tennessee.

These consist of compared copies of the originals. The collection is but a remnant of a once extensive body of material, and was consulted by President Theodore Roosevelt in the preparation of *The Winning of the West* (4 vols.). It contains many letters and papers in reference to affairs in the Southern country during the closing years of the 18th century. Plans are now under consideration looking to the publication of these manuscripts, under the editorial direction of Mr. Owen.

2. *McKee Manuscripts*. The Manuscripts of Col. John McKee, covering the period from 1792 to 1830.

These embrace the entire public and private papers of Col. John McKee (1767-1832), who was in public life in the old Southwest and Alabama for forty years. They consist of letters to him, drafts of his letters to others, his Indian accounts and vouchers, and his diaries and journals. They number over 1,200 items and are in good condition. A large number of these papers bear directly upon the territorial history of Mississippi, as McKee was agent during this period both to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, his place of official residence being within the present State limits.

3. *Pickett Manuscripts*. Manuscripts of Col. Albert J. Pickett.

Preparatory to the compilation and publication of his *History of Alabama* (Charleston, S. C., 1851; 2 vols.), Mr. Pickett spent

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<sup>4</sup> A particular and detailed description of Mr. Owen's library and collection will be found in the *Report of the Alabama History Commission* (1901), pp. 296-310.

years in collecting published works, and also in securing from eye witnesses and actors, data concerning the scenes and events to be described. These included events in the Mississippi Territory as well as Alabama. His manuscript ingatherings have survived in two large bound volumes, which are in the hands of Mr. Owen. The first of these volumes contains a vast amount of data of the highest value, as it consists almost solely of original material. The following are the titles, taken from the books themselves, viz:

"Interesting Notes upon the History of Alabama from various reliable and intelligent persons who were participators in the scenes described." *Folio.*

"Letters from various distinguished and well informed persons answering inquiries made of them by Albert J. Pickett, of Montgomery, Ala., in relation to the History of Alabama, Books, MS., &c., &c." *Folio.*

*George W. Martin.*

Col. George W. Martin was born at Snow Hill, N. C., in 1792, of an Eastern Shore, Md., family. He attended college at Chapel Hill, N. C. In early life he settled near Nashville, Tenn., where he married Miss Lucinda Rucker Donelson, granddaughter of Col. John Donelson, one of the first settlers at what afterwards became Nashville. Mrs. Martin was also a niece of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of Gen. Andrew Jackson. Mrs. Martin's brother, Andrew Jackson Donelson, became the adopted son of Gen. Jackson. Col. Martin was private secretary of Gen. Jackson in the Natchez campaign (1812); aide-de-camp to Gen. John Coffee in the Creek War and at the battle of New Orleans. He took part in the engagement on the field of Chalmette. After this war he settled at Nashville and engaged in mercantile and planting pursuits. About 1830 he removed to the neighborhood of Memphis, Tenn., where he acquired a plantation within the present limits of the city of Memphis.<sup>1</sup> He afterwards removed to Mississippi (about 1832), settling near the old town of Chocchuma, in the present county of Grenada. The year following he was appointed locating agent under the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, which appointment

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<sup>1</sup> See Haywood's *History of Tennessee*, Ramsey's *History of Tennessee*, Butler's *History of Kentucky*.

was made by President Jackson, his warm personal friend. This position he held through the administration of Jackson and in the administration of Van Buren until all business pertaining to this treaty had been settled. He died in 1854. The manuscripts collected by Col. Martin are in the possession of his descendants, Mr. W. B. Hoffa, of Grenada, Miss., and Mrs. R. P. Lake, of Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Hoffa has the following papers belonging to this collection:

1. Letter from Maj. G. W. Martin to his mother (Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, Nashville, Tenn.), dated Jan. 20, 1815, "Battle Grounds Headquarters 7th. Below Orleans—giving an account of the battle of Orleans."
2. Andrew Jackson, Jr., to Col. Martin. Dated Washington, Jan. 23, 1832.
3. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin. Dated Hermitage, July 13, 1837.
4. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin. Dated Hermitage, March 25, 1827.
5. John Coffee to Col. Martin. Dated Shelton, Tenn., —, 1815.
6. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin. Dated Hermitage, Aug. 15, 1823.
7. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin. Dated Hermitage, Aug. 18, 1823.
8. John Bell (Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs) to Col. Martin. Washington, April 13, 1836.
9. John Coffee to Col. Martin. Dated Sugartree Forest, —, 1815.
10. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin. Dated Hermitage, Oct. 30, 1823.
11. Manuscript written Dec. 27, 1816, by Andrew Jackson, bestowing power of attorney on Col. Martin. Dated at Nashville (indicating the remarkable confidence he had in Col. Martin).
12. Lewis Cass to Gen. John Coffee, Washington, Feb. 22, 1833.
13. A. Butler to Henry Clay, introducing Col. Martin. Hermitage, Jan. 10, 1817.
14. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin, outlining his duties as locating agent; also referring to the spirit of land speculation and warning him against speculations in general, mentioning also the name of Leflore. (Disproving assertion reflecting on the character of Col. Martin.)
15. From War Department in relation to Indian Affairs, by Elbert Herring to Col. Martin and E. B. Grayson, locating agents, etc., Washington, Jan. 22, 1836.
16. War Department. Indian Affairs by same to Col. Martin, Washington, Oct. 27, 1834. Approving Col. Martin's decisions in regard to several cases of Choctaw claimants referred to the Department on the complaint of Greenwood Leflore.
17. War Department. Indian Affairs. April 27, 1838. C. A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Col. Martin relative to closing up of reservation business.
18. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin. Hermitage, Aug. 11, 1843.
19. Andrew Jackson, Jr., to Col. Martin, Washington, March 5, 1832.
20. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin, Washington, Feb. 25, 1833.
21. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin, Washington, March 5, 1832.
22. Col. Stöckley Donelson to Gen. M. Armstrong, Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 21, 1705.
23. Col. Martin to his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Martin, Auvergne Plantation, Miss., Jan. 8, 1853, giving account of the Battle of New Orleans.
24. Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, mother of Col. Martin, to Col. Martin,

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1815, congratulating him on his part in battle of New Orleans.

25. Mrs. Rachel Jackson to Col. Martin, Hermitage, ———.

26. Certificate of service and honorable discharge of Col. Martin after Natchez Campaign, signed by Andrew Jackson, Maj.-Gen., April 23, 1813.

27. Gen. John Coffee to Col. Martin, Washington, Feb. 25, 1833, in regard to efforts of certain parties to prevent Treaty of Dancing Rabbit by Senate.

28. Copy of instruction to Col. Martin as locating agent, Washington, Oct. 18, 1834, by Andrew Jackson.

29. Andrew Jackson to Col. Martin, Hermitage, June 18, 1825.

30. Pay roll of officers serving under Jackson in Seminole War, Feb. 14, 1817.

31. List of killed and wounded at New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1814.

32. "Muster roll of the General and Staff Officers of Brig.-Gen. John Coffee's Brigade of Tennessee Volunteers, mounted gunners in the service of the United States in the late campaigns in the South from Sept. 1814, till 27th day of April, 1815, when discharged."

33. General Orders, Feb. 1, 1815, in regard to the revising of the troops by the Commanding General, Andrew Jackson.

34. Notices issued by Col. Martin, locating agent, relative to Indian Affairs, dated Nov. 19, 1833; Oct., 1835; Nov. 14, 1835.

35. Individual certificates of registration, by Indian claimants under Treaty of Dancing Rabbit, which Col. Martin's predecessor (Col. Wm. Wade) had failed to submit in his report to the government. This collection contains fourteen other letters and private notes of a strictly personal nature.

Mrs. R. P. Lake, of Memphis, Tenn., has the following papers formerly included in this collection:

1. J. F. H. Claiborne to Major Van Dorn, introducing Col. Martin.

2. Andrew Jackson to Maj. Martin, Hermitage, Oct. 15, 1823.

3. Andrew Jackson to Maj. Martin, Washington, July 2, 1824. This makes reference to the spirited presidential campaign of that year. It closes with the following reference to Gen. Jackson's reconciliation with Gen. Winfield Scott, in which he says: "I am told the opinions of those whose minds were prepared to see me with a tomahawk in one hand and a scalping knife in the other have greatly changed and I am getting on very smoothly."

#### *Edward Mayes.*

The Hon. Edward Mayes, of Jackson, Miss., has devoted much time to Mississippi history. His most important published works are, *Lucius Q. C. Lamar: His Life, Times and Speeches* (1895) and *History of Education in Mississippi* (1900). He has also written many monographs of an historical nature. The most valuable collections in his possession are:

1. The Lamar Manuscripts. These consist of the letters received by Mr. Lamar, a number of his speeches, and other literary remains of this great Mississippian.

2. The Longstreet manuscripts. These contain a number of the most important papers which were left by the author of *Georgia Scenes*.

*John Wesley Monette.*

Dr. John W. Monette (1803-1851), the historian and geographer of the Mississippi Valley, was born in Virginia. In 1821 he removed with his father's family to Washington, Miss., where he remained until 1848, when he removed to Madison Parish, Louisiana. He was the author of a number of essays on scientific subjects. In the thirtieth year of his life he began his work on the "Physical Geography, and the History of the Mississippi Valley." After spending several years collecting materials for this great work, he turned aside (about 1841) to devote himself temporarily to the writing of a History of the Mississippi Valley as a separate volume. This great work was published in two volumes in 1846. Unfortunately he was not able to complete his work on the "Physical Geography of the Mississippi Valley," nor his more pretentious work on the "Physical History of the Human Race," the manuscripts of both being left incomplete at his death. The greater part of Dr. Monette's manuscripts were left for a number of years at his old home in Washington, after his family had become dispersed, many of them being lost. Those which have been preserved are in the possession of his son, Dr. George N. Monette, of New Orleans, Louisiana. They are as follows:

1. On the Physical Geography of the Mississippi Valley.
  - Book III., Chapter 18.—The Physical Character of the Lower Mississippi. 20 pages.
  - Book III., Chapter 19.—Physical Changes and Alluvial Formation in the Delta. 38 pages.
  - Book III., Chapter 20.—Old River Lakes. 22 pages.
  - Book III., Chapter 21.—Bayous and Bayou Regions. 35 pages.
  - Book III., Chapter 22.—Levees for Reclaiming the Lowlands. 28 pp.
  - Book VII., Chapter 26.—Climate of the Lower Valley and Southwest. 30 pages.
  - Book VII., Chapter 28.—Meteorological Observations and Seasons. 40 pages.
  - Book VIII.—Vegetable Productions. Chapter 28.—Indigenous Forest Growth. 41 pages.
  - Book VIII., Chapter 29.—Undergrowth, Vines and Parasites. 67 pp.
  - Book VIII., Chapter 30.—Cultivated Trees and Shrubs. 6 pages.
2. Indians Mounds, or American Monuments. 24 pages.
3. A communication to the Hon. Samuel Ricker, Chairman of Senate Committee on Levees. This manuscript contains 12 pages, written in answer to 49 queries made by the party addressed in a circular of May 1, 1850.
4. Miscellaneous Manuscripts.
  - A poem on Friendship, written in 1865, contains 26 stanzas (250 lines).
  - A series of essays, five in number, on Empiricism. 20 pages.
  - A satirical poem. 6 pages.



The large number of contributions made by Dr. Monette to *De Bow's Review* (New Orleans), the *Southwest Journal* (Natchez) and to other scientific and literary journals indicate the wide range of his research and the power of his pen.

*J. L. Power.*

Col. J. L. Power (1834-1901) was born in Ireland. He settled in Mississippi in the twenty-first year of his age (1855). During the greater part of his life he was engaged in the publishing business. He showed great interest in the subject of State history and during the latter part of his life was generally considered as the best informed man on this subject. In 1864 he was made superintendent of army records with the rank of colonel. Being engaged at Richmond in the duties of this office when the city was captured (April 2, 1865), he rescued from destruction many valuable records relating to the services of Mississippi troops in that great conflict. At the close of the war he returned to his adopted State, where he remained until his recent death. His intense interest in the preservation of the sources of Mississippi history is shown by his large and valuable collection of materials bearing upon this subject. As these materials have not been assorted or catalogued, detailed information with reference to them cannot be now given.

*Franklin L. Riley.*

Since his connection with the University of Mississippi as professor of History, Franklin L. Riley has devoted much time to the collecting of materials bearing upon the history of the State. As his energies in this direction have been directed for the most part to the acquisition of manuscripts for the Mississippi Historical Society, of which he is secretary, the most important materials which he has acquired appear in the catalogue of the collections of the Society. (See *supra*.) He still has in his possession the following manuscripts and books relating to Mississippi:

1. A collection of several hundred letters which relate primarily to the history of the extinct towns of Mississippi. They contain also much valuable genealogical data.
2. Extracts from the correspondence between Thomas Jefferson and Sir William Dunbar, and between Sir William Dunbar and many other prominent men of his day.
3. Dunbar's (Sir William) Account of the Commencement and Progress of the First 18 Miles of the Line of Demarcation (31°). 48 pages.
4. Several hundred newspaper clippings on historical subjects.

5. Several unbound volumes of the *Confederate Veterans*.
6. A manuscript history of Mississippi, written by himself, of which his *School History* is an abridgment.
7. Manuscripts relating to the international complications over the navigation of the Mississippi river.
8. A diary kept by his father during the War between the States.
9. A muster roll, containing the data for a complete history of Company B, 16th Mississippi Regiment.
10. A collection of views of historical interest.
11. A collection of maps relating to the early history of the State.
12. The first eleven volumes of De Bow's *Review*.
13. A collection of Mississippi books, embracing among others the following works:  
 Carpenter's (Marcus T.) *Memories of the Past*.  
 Miss Sharkey's *Mate to Mate*.  
 Falkner's *Rapid Ramblings in Europe*.  
 Falkner's *Little Brick Church*.  
 Brown's (A. J.) *History of Newton County*.  
 Perry's (Henry G.) *Phantasy: of Teachings of Truth from Study and Contrast of the Real with Unreality*.  
 Newton's (A.) *Position of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly on the Subject of Slavery*.  
 Stanton's (Rev. Robt. L.) *Farewell Address on Resigning the Presidency of Oakland College*.  
 Loughborough's (Mrs. James M.) *My Cave Life in Vicksburg*.  
 Adams' (T. A. S.) *Aunt Peggy and Other Poems*.  
 Abney's (Henry M.) *Ballads and Sonnet Variations*.  
 Hebron's (Mrs. Ellen E.) *Songs from the South*.  
 Hebron's (Mrs. Ellen E.) *Faith, or Earthly Paradise; and Other Poems*.  
 Herbert's (Hilary A.) *Why the Solid South*.  
 Robertson's (Norvel) *Hand-Book of Theology*.  
 Middleton's (Elder H. W.) *Polemic Theology and Metaphysics*.  
 Abbey's (Rev. R.) *Diuturnity: or the Comparative Age of the World, etc.*  
 Hunnicutt's (Rev. W. L. C.) *Prize Fighting in the Schools and Other Essays*.  
 Porter's (Rev. R. G.) *Odd Hours*.  
 Porter's (Rev. R. G.) *Gilderoy's Stories. A Book for Boys*.  
 Powell's (Rev. T. S.) *Five Years in South Mississippi*.  
 Halbert and Ball's *Creek War of 1813 and 1814*.  
 Mayes (E.) *History of Education*.  
 Leavell's (Z. T.) *Baptist Annals*.  
 Claiborne's (J. F. H.) *Life and Times of Gen. Sam Dale, the Mississippi Partisan*.  
 Hinsdale's (Mrs. Laura F.) *Legends and Lyrics of the Gulf Coast*.  
 Malone's (Walter) *Claribel and Other Poems*.  
 Claiborne's (J. F. H.) *Mississippi as a Province, Territory and State*.  
 Etc., etc.

*James Alexander Ventress.*

James A. Ventress (1805-1867) was born in Tennessee, his family removing to the Mississippi Territory in 1809. After attending the schools of Wilkinson county and an academy at New Orleans, he spent nine years as a student in the Universities of Edinburgh, Paris, and Berlin. He was "a contributor to several of the English and French scientific and literary magazines and had papers read before the Institute of France,

receiving the commendation of the scientific lights of Europe. Returning to Mississippi, he was licensed to practice law in 1841." The following extract is taken from a sketch of Mr. Ventress' life published in Goodspeed's Memoirs:

"Being in affluent circumstances, \* \* \* \* he practiced [law] but little, devoting himself instead to his pleasing interests, and his leisure to the study of general literature and the development of his taste for mechanics. His study and experiments resulted in numerous inventions, some of which he had patented, but it being a labor of love rather than of profit, he never attempted to make money out of them, though he permitted the use of some of them by manufacturers who were friends of his. While a student in Berlin, he presented to and received the thanks of the patriot government of Poland, then at war, for an improvement on the cannon then in use, and for a substitute for the cuirass worn by the soldiers of that unfortunate country. During the Civil War he invented a patent bullet, which he presented to the Confederate government. While he was an omniverous reader he devoted himself principally to works on science, politics and history, and the library he collected and bequeathed to his children is probably the finest, if not the largest, collection of rare works in the State."

His manuscripts are in the possession of his son, the Hon. W. P. S. Ventress.

#### *B. L. C. Wailes.*

Col. B. L. C. Wailes, author of *Agriculture and Geology of Mississippi* (1854), was a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Mississippi. His father, Levin Wailes, settled in Adams county, Miss., in 1807. He was "entrusted with the establishment of several important boundary and standard lines of the public lands acquired from the different Indian tribes of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana." He was subsequently made Surveyor-General of the district south of Tennessee.

To the valuable manuscripts which Col. B. L. C. Wailes inherited from his father, he added a large number by his collecting industry which extended over a long period of the early history of the State. Unfortunately only a few of his papers have been preserved, as will be learned from the following extract from a letter written by his granddaughter, Miss Nellie Wailes, of Atlanta, Ga., bearing the date of Sept. 18, 1901. She says that "by reason of frequent moving after the war, when everything was in an unsettled condition, and the carelessness of friends in whose keeping our books and papers were left most of them have been destroyed or lost." The following are now in her possession:

## Old Newspapers—

Mississippi Messenger, Natchez, Miss. June 14, 1806.  
Louisiana Planter, Alexandria, O. T. Mar. 27, 1811, and Aug. 8, 1811.  
Orleans Gazette for the Country. Jan'y 24, 1811.  
Mississippi State Gazette, Natchez. April 16, 1825.  
The Port Gibson Correspondent. May 12, 1827.

## Old Letters—

Harmon Blannerhassett, written from his home near Port Gibson.  
Aaron Burr, written to Andrew Jackson.  
Wm. Dunbar,  
Silas Dinsmore,  
Wm. Garrard,  
Jno. A. Quitman,  
Geo. Poindexter,  
Jno. Vidal,  
David Holmes,  
Albert Gallatin,  
Thos. Rodney.

## Old Documents—

Ordinance passed by the President and Trustees of Washington, Miss.  
Also the act of Corporation, published in Natchez by Andrew Marshalk in 1825.  
Indictment of Aaron Burr, Washington, Miss., Feb. 2nd, 1807.  
A bill to enable the people of Mississippi to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the Admission of said State.  
Instructions from Thos. Jefferson to Thos. Freeman, Surveyor General, to form an expedition, with men, arms and supplies, also articles for barter with the Indians, to explore and ascertain the extent and character of the country lately ceded by the name of Louisiana.

*Absolom Madden West.*

Gen. A. M. West, lawyer, financier, and historian, was born in Alabama. He settled in Mississippi in 1837. He rendered valuable service to the Confederate government during the War between the States. In 1864 he became president of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in which capacity he showed remarkable ability by the promptness with which he rebuilt this road and repaired the injuries thereto which resulted from the ravages of war. In 1876 he delivered an historical address on Mississippi at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. He was nominated vice-president of the United States by the "National Party" in 1880, and by the "Anti-Monopoly Party" in 1884.

He spent the latter part of his life in literary work, confining his writings principally to political, historical, and biographical subjects. Upon his death his papers seem to have been scattered. Some of them are in the possession of his grandson,

Mr. L. A. Smith, of Holly Springs, Miss. The following letter from Mr. Smith is of interest in this connection:

"I am in receipt of your recent communication in regard to my grandfather's papers.

"Maj. Head, as you know, has his diary in Chicago. I cannot get a reply from him, although I have written him twice very urgently in regard to this diary. It is decidedly the most important set of papers in the collection.

"My uncle, Benjamin Glover West, of 801 Polk Street, Memphis, Tenn., I think, also has in his possession some of the important papers of my grandfather.

"I have here in Holly Springs a vast amount of letters, documents and pamphlets, newspapers, supplements, circulars, and dodgers, which I think are of interest to Mississippians. Among them are his Commission as a Brigadier-General, orders and letters (autograph) of Confederate generals to him, a newspaper supplement (Lexington Advertiser) detailing an account of the battle of Buena Vista and including a list of the Mississippi troops engaged therein, notifications of speaking and debating engagements, muster and recruiting notices, copies of his and other speeches, et cetera. In this collection also are autograph copies of my grandfather's, my grandmother's, and my great-uncle's pardon, signed by the President and the Secretary of State. It is quite an interesting and valuable collection."

*Thomas Jesse Wharton.*

Judge T. J. Wharton (1817-1899) was a native of Tennessee. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar of Mississippi and entered upon the practice of his profession at Clinton. He afterwards lived in Raymond and in Jackson, Miss. In 1857 he was elected Attorney General. In 1882 he was appointed judge of the Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial District. During the period of reconstruction he rendered conspicuous service to his adopted State. The following extract is taken from a sketch of Judge Wharton's life, which was published in Goodspeed's *Memoirs* (Vol. II., 1019):

"He has given much time and study outside of his profession, and often lectured to delighted audiences. His historical and biographical paper of Mississippi, from 1801 to 1890, has won for him the applause of thousands. \* \* \* \* \* There are few men of today so well versed in the history of Mississippi, or so well qualified to discuss it as he. He has witnessed the erection of her Capitol at Jackson, attended every convention held there, and has heard every speech of importance that has been delivered within its walls."

His large collection of historical materials is now in the possession of his family. His daughter, Miss Lula E. Wharton, writes that the papers "he most prized were those relating to the early history of Mississippi and biographical sketches of the prominent men whom he personally knew." This valuable collection has not been assorted or catalogued.

*John A. Watkins.*

Col. John A. Watkins (1808-1898) was a native of Jefferson county, Mississippi. A sketch of his life will be found in the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*. He was very much interested in the early history of Mississippi and devoted much time to collecting information and writing upon this subject. Most of his papers are in the possession of his family in New Orleans, the rest being in the possession of his nephew, Rev. A. F. Watkins, of Brookhaven, Miss. They are unassorted and have not been catalogued. The scope of them is shown by the following extract from a recent letter written by Dr. Watkins, which gives an account of the papers now in his possession:

"They relate to the introduction of Mexican cotton seed into the United States, the introduction of quinine and the building of the first cotton gin in Mississippi, a biographical sketch of Pushmataha, the celebrated Choctaw chief, and some of the papers relate to the Choctaw Indians of Mississippi."

Information concerning the papers of this collection, which are still in New Orleans, cannot now be given.

### SECTION 3. NEWSPAPERS IN PRIVATE HANDS.<sup>1</sup>

BY JAMES M. WHITE.

#### *1. Bethany.*

Dr. S. A. Agnew has miscellaneous collection. Some papers issued during the stirring times of 1862 and others antedating the Civil War. He also has an interesting historical scrapbook.

#### *2. Carrollton.*

Proprietor Mississippi Conservative has file of that paper from 1865-1891.

#### *3. Columbus.*

J. C. Martin has incomplete file of Columbus Index, 1875-1887.

Miss Jennie Worthington has loose copies of Columbus Democrat Press, 1835; loose copies of Columbus Democrat of 1840, 1841, 1854, 1857; loose copies of Patrons of Husbandry, 1877-1884.

Columbus Democrat, 1842, 1843, 1844 (bound).

The Mississippi Democrat, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861 (bound).

The Mississippi Index, 1865, 1866 (bound).

#### *4. Durant.*

Killingstad and Peters have Durant News, 1893-1901.

#### *5. Eupora.*

W. N. Darden has incomplete file of Eupora Progress, 1891-1901.

#### *6. Fayette.*

P. K. Whitney has Fatte Watch Tower, Dec. 7, 1855-Nov. 6, 1857.

Jefferson Journal, 1857-(?).

Fayette Chronicle, 1894-1901.

#### *7. Gloster.*

W. D. Cranfield has Valley Record, Feb. 1888-1901.

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\*For an account of newspapers in public repositories see "Libraries and Societies" and "County Offices," *supra*.

*8. Holly Springs.*

J. B. Mattison has papers published at different times from 1840-1861.

Also Holly Springs South, 1890-1901.

Holly Springs South, 1867-1890 (file incomplete).

*9. Jackson.*

T. J. Baily has *The Baptist*, Nov. 16, 1898-1901.

R. H. Henry has *Clarion Ledger*, 1888 to date.

R. H. Henry has *Clarion*, 1865-1888.

R. H. Henry has *Eastern Clarion*, 1837-1865. File not complete.

Edgar Wilson has *The Commonwealth*, 1889-1892 (Jackson).

Joe Power has loose copies of *Daily Mississippian*, 1862.

Joe Power has loose copies of *Southern Crisis*, 1863.

Joe Power has loose copies of *Mobile Register*, 1863.

Joe Power has loose copies of *Montgomery Advertiser*, 1863.

*10. Natchez.*

Miss Mary A. Stewart has in her possession many loose copies of papers running as far back as 1803, and the following bound volumes, all edited by her great-grandfather, Col. Andrew Marschalk:

*Washington Republican*, 1813-1815.

*Washington Republican*, 1815-1816.

*Washington Republican and Natchez Intelligencer*, 1816-1817.

*State Gazette*, 1818.

*State Gazette*, 1819 (duplicate).

*State Gazette*, 1820.

*State Gazette*, 1821, 1822 (duplicate).

*State Gazette*, 1822-1823.

*State Gazette*, 1824-1825.

*Mississippi Republican*, 1819-1820 (duplicate).

*Mississippi Republican*, 1822-1823.

*Mississippi Republican*, 1818.

*Natchez Newspaper and Public Advertiser*, 1826.

*Mississippi Stateman*, 1827.



Mississippi Stateman and Natchez Gazette, 1826-1827.

Statesman and Gazette, 1827-1828.

Statesman and Gazette, 1829.

Miss Nellie Wailes, Atlanta, Ga., has:

Mississippi Messenger, June 14, 1806.

Mississippi State Gazette, April 16, 1825.

*11. Oklona.*

A. W. Steinberger has Messenger, 1900-1901.

*12. Paulding.*

A. W. Noble has Jasper County Review, 1899-1901.

Several copies of Old Eastern Clarion published at Paulding by McRea and Adams in the fifties, reported by A. W. Noble.

*13. Port Gibson.*

Miss Nellie Wailes, Atlanta, Ga., has The Port Gibson Correspondent, May 12, 1827.

*14. Raymond.*

H. W. Harper, copies of the Raymond Gazette running back to 1844.

Raymond Gazette, Jan. 3, 1896-1901.

The Snag Boat, published during campaign of 1840.

*15. Starkville.*

A. G. O'Brien has The Starkville Banner, Oct. 25, 1895-1901.

*16. Vicksburg.*

Rev. W. S. Harrison, Water Valley, Miss., has a copy of last edition of the Wall Paper series of The Daily Citizen, July 2, 1863.

*17. West Point.*

L. T. Carlisle has West Point Echo, 1880, 1881.

West Point Leader, Jan. 1, 1882-1901.

## SECTION 4. WAR RECORDS.

BY FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

This subject was assigned to the late Col. J. L. Power. At the time of his death he had not prepared his report. No effort will be made to exhaust the subject in the few notes that follow. They are merely the facts which came to the other members of the Commission while engaged upon their work in other fields of investigation. It is hoped that a subsequent Commission will be able to give the subject the attention which its importance demands. For an account of the war records in Federal and State offices see *supra*.

*Robert Bowman.*

Judge Robert Bowman, of Yazoo City, historian of the Yazoo County Camp of the Confederate Veterans, has compiled and written over 240 folio pages on the history of the fourteen companies from his county in the War between the States, giving the battles in which they engaged, their deeds of bravery, et cetera. He has also recorded the services of individuals in support of the army and government, the events that happened during the period of reconstruction, especially in Yazoo county, an account of the flight of Gov. Pettus from Mississippi and its immediate cause, and of the overthrow of Radicalism in 1875. This work also contains a sketch of the early life of Gen. N. B. Forrest as a citizen of Marshall and De Soto counties, etc., etc., etc.

*G. W. Dudley.*

Mr. G. W. Dudley, editor of the Iuka Vidette, has published in pamphlet form an account of the battle of Iuka, with a map of the battlefield (1896); also an account of the battle of Corinth, including the battle at Davis' Bridge, on Hatchie, and the skirmish at the Tuscumbia (1899). The activity of Mr. Dudley as a collector of manuscripts is indicated by the following extract taken from the preface of his account of the battle of Corinth:

"This unpretentious story has been carefully compiled from data obtained from different sources. In addition to official records, the writer

has interviewed a score or two of old soldiers who participated in the battles around Corinth. Not less than fifty letters have also been received with information of more or less importance. Some of these letters were from officers of high rank, others from privates."

*F. H. Foote.*

The collecting industry of Mr. F. H. Foote, of Port Gibson, is indicated by the following extract from a letter written by him to the chairman of the Historical Commission, Aug. 6, 1901:

"I have complete muster rolls of 'Claiborne Guards,' Co. K, 12th Mississippi regiment, Infantry; 'Claiborne Rifles' (originally Fairview Rifles), Co. G, 16th Mississippi regiment, Infantry; 'Claiborne Volunteers' Co. F, 2nd Mississippi Infantry. These companies served in Virginia. I have the roster of each complete,—names, promotions, killed, died, etc. I am now occupied in getting the roster of the several other companies from this county. I have an incomplete roll of 'Van Dorn Guards' Co. B, 3rd Mississippi mounted regiment, and hope in the course of a few weeks to have it complete. I have also a partial roll of one cavalry company and am striving to complete that. I find that great apathy exists in getting facts. I am promised rolls but that is all that comes of the promise. Still I will persist and may ultimately get all of them. Of one thing I am gratified that rolls of almost every command from Claiborne exists somewhere, but it is hard to get copy made, too much trouble, I suppose \* \* \* \* I am working every point I can to complete a military history of Claiborne county, the Indian wars, Jackson's wars, Mexican and Confederate."

*M. A. Fitzgerald.*

Mr. M. A. Fitzgerald, of Senatobia, has a large collection of letters written by his brother, J. T. Key, during the four years of the War between the States. Mr. Key belonged to the Hudson Battery, and was at the siege of Vicksburg.

*Mrs. L. D. Greenlaw.*

Mrs. L. D. Greenlaw, of Hazelhurst, Miss., daughter of Capt. E. J. Runnells, has an interesting collection of war papers, as is shown by the following extract from a letter written by her Sept. 5, 1901:

"The most worthy of mention are as follows: A number of orders from Corinth, Columbus, and Meridian, issued by Generals Beauregard, Breckenridge and others; Commission of my father, E. J. Runnells, of Rankin county, as captain of the Rankin Rough and Readies, signed by John J. Pettus, Gov. A. C. Brougher, Secretary of State, and W. H. Brown, Adjutant General, on April 22, 1861; also his commission as major of the 22nd Regiment of Mississippi Militia, signed by John J. Pettus, Gov. A. C. Brougher, Secretary of State, and W. L. Lykes, Adjutant General, on Dec. 8, 1860; a copy of 'The Daily Citizens' published on Wall paper at Vicksburg, during the siege, June 23, 1863; pay roll of Rough and Readies; an order issued by Isham Harrison to have

Capt. E. J. Runnell's company mustered into service as a part of his regiment; an order issued by the War Department at Richmond, signed by Major-General S. D. Lee, authorizing Isham Harrison to organize the ten companies raised by him into a regiment and muster them into service for the Confederate States; 'Tax in kind of property' for the common defense and to carry on the government of Confederate States and 'special exemptions;' a document 'relating to militia taken at Vicksburg and paroled, still out of service;' my father's parole at Vicksburg, signed by John E. Simpson, Capt. and paroling officer, 59th Reg., Ind. Vol. Application by Maj. E. J. Runnells for authority to raise a 'company of partisan Rangers for service in the Valley of the Mississippi river and elsewhere;' a request by Capt. Runnells of Co. A, 6th Miss. Vol. for leave of absence to recruit his company that had been 'thinned by battle and disease,' signed by a number of officers and approved by Gen. Beauregard; an impassioned address by General Beauregard to 'the Soldiers of the Army of Mississippi,' after the battle of Shiloh, in which he recounts their victories gained during a two days bloody battle; an order signed S. S. Angevine (?) to Capt. E. J. Runnells, of Co. G, 6th Miss. Reg. of Cavalry; the response made by Capt. E. J. Runnells of the Rankin Rough and Readies upon acceptance of the flag presented by Miss Serentha Easterling, of Cato, Miss., now of D'Lo, Miss., on the occasion of a barbecue and a large gathering to see the company 'march on to war to the music of fife and drum,' playing 'The Girl I Left behind Me.' I have also a partial journal of the siege at Vicksburg, written by my father who was one of the besieged."

*H. S. Halbert.*

Mr. H. S. Halbert, of Lucile, Miss., has collected the following war records:

A manuscript copy from the Department of the Interior of three separate muster rolls of Choctaw warriors who served in the Creek War of 1813-'14.

(1) Muster roll of the four companies or battalions of Lieutenant Colonel Pushmataha that served under Gen. Claiborne in the Holy Ground Campaign.

(2) Muster roll of Pushmataha's company of 75 warriors that made an expedition across the Tombigbee just below the mouth of the Black Warrior in February, 1814.

(3) Muster roll of 53 warriors commanded by Pushmataha that formed part of the detachment under the command of Maj. Uriah Blue and were mustered out of service at Fort Stoddert, Jan. 27, 1815.

In addition to the above may be mentioned a copy of the roll of the field and staff of Lieut. Col. Pushmataha's detachment of Choctaw warriors in the service of the United States from March 1st to May 29th, 1814.

*J. P. May.*

Mr. J. P. May, of Elwood, Miss., has given the following account of the papers in his hands in a letter of October 18, 1901:

"I have a good many papers and have been keeping them for thirty years, thinking they would some time be of use, and for my children

and grandchildren to read after I have passed away. I have also a scrap-book made up mostly of Civil War reminiscences."

*Mrs. Emily Van Dorn Miller.*

Mrs. Emily Van Dorn Miller, of Washington, D. C., has a valuable collection of war papers relating particularly to the career of her illustrious brother, Gen. Earl Van Dorn.

*J. L. Power.*

The valuable collection of war papers that belonged to the late Col. J. L. Power doubtless embraces more titles than does any other collection of the kind in the State. These records are in the possession of his family and are deposited in wooden chests which are kept securely locked. A more detailed account of them cannot now be given, as they have not been catalogued. (See *supra*.)

*Franklin L. Riley.*

Franklin L. Riley has a diary kept by his father, Mr. F. L. Riley, during the War between the States; also a complete muster roll of Company B, 16th Mississippi regiment, which gives a brief record of each member of this company throughout the war. (See *supra*.)

*T. J. Reynolds.*

Mr. T. J. Reynolds, of Chunkey, Miss., has a manuscript history, almost completed, of a Mississippi regiment (the one to which he belonged) during the War between the States. Further details were not obtained by the Commission.



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ABORIGINAL, AND INDIAN HISTORY.

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## SECTION I. PUBLISHED ACCOUNTS OF PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

BY H. S. HALBERT AND A. J. BROWN.

The work of the Commission in this field has not been completed.<sup>1</sup> The report here given is, therefore, fragmentary. An effort is now being made by the Historical Society to have the archaeology of the State worked thoroughly and systematically.

See the "Archaeological Program" adopted by the Society in the Report of the Fourth Annual Meeting.

### ADAMS COUNTY.

#### *Mounds at Natchez.*

In Ellicott's *Journal*, p. 134, *see*, for incidental mention, Dr. Samuel Morton, *American Journal Science and Art*, 2nd Ser., Vol. II (1846), p. 6, *note*.

There were also mounds at White Apple village, where, according to tradition, the Natchez chief, or "Sun," resided in 1729.

#### *Seltzertown Mounds.*

"Described at length in Brackenridge's *Views of Louisiana* (appendix). Brief notice by J. R. Bartlett in the "Progress of Ethnology," pp. 8, 9, published in *Trans. Am. Eth. Soc.*, Vol. 2. Brief description in *Anc. Mon.*, pp. 117, 118. Explored by Joseph Jones and described by him in a communication to the Natchez (Mississippi) *Weekly Democrat and Courier*, June 26, 1884. This is probably the mound alluded to as reported by Prof. Forshey, *Am. Jour. Sci. and Art*, 1st Ser., Vol. 40 (1841), pp. 376-377." Thomas' *Prehistoric Works*, p. 123.

*See also*, *Twelfth Annual Report Bureau Ethnology*, 1890-91, pp. 263-267; *plate*.

### BOLIVAR COUNTY.

Description of graded mounds near William's Bayou, in the Choctaw bend, 1½ miles from the Mississippi river.

In *Smithsonian Report*, 1879, p. 385; *figure*. Also described

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<sup>1</sup> This part of the *Report* is based largely on Owen's *Bibliography of Mississippi*.

and figured in Squire and Davis' *Ancient Monuments*, pp. 116, 117.

See also, for general reference, *Twelfth Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology*, 1890-91, p. 258.

#### CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

Remains of an ancient wall. Mentioned in *Smithsonian Report*, 1879, p. 444.

A more detailed account of this supposed antiquity was published in the *Port Gibson Reveille*, May 11, 1899.

Another account of this wall was published in the *Times-Democrat*, in 1900.

#### COAHOMA COUNTY.

##### *Mounds in.*

In *Twelfth Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology*, 1890-91, pp. 253-258; 2 plates and 2 figures.

Contains descriptions of the "Carson Group," the "Dickerson Mounds," and the "Clarksdale Works."

#### ISSAQUENA COUNTY.

Description of mounds in. By W. M. Anderson.

In *Trans. St. Louis Academy of Science*, Vol. III (1868-1877), pp. 232, 234.

#### ITTAWAMBA COUNTY.

##### *Mounds in.*

In *Smithsonian Report*, 1867, p. 405.

#### JASPER COUNTY.

Burial mounds in. By H. S. Halbert. In *American Archaeologist*, Part II, Vol. 2, p. 298 (1898).

#### LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

Mounds in Northwest part of T. 7, S., R. 4, W.

In Squire and Daris' *Ancient Monuments*, pp. 110-111. *Map No. 2, pl. 38.*

Mounds on left bank of Clear Creek, near Mount Sylvan.

*Ibid*, pp. 111-112. *Map No. 3, pl. 38.*

LEE COUNTY.

Mounds in.

In *Smithsonian Report*, 1867, pp. 404-405.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

Prehistoric Relics of. By Albert C. Love, M. D., Donalds-ville, La. In the *American Antiquarian*, Vol. II., pp. 279-'85.

MARION COUNTY.

Ancient mounds in.

Mentioned in *Smithsonian Report*, 1879, p. 444.

NOXUBEE COUNTY.

Prehistoric earthworks in Noxubee county, Mississippi. By H. S. Halbert.

In *American Antiquarian*, Vol. XXIII., No. 2, pp. 139, 140.

PANOLA COUNTY.

Earthwork three miles east of Panola.

In Squier and Davis' *Ancient Monuments*, p. 113.

PONTOTOC COUNTY.

Quadrangular mound between Butchiecunifla and Oconitahatchie Creeks.

Mentioned by Samuel Agnew in *Smithsonian Report*, 1867, p. 404.

PRENTISS COUNTY.

Mound near Baldwyn.

Mentioned by Samuel Agnew in *Smithsonian Report*, 1867, p. 405.

RANKIN COUNTY.

Ancient ruin known as the "Platform."

Mentioned in *Smithsonian Report*, 1879, p. 444.

SHARKEY COUNTY.

Mounds on Deer Creek.

Mentioned in *Smithsonian Report*, 1879, p. 442.

SUNFLOWER COUNTY.

Mounds in.

In *Twelfth Annual Report Bureau of Ethnology*, 1890-91, pp. 579-580; 1 figure.

## TIPPAH COUNTY.

Mound on Camp Creek, in Southeastern part of county.

Mentioned by Samuel Agnew in *Smithsonian Report*, 1867, p. 404.

## UNION COUNTY.

Mounds in.

Reported by Samuel Agnew in *Smithsonian Report*, 1867, p. 404.

See also *Twelfth Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology*, 1890-91, pp. 267-273; 9 figures.

## WARREN COUNTY.

Mounds on Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers.

Mentioned in *Smithsonian Report*, 1879, p. 442.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Description of mounds in. By James R. Gage.

In *Trans. St. Louis Academy Science*, Vol. III., (1868-1877), pp. 227-232.

See also *Twelfth Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology*, 1890-91, pp. 259-260; 1 figures.

This contains a description of the "Avondale Mounds."

See also *Smithsonian Report*, 1879, pp. 383, 384.

## WINSTON COUNTY.

Nanah Waiya, the Sacred Mound of the Choctaws. By H. S. Halbert in *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, Vol. II., pp. 223-234.

## YAZOO COUNTY.

Mound on Yazoo river, 20 miles below Satartia.

Briefly described by J. W. C. Smith in *Smithsonian Report*, 1874, p. 370.

The Champlin mounds in Yazoo county.

In *Twelfth Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology*, 1890-91, pp. 260-263; 3 figures.

## PREHISTORIC REMAINS.

Prehistoric Jasper ornaments in Mississippi, by R. B. Fulton.

In *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, 1898, Vol. I., pp. 91-95.

Rau's (Charles) "The Stock-in-trade of an Aboriginal Lapidary (Mississippi)," published in the *Smithsonian Report* for 1877, gives an account of a very remarkable collection (469 in number) of jasper ornaments found about one mile from Hebron, in the northeastern part of Lawrence county, Miss.

Catalogue of prehistoric works east of the Rocky Mountains.  
By Cyrus Thomas.

Mississippi, pp. 122-6.

Articles of stone art from.

In *Thirteenth Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology*, 1891-92, pp. 74-174, *passim*.

Mounds in Mississippi.

*Ibid*, 1890-91, pp. 253-278; *ill*.

Mounds of the Mississippi Valley, by Lucien Carr in *Smithsonian Report* for 1891, pp. 503-599.

#### CHOCTAW INDIANS.

The *First Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology*, 1879-80, pp. 120, 155, 169, 186.

Use of discordal Stones by.

Ancient notices of.

*Ibid*, 1888-89, p. 347.

Mode of divination of.

*Ibid*, pp. 494-495.

Description of communal burial of.

*Ibid*, 1890, 1890-91, p. 677.

## SECTION 2. THE SMALL INDIAN TRIBES OF MISSISSIPPI.

By H. S. HALBERT.

As is well known, the three noted Indian tribes that were the ancient proprietors of the greater part of the domain of Mississippi were the Choctaws, the Chickasaws and the Natchez. In addition to these historic tribes, there were several small Indian nationalities, whose homes were once within the present limits of the state. Of them I propose to make brief mention.

In the southern part of the state lived the Biloxis, the Pascagoulas, the Chozettas, the Mactobys, and the Chatos. (Give a in Chato the Continental sound.)

The Biloxis, when first known by Iberville, 1699, were living near Biloxi bay; but they afterwards removed north-westward to Pearl river. In 1764 they crossed the Mississippi and settled in Louisiana. In Rapides parish there is now living a small remnant of this tribe, the larger portion having again migrated within recent years, some to the Choctaws, and others to the Alibamos of eastern Texas. A study of their language has shown that they belong to the Siouan or Dakotan family, they having separated from the parent stem in some remote prehistoric time. In their native tongue, they call themselves Taneks, and refuse to be known as Biloxis. Taneks haya, "the first people." In pronouncing the name Biloxi, o should have the long sound, as Be-loke-see. I have always heard it so pronounced by old Choctaws, who had often come in contact with the Biloxis in the Choctaw nation.

The Pascagoulas lived on the river now bearing their name. Nothing is known of their language; but as they were always associated with the Biloxis in their various migrations, they may have spoken the language of the latter, or one closely related thereto. Their tribal name is of Choctaw origin, and signifies "Bread People." Paskokla; paska, bread, and okla, people. In 1764, this tribe emigrated to Louisiana, and located near the Biloxis. The census of 1830 gives their number as one hundred and eleven. But little is known of their later his-

tory. It is thought that the remnants of the tribe are now among the Alibamos of Texas. The pathetic legend of the extermination of this tribe, so often rehearsed in the impassioned speeches of our Mississippi stump orators as an incentive to heroic resolve, is only pleasing fiction. No such event ever occurred, for the Pascagoulas are yet a living people.

But little is known about the Chozettas and the Mactobys. Early in the eighteenth century they were living on the Pascagoula river. Perhaps they became absorbed by the Pascagoulas and the Biloxis.

The Chato tribe is of unknown ethnic affinity, and lived on the coast. According to Choctaw tradition, they were incorporated into the Six Towns Choctaws. There is a creek near Mobile, Alabama, still called by the Mississippi Choctaws, Chato creek, a memorial of this extinct nation.

The tribes living along the Yazoo river were the Chocchumas, the Tunicas, the Yazoos, the Ofogoulas, the Coroas, the Tapouchas, and the Ibetoupas.

The Chocchumas, the last remnants of whom lived on the Yazoo in the last period of their history, was a tribe of some celebrity, being first mentioned by one of the chroniclers of De Soto's expedition. Their language was the same as that of the Choctaws. Their tribal name, Chocchuma, is a corruption of shakchi homma, which signifies "red craw-fish." About 1770, the tribe was almost exterminated by the combined forces of the Choctaws and the Chickasaws. In 1836, this remnant was incorporated into the Chickasaw nation. At the time of their subjugation, they occupied a narrow territory between the Choctaws and the Chickasaws, and extending from the mouth of the Yalobusha on the west to the vicinity of the present town of West Point on the east. We here quote a few lines from a letter received several years ago from Mr. H. B. Cushman, of Texas, who, in early life, had conversed with several aged Choctaw warriors who had served in the Chocchuma war: "The Chocchumas built many forts in this territory, several of which were in Oktibbeha county. In the center of their forts, they erected tall poles, on which they suspended scalps, beads, bones, and other savage paraphernalia. When the wind blew through these trophies, it made a peculiar noise, which their prophets interpreted as the voice of the Great Spirit, in-

forming them that some Choctaw or Chickasaw was killing a Chocchuma. Forthwith, a party of young braves would go on the war-path, and the first Choctaw or Chickasaw they met, whether old or young, male or female, they would kill, return home, hang the scalp on the instructive pole, and await another oracular response." According to Choctaw tradition, it was these hostile acts of the Chocchumas, together with their frequent horse-stealing inroads into the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries, that aroused the warlike wrath of the latter tribes, and caused the war that terminated in the destruction of the Chocchuma nationality. I here append the following traditions regarding this war. The most noted stronghold of the Chocchumas was built on Lyon's Bluff on the south side of Line Creek, about eight miles northeast of Starkeville. The creek here makes a bend to the north, forming a horseshoe containing about eight acres. In the center is an artificial mound. A rampart, some traces of which could still be seen a few years ago, extended across this neck of land, connecting, as it were, the two ends of the horseshoe. This enclosure, known as Lyon's Bluff, strongly fortified, was occupied by a large band of Chocchuma warriors with their women and children. The place was besieged by the allied tribes. The Choctaws occupied the south, in front of the rampart, while the Chickasaws were posted on the north side of the creek, so that there was no chance of escape for the Chocchumas. For several days and nights was the siege kept up, until the last Chocchuma warrior fell, and the women and children yielded to the mercy of the conquerors.

The late venerable Mr. Howell Peden, of Clay County, from whom, several years ago, I received many Chocchuma traditions, informed me that in 1830 there was living near Plymouth, on the Tombigbee, an old Chocchuma woman, who was a girl or young woman during the Chocchuma war, and who was the last survivor of the massacre on Lyon's Bluff. She had been a cook in Jackson's army during the Creek war of 1813. This fact is noted, as it gives a clue to the approximate date of the Chocchuma war. A woman over fifty would hardly be apt to serve as an army cook. Assuming this woman to be seven in 1770, she would have been fifty in 1813. 1770, then, may be accepted as the approximate date of the Chocchuma war.



After the destruction of this Chocchuma stronghold, the Choctaws next captured a Chocchuma fort, situated some three miles northwest of Starkeville, on the spot afterwards occupied by the residence of Dr. Calvin Cushman, the missionary. Tradition has failed to preserve any details of the capture of this place.

About six miles west of Bellefontaine, on the old Grenada road, is the site of a Chocchuma village. The chief who lived there, Chula Homma, Red Fox, is said to have been one of the most powerful chiefs of his tribe. The village was captured and burned by the Choctaws. Chula Homma and his warriors were all slain, and the women and children became the slaves of the conquerors. When the whites first visited that region, about 1833, they found living on the site of the village an Indian, Coleman Cole, who claimed to be a grandson of one of the captive women. From him a party of surveyors learned the tradition of the village.

According to tradition, the animosity of the Choctaws and Chickasaws towards the Chocchumas was so fierce and unrelenting in this aboriginal war, that they killed every dog, cat, and chicken found in the Chocchuma villages.

The Tunica tribe, when discovered by the French, had several settlements on the Yazoo river, one on the Mississippi a few miles below the mouth of the Red river, and another in the present Tunica county, which received its name from this tribe. The Indians that so severely defeated Major Loftus on the Mississippi river in 1763 were Tunica Indians. A brief notice of this battle may be seen in Lowry's *School History of Mississippi*, pages 47 and 48. A fuller account may be seen in the larger works of Claiborne and of Monette. In 1817, the entire Tunica tribe emigrated to Louisiana, one section now living near Marksville, and another near Lake Charles City. Their language has no affinity with any other Indian tongue. Their tribal name, Tunica, signifies in their language, "the people." It is compounded of ta, corresponding to the article the, uni, man or people and the suffix ka.

Of all the tribes living on the Yazoo river, the habitat of the Yazoo tribe proper was the lowest down the river. There is some uncertainty about the interpretation of the word Yazoo. There is no evidence that the word signifies "River of Death"

in any Indian tongue. It has no significance in Choctaw, although the Choctaws had a clan of that name, Yashu Okla, "Yazoo People"; and there was a Choctaw town named Yazoo, or more correctly Yashu, in Neshoba county, and there is a Yazoo creek in Kemper county. The best supposition is that the meaning of the word must be sought in the Uchee tongue, in which Yashu signifies "leaf." The Uchees claim that they were the most ancient inhabitants of the Gulf States, and there is some evidence that, in prehistoric times, they lived in Mississippi, and gave names to several streams, whose names cannot be explained in Choctaw. In the latter half of the eighteenth century the Yazoos were living in one hundred cabins.

As to the other small tribes living on the Yazoo river, apart from the number of their cabins at the close of the eighteenth century, the information about them is very meager. The Ofo-goulas, that is, Ofi Okla, "Dog People," lived in about sixty cabins; the Coroas, about forty cabins; the Tapouchas, about twenty cabins; the Ibetoupas lived near the Tapouchas, but the number of their cabins is unknown.

Nothing is known regarding the language of the Yazoo tribe proper and the four other small tribes on the Yazoo river, save that their languages were entirely distinct from that of the Choctaws. In 1836 these five little tribes were incorporated into the Chickasaw nation. This, no doubt, was the cause of the extinction of their languages, they adopting the speech of the larger and dominant tribe.

Reference has been made to the fact that the Biloxis and Pascagoulas emigrated from Mississippi into Louisiana in 1764. I here give the details. The Indian tribes of the Gulf States, with the exception of the Chickasaws, were very much attached to the French; and at the subversion of the French dominion in 1763 many of the Indians were averse to coming under English authority. In consequence of this changed condition of affairs, representatives from all the tribes south of the Ohio river held a great council at Mobile in the spring of 1764 to decide what course to pursue regarding the now all-absorbing power of the English. Many of the Indians, and, in some cases, whole tribes, resolved to expatriate themselves, and follow the French into Louisiana. The tribes that carried this resolve into effect were the Tensas, Biloxis and Pascagoulas;

also many of the Six Towns Choctaws, and a part of the Coshattees and Alibamos.

It was perhaps at this time, for history does not give the date, that there occurred the secession of a part of the Haiowanni or Yowanni band of Choctaws, which emigrated into north-west Louisiana, and united with the Caddos, forming what is now known as the Yowanni band of Caddos. About 1835 they left Louisiana, and emigrated westward. The old Choctaw Yowanni reservation in Mississippi was on the Chickasahay river, some three miles below Shubuta. The name of this old town or division is spelled in various ways: Haiowanni, Haiyowanni, Yowanni, Yoani, Yuanna, Hewanny, Ewany, etc. The first two forms are the best.

I close this article with a migration theory which may explain the presence of the Biloxis on the Gulf coast, so far removed from their congeners in the distant North. It is now conceded by all American archaeologists that the Mound Builders were Indians. It has been demonstrated that the effigy mounds of Wisconsin were made by the ancestors of the Siouan or Dakotan stock of Indians. Only one effigy mound has been discovered in the Ohio valley, and it is in Vanderburg county, Indiana. In Hardin county, Tennessee, there is another. So far as known, this is the only one in Tennessee, as well as the most southern one in the United States.

When De Soto crossed the Mississippi in 1541, the first tribe he encountered in the present Arkansas was the Kapaha, as the name is written by the Spanish chroniclers. This tribe has been identified by all ethnologists as the Akansa or Kwapas tribe of modern times. The language of the Kwapas shows that they belong to the Dakotan stock, and are congeners of the Biloxis. According to Kwapas tradition, their ancestors, many centuries ago, lived in the Ohio valley, from whence, in process of time, they emigrated south, finally crossing the Mississippi into Arkansas. As stated, it has been demonstrated that the Dakotans were the builders of the effigy mounds of Wisconsin. We may safely assume that after the inauguration of the mound-building custom, the Kwapas separated from the primordial stock in Wisconsin, and emigrated to the Ohio valley, where they built the Vanderburg county mound. Another migration could have carried them to Tennessee, where the

Hardin county mound is found. From that place, perhaps by the pressure of hostile tribes, they moved westward, perhaps along the northern boundary of Mississippi, crossed the Mississippi, and settled in Arkansas, where they were found in the historic period.

It is probable that the Biloxis may have separated from the parent Dakotan stock, and accompanied the Kwapas to the Ohio valley, where they may have remained for centuries, perhaps in Vanderburg county. They may have accompanied the Kwapas to West Tennessee, which locality may have been their parting ground, the Kwapas going westward, and the Biloxis southward down the valley of the Tombigbee to the Gulf, where the French found them in 1699.

A thorough examination of the Tombigbee valley might reveal the existence of effigy mounds. If any should be found, they would be considered as memorials of the migration route of the Biloxis from their Wisconsin home to their home on the Gulf. I believe this migration theory is the only one which satisfactorily accounts for the presence of the Biloxis on the Gulf, so far distant from the habitat of their progenitors near the Great Lakes of the North.

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POINTS AND PLACES OF HISTORIC  
INTEREST IN MISSISSIPPI.

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## SECTION I. EXTINCT TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF MISSISSIPPI.

By FRANKLIN L. RILEY.

A large portion of Mississippi was settled by means of immigrant wagons and pack-horses, which moved slowly and with great difficulty over dim trails or rough wagon roads. In the course of time these early roads developed into great thoroughfares, and wayside inns were erected along them at regular intervals to accommodate the constantly increasing number of travelers. These hostleries often became the nuclei of prosperous villages and towns as the highways along which they were situated grew in popular favor. But subsequent changes in the modes of travel and the shifting of centers of population brought decay and death to many of these places.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The fate of the town of Washington, which was a station on the old Natchez Trace, illustrates this point. Although the town can hardly be spoken of as extinct, it now retains only a fragment of its former greatness, the buildings of Jefferson College and a few other houses being the only structures left out of the large number of imposing edifices of former years.

The following account of Washington as it was in 1805 is taken from Claiborne's *Mississippi as a Province, Territory, and State*, pages 258-260:

"The town of Washington, six miles east of Natchez, in a rich, elevated and picturesque country, was then the seat of government. The land office, the Surveyor-General's office, the office of the Commissioners of Claims, the Courts of the United States, were all there. In the immediate vicinity was Fort Dearborn and a permanent cantonment of the United States troops. The high officials of the Territory made it their residence, and many gentlemen of fortune, attracted by its advantages, went there to reside. There were three large hotels, and the academical department of Jefferson College, inaugurated by Governor Claiborne, was in successful operation. The society was highly cultured and refined. The conflicting land titles had drawn a crowd of lawyers, generally young men of fine attainments and brilliant talents. The medical profession was equally well represented, at the head of which was Dr. Daniel Rawlings, a native of Calvert county, Maryland, a man of high moral character and exalted patriotism, eminent in his profession, and who, as a vigorous writer and acute reasoner, had no superior and few equals. The immigration from Maryland—chiefly from Calvert, Prince George and Montgomery counties—consisted, for the most part, of educated and wealthy planters—the Covingtons, Graysons, Chews, Calvits, Wilkinsons, Freeland, Wailes, Bowies, and Magraders; and the Winstons, Dangerfields, and others from Virginia, who for a long time gave tone to the society of the Territorial capital. It was a gay and fashionable place, compactly built for a mile or more from east to west, every hill in the neighborhood occupied by some gentleman's chateau. The pres-

Changes in the fickle current of streams and in the methods of water transportation were no less disastrous to many river towns, which at one time bade fair to become centers of commerce.

Another class of towns, now extinct, sprang into prominence in the 30's, when the spirit of speculation was rife in the land. It was a time of inflation; obscure villages and plantations and even insignificant landing places for small boats caught the infection and aspired to become towns and cities. Their lives were generally short and their deaths tragic. Baldwin tells us that when the great financial crash came in 1837, "promising young cities marched back into the wilderness; the ambitious town plat was reannexed to the plantation," and "the only question was as to the means of escape, and the nearest and best route to Texas."

The loss of political favor, or the changes of county limits, followed by the removal of court houses and county offices, resulted in the decay of many of the early seats of justice in the rapidly developing commonwealth.

Railroads, which are the greatest factors in modern municipal development, have also been the most potent causes of municipal decay and death. This fact is illustrated by the history of scores of innocent country towns, whose only crime was their distance from the "right of way."

In many cases two or more of these causes of decay have united in hastening the destruction of the same unfortunate town.

#### *Adams County.*

Kingston.<sup>2</sup>—The town of Kingston was situated about sixteen miles southeast of Natchez and about two miles from the

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ence of the military had its influence on society; punctilio and ceremony, parades and public entertainments were the features of the place. It was, of course, the haunt of politicians and office hunters; the center of political intrigue; the point to which all persons in pursuit of land or occupation first came. Was famous for its wine parties and dinners, usually enlivened by one or more duels directly afterward. Such was this now deserted and forlorn looking village, during Territorial organization. In its forums there was more oratory, in its salons more wit and beauty than we have ever witnessed since—all now mouldering, neglected and forgotten, in the desolate graveyard of the ancient capital."

<sup>2</sup>This sketch is based upon information obtained from Dr. C. F. Farrar, of Kingston, Miss.



Homochitto river, which is the boundary line between Adams and Wilkinson counties.

In the year 1771 Samuel and Richard Swayze, of New Jersey, bought of Capt. Amos Ogden 19,000 acres of land, which had been granted to the said Ogden by the English Government in 1768.<sup>3</sup> After locating and surveying their estate, which has since been known as "Ogden's Mandamus Grant," the Swayze brothers, early in 1772, sailed from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, for their new home, with their families and kindred, in all about fifteen families. They settled at a place about one mile from old Kingston, building their cabins close together, and erecting a log stockade for the protection of the women and children in case of an attack by the Indians.

In 1784 Caleb King located and built his house about a mile from where the colonists first settled. He called this place Kingston and laid it off into lots, giving names to the streets. Dr. C. F. Farrar, of Kingston, Miss., a grandson of Caleb King, has the original map of the place as drawn by its founder. The country around was soon thickly settled, and from 1800 to 1824 Kingston was a prosperous town, having three stores, a tailor shop, a shoe shop, a saddler's shop, a blacksmith shop. It had about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. About 1820 a church was built there, which was free for the use of all denominations. Many of the pioneer ministers held services in it, among them Lorenzo Dow, who preached in it twice.

About 1830 Kingston began to go down. Many of its citizens disposed of their property and moved away. There now remains at this place only one dwelling, a doctor's office, wherein is a post office, and a Methodist church, and near by two stores and two steam gins. Some of the descendants of the first settlers, who are still living in the neighborhood, are, the Swayzes, Foules, Ashfords, Byrds, Davises, Farrars, Thomases, and Sojourners.

#### *Alcorn County.*

Cammel's Town.—About fifteen or twenty miles south of the home of Pitman Colbert, a wealthy half-breed Indian, who lived

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<sup>3</sup> An account of this will be found in Claiborne's *Mississippi as a Province, Territory, and State*, pp. 106-'7.

on Twenty Mile creek, there was at an early date a settlement known as Cammel's Town. This place was situated on the old Reynoldsburg road.

Danville.<sup>4</sup>—On the old Reynoldsburg road near Tuscumbia river, two men by the name of John Rives and —— Fitz, had a store. They called the place Troy. This was the first white settlement in old Tishomingo county, which county embraced at that time the present counties of Tishomingo, Alcorn, and Prentiss. Other merchants began business there and the place grew until it had the following firms: Young & Chany, Brewster & Dilworth, Adams & Cross, Stafford & Cross, H. Mitchell, L. B. Mitchell, and J. H. Buford. On the west side of Troy was an abundance of fresh, freestone spring water, suitable for tanyards, for which the place became noted. The first circuit court in the county was held in a small log house in Troy. One of the jurors was named B. F. Powell, who died a few years ago. Soon afterwards the citizens of this town wanted a post office and finding that there was already one post office by the name of Troy in the State, they changed its name to Danville.

Some of the early citizens of Danville were Allslot, a tanner, James Hamlin, Allen Kemp, Dr. Broady, Wm. Taylor, and Dr. B. F. Liddon. Near by lived H. B. Mitchell, the father of Mr. L. B. Mitchell, of Corinth, Miss., the first probate judge of the county, who afterwards went by the name of Judge Mitchell; also A. B. Dilworth and Cody Fowler, who represented the county in the lower house of the Legislature. Dilworth was one of the leading Democrats of old Tishomingo county and was Secretary of State from 1855 to 1860. Danville never had more than one hundred and fifty inhabitants at one time. There was for years a close contest at this place between the Democrats and the Whigs. Mr. L. B. Mitchell writes:

"I have heard Gov. McNutt and Senator A. G. Brown speak in Danville. During presidential campaigns there was a great deal of excitement and both parties would raise their respective flags in honor of their man.

"Just west of Danville about two miles is what is called the New Hope neighborhood, and in these two neighborhoods lived some of

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<sup>4</sup>This sketch is based upon the information derived from Mr. L. B. Mitchell, of Corinth, Miss., and from Mr. L. J. Burnett, of Danville, Miss.

the best citizens of the county, noted for their great piety and religious temperament. As an illustration of their law-abiding nature I will say that in 1860 there was a runaway negro in the neighborhood, a bright mulatto, much above his race in intellect, who stayed in a hole in the ground in day time and moved about among the negroes at night. On one occasion he went to the house of William Dilworth, who was known to have money. Dilworth was sick in bed and when the negro knocked at the door his wife opened it. Seeing the negro she shut the door. He shot at her through the window and the sick man, seeing him at the window, shot him in the breast, but did not kill him. A long search was made for the negro and he was finally captured, some of the negroes telling where he was hidden. He was delivered up for trial without any effort to mob him."

Danville was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1848. The completion of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which missed the old town about a mile, establishing the rival towns of Rienzi and Corinth, destroyed the early prosperity of that place. In 1861 it had four or five business houses and a hotel. Upon the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate troops in the War between the States the Federal forces camped all around old Danville. When they left the place they established a stockade, called Camp Davis, about three miles north of it, and across the Tuscumbia river. In order to furnish quarters for their troops they moved the houses, including a large church and a Masonic hall, from Danville. The place still has a post office, though no vestige of the old town is left.

Boneyard.<sup>5</sup>—In the early 30's William Powell established a village on the old stage road that ran from Jacinto, the first seat of justice of old Tishomingo county, to Lagrange, Tenn. As the founder of this village was a very lean man the place was humorously called "Boneyard." At the time of its greatest prosperity it had three mercantile establishments, a cabinet-maker's shop, a tan yard, a saddler's shop, a blacksmith's shop, and a carding machine. The last enterprise was owned and operated by Mr. M. Suitor, who carded wool for people for fifteen miles around. A Masonic lodge (No. 179), was also built at this place. At one time the village had about one hundred inhabitants.

Boneyard was destroyed by the Federal forces in the War between the States and was never rebuilt. A public school building, on the public road, eleven miles west and three miles south of Corinth, now marks the site of this extinct village.

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<sup>5</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. M. Suitor, of Kossuth, Miss.

J. M. Lynch, of Corinth, Miss., and M. Sutor, of Kossuth, are the only persons now living in the county who were citizens of voting age in Boneyard before its destruction.

Farmington.\*—The town of Farmington was a flourishing place prior to the year 1855. About that time the Mobile and Ohio and the Memphis and Charleston railroads made a crossing about four miles to the southwest and the old town began to go down. As late as the beginning of the War between the States the place contained several houses and had a large population and a post office. But when the Federal forces advanced on Corinth they completely demolished old Farmington, tearing down the houses to make breastworks, flooring for tents, etc.

There is now a mill and a gin on the site of this once flourishing town. The old cemetery is still used as a burying ground, and is kept up by the surrounding community. In it rest the remains of many of the prominent pioneers of this part of the State, some of the tombs dating back to 1820. A Baptist church now stands on the same old site where one stood before the war. Among the pastors of this church were Gen. M. P. Lowrey, Ham. Savage, O. D. Fitzgerald, and R. G. Boothe. Rev. E. C. Gillenwaters, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, also conducted school at old Farmington at one time. The Farmington hotel was kept by Ben Jones. Some of the prominent citizens of this place were: Phillips, Reed, T. D. Barefoot, Ben Burton, T. P. Young, Eli Calahan, Columbus and Felix Bell, and Hyneman, merchants; Warren, Harris, E. F. Haynie and Jack Bean, grocery keepers; James Taylor, postmaster; Drs. Stout, Joel Anderson, J. J. Gibson, and George Gray, physicians; Jerry Capoot and George Geise, blacksmiths; M. P. Lowrey (afterwards Gen. Lowrey), a brick mason; John Henson and Calvin Lowrey, wheelwrights; "Uncle Dick" Smith, a ginner and farmer. At Farmington William, Charley, and Milton Bennett manufactured wheat fans, which they sold all over the State. A. J. Richards was a saddle and harnessmaker at this place. Other citizens of prominence, who lived at old Farmington during its flourishing days, were Col. C. W. McCord,

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\* This sketch is based upon information derived from Messrs. J. M. Cumby and H. S. Brooks, of Corinth, Miss., and L. J. Burnett, of Danville, Miss.

R. J. and Henry Hyneman, Dr. Cook, Tolivar Shelton, James Box, Sr., Steve Box, E. W. Garland, Jeff Shope, Ely Nichols, Bird Smith, Peter Garland, M. G. Cumby, W. M. Driver, Allen Steger, and "Uncle Barnie" Nichols.

When Corinth began to build up most of these men removed with their families to that place, where many of their descendants still live.

*Attala County.*

Attalaville.<sup>7</sup>—Attalaville was about one mile, "as the crow flies," in a southwesterly direction from Sallis, a station on the Aberdeen branch of the Illinois Central railroad. Mr. Harman says that old Attalaville "was the pride of the neighborhood and an ornament to the county; for it was the fairest spot within her limits." At the time of its greatest prosperity (1850-'60) it contained only three residences, one store, a blacksmith shop, a wood shop, and a male and female academy. The residences were occupied by three brothers, Robert L., Silas H., and Simon S. Clark. The homes of the first two citizens, Robert L. and Silas Clark, were large and beautiful two-story buildings, costing perhaps five or six thousand dollars each. The third residence, occupied by the youngest of the three brothers, was less pretentious. Silas H. Clark, the founder of Attalaville, owned and controlled the store and shops. His youngest brother was associated with him in the mercantile business for a short time. Besides his store and shops, S. H. Clark owned and operated two large plantations and was engaged in the commission business in New Orleans, under the firm name of Thompson & Clark. He built a turnpike and a bridge across Big Black river on the road leading from Attalaville to the town of Goodman. R. L. Clark also owned and operated a large plantation on Big Black river. He had besides a small farm about his home. Mr. S. S. Clark had a small farm and operated a small tannery. The building of the Mississippi Central railroad (now the Illinois Central) unquestionably affected the prosperity of old Attalaville, but the fatal blow to its existence was the death of its founder, which sad event occurred some time during the War between the States.

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<sup>7</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. W. A. Harman, of Sallis, Miss.

The residence of R. L. Clark is now owned and occupied by Mr. J. C. Ashley. The house of S. H. Clark is unoccupied, though in a good state of preservation. The house of S. S. Clark, or what remains of it, is occupied by a family of negroes. Not a vestige of the store and shops and academy remain, save a small mound, or hillock, which marks the site of the store chimney.

Valena.<sup>8</sup>—The village of Valena was situated on Big Black river, on the western part of a plantation formerly owned by Silas H. Clark. It was an early trading center for the surrounding country and was a regular stopping place for flat-boats from other points on the Big Black. The first sawmill in Attala county was built at this place. The village had two or three stores, a blacksmith shop and a grog shop at the time of its greatest prosperity. As all of the citizens of this place are probably dead, the writer could gather but few facts concerning its history.

Concerning this place Mr. Harman writes as follows:

"I can do no more than give you its location, as its birth and death occurred before my memory of passing events began. None to whom I ever applied for information relative to it, was able to enlighten me. As it was years ago that I sought this information, it would be utterly futile to prosecute an inquiry of that nature now; for I doubt if there is one in a hundred of the inhabitants who live in the neighborhood of its site knows that there once existed such a village. The site of the village is in a field that has long been in cultivation, every vestige of the village having disappeared years ago. I recollect when I first saw the place, when I was a boy, one solitary roofless old log house, well on the road to total decay, marked its site. The site of the village is about eight miles southwest (approximately) of Attalaville and about one and one-half miles east of southeast (approximately) of Goodman."

Burkettsville.<sup>9</sup>—The small village of Burkettsville was situated seven miles north of Kosciusko. During the time of its greatest prosperity (1840-1850) it contained two stores, a blacksmith shop, a large church and a camp ground. Its most prominent citizens were Burkett Thompson, G. W. Galloway, a merchant, and Dr. Cook, a physician. The place was named for Burkett Thompson, one of its most enterprising citizens. The cause of its decay was the killing of Willis Wingo by Marks,

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<sup>8</sup>This sketch is based upon information derived from C. H. Campbell, Esq., of Kosciusko, Miss., and Mr. W. A. Harman, of Sallis, Miss.

<sup>9</sup>The facts upon which this sketch is based were kindly collected by Supt. G. F. Boyd, of Kosciusko, Miss.

the leading merchant, who left the country. Not a vestige of the village remains to mark its former site.

Rocky Point.<sup>10</sup>—The little village of Rocky Point was situated twelve miles northwest of Kosciusko. It had its beginning in a tanyard which was erected by Armstrong and Black in 1842. We are told that at that time "twenty-one head of cattle were exempt from taxation, hence the farmers always had a number of beeves to butcher. The hides were tanned on shares or exchanged for leather. Very many of the farmers knew as well how to make a shoe as to run a plow. They had a last for each member of the family. These lasts were known as 'Mary's,' 'John's,' 'Martha's,' etc.

In 1843 Armstrong and Black sold their tanyard to Benjamin F. Rowe, who erected a residence and store at the place. In the same year a Jew by the name of Marks sold goods in this store a short time, being succeeded by Bertain Evans. About this time a post office was established at Rocky Point. In 1847 Williamson McAdory bought the store and the surrounding farms. In 1850 Cooke and Thweatt were granted license to sell liquor at this place. Rocky Point then became a popular resort for marksmen, many shooting-matches being held here. It was also the muster ground of the county for a number of years.

The place suffered from the disastrous effects of the War between the States. The store was closed and the post office died as a result.

Bluff Springs.<sup>11</sup>—The old village of Bluff Springs was situated in Attala county, one mile east of Sallis. Magnus S. Teague and Colonel Coffee were wealthy merchants of this place. At the time of its greatest prosperity Bluff Springs contained two stores, a drug store, a saloon, a gin, a shoe shop, and a post office. It was at this place that Bill Coffee was killed by two masked men two years after the War between the States. The war and later the Illinois Central railroad caused the village to decay. Only one dwelling house now marks the site of the old place.

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<sup>10</sup> The facts upon which this sketch is based were derived from Mr. D. T. Guyton, of Possumneck, Miss.

<sup>11</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Supt. G. F. Boyd, of Kosciusko, Miss.

*Benton County.*

Lamar.<sup>12</sup>—The town of Lamar was located on the stage road midway between Lagrange, Tenn., and Holly Springs, Miss., in Benton (formerly Marshall) county. At one time it supported perhaps half a dozen stores. Col. Timmons L. Treadwell, the leading merchant and planter living at this place, accumulated a great deal of wealth. Lamar was finally absorbed by the station of the same name about two miles to the east, on the Illinois Central railroad. The sons of Col. Treadwell became large and influential commission and wholesale grocery merchants in Memphis.

This was a fine agricultural section of country and was settled by a wealthy class of planters, such as Capt. William Coopwood and Thomas Mull, both of whom were very fond of politics; Col. Chas. L. Thomas, who was a member of the Legislature for several terms; and Judge A. M. Clayton, who lived on his plantation near this place after his retirement from the bench. The Smiths, the Hendrons, the Chainers, and the Rooks also settled in this section, as did also Rhinehart, Gorman, and Dr. Cummings, Col. Andrew R. Govan, Dr. Hardaway, John Dabney, and William Hull.

The original site of Lamar is now part of a cultivated field.

Salem.—The town of Salem in Tippah county (now Benton), was settled about 1836. It was incorporated by the Legislature in May, 1837. At one time it had twelve or fourteen business houses, two hotels, and a thriving female school. Its population numbered about two hundred. It carried on a large trade with the surrounding country. The neighborhood was composed of wealthy, substantial planters, among whom were Col. Frances T. Seake, Thomas Hamer, and Col. Daniel B. Wright. Col. Wright practiced law both in Ripley and in Holly Springs. He was fond of politics, and for one term represented his district in the lower House of Congress. Col. John B. Ayres and his son, Dr. Gus Ayres, lived in Salem. Mr. Robert McDonald, Dr. J. A. Moorman, Col. ——— Baird, and John W. Matthews also lived at or near this place.

Orin Beck, proprietor of a watering place, known as Beck's

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<sup>12</sup> The sketches of the extinct towns of Benton county are based upon information derived from Maj. Wm. M. Strickland, of Holly Springs, Miss.



Springs, also lived in old Salem. N. B. Forrest, who acquired such great renown as a Major General of cavalry during the late War between the States, was a nephew of Mr. Beck, and was reared near this place. Joseph W. Matthews, once governor of Mississippi, lived within two miles of Salem (in Marshall county.) Although his early education was neglected, he was a man of great intellectual power and was invincible on the hustings. During his various political campaigns he was known as "Jo Salem," "Jo the Well Digger," and "old cop-peras breeches."

Old Salem has entirely disappeared. One or two citizens live there and cultivate the site of the former town. It was absorbed by Ashland, county seat of Benton county, situated two or three miles to the east.

#### *Bolivar County.*

Prentiss.<sup>13</sup>—The town of Prentiss was named after that brilliant orator, Sargent S. Prentiss, whose memory at that time had not been honored with the name of any county or town in the State. The life of this place was short, being comprised within the space of about seven years. It was laid off early in 1856, its location being upon the Mississippi river, immediately opposite the town of Napoleon in Arkansas. At that time this latter town had a population of seven or eight hundred people. It has also long since disappeared from the face of the earth, having been undermined and swallowed by the great river upon which it was located.

As the town of Prentiss owed its origin to the selection of its site for the county seat of Bolivar county, large and commodious public buildings, a brick court house and jail were at once built and the place grew rapidly for a few years. When the War between the States began in 1861, it had a population of about two hundred, a good hotel, and a newspaper, the *Bolivar Times*.

Judge F. A. Montgomery, of Rosedale, Mississippi, says:

"Prentiss was really the first county site and had the first jail in the county, I had almost said the first courthouse; for the shanty which had been used for that purpose could hardly be dignified by that name. This was a little frame building, the court room being about twenty

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<sup>13</sup> The following sketch is based principally upon facts obtained from Judge F. A. Montgomery, of Rosedale, Miss.

feet square with two small rooms about ten feet square, for clerk's office and jury room. When the new court house was built this little house was standing in the yard of Judge Joseph McGuire, one of the earliest settlers in the country, whose descendants still live, honored citizens of the country, and whose plantation adjoined the town of Prentiss. Small and unpretentious as was this building, I have seen Judge John I. Guion preside in it, and it was from one of his terms at that place that he returned home to die. Succeeding him, that great Judge, J. Shall Yerger, presided in it one term, while the new courthouse was being prepared. Great causes had been heard and determined in the old house by great judges, who heard great lawyers discuss them, and it would be interesting to tell of some of them if my plan permitted."

"The history of this old court house is unique, and deserves to be told." Its first location was on what was then the Mississippi river, but is now Lake Beulah, and about three or four miles below the town of Rosedale, one of the present seats of justice of Bolivar county. An old field at this place, still known as the old court house field, marks the spot where it stood. I am not sure that the place ever had a name. One of my earliest friends in the county, William Sackville Cook, who has long since gone to his reward, was at that time clerk of the courts and gave me its history. As it stood at this place several years without attracting any settlers, the people of the county decided to move it. The whole structure was put on a flat-boat and carried down the river to Bolivar Landing. After remaining here a few years, it was again put afloat—this time on two flat-boats—and towed up the river to Judge McGuire's place, where, like the ark on Mount Ararat, it found its final resting place. Bolivar county was then a wilderness and, indeed, was almost unknown until a short time before the new court house was built, when its fertile soil and the hope of protection by the levees, then just being built, attracted the attention of wealthy planters everywhere, and they came in great numbers to avail themselves of the chance to purchase the rich lands.

"The local bar of the county at that time was small, consisting of only two or three young lawyers, but the county afforded a rich harvest for able lawyers from abroad; for its rapid development made much litigation about land titles, and such men as William Yerger, Fulton Anderson, Marshall and Walter Brooke, of Vicksburg; Smith, of Washington county, and Alcorn, of Coahoma county, were regular attendants upon the courts which were held at Prentiss."

War brought destruction to the promising little town of Prentiss. In the early part of 1863, a Federal force landed at this place and applied the torch not only to the public buildings but to private residences as well, and in a few hours not a house remained save one small building on the outskirts of the town. In this house a few sessions of the probate court were

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"A brief mention of this interesting bit of local history will be found in Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I., p. 243.

"Perhaps the best evidence of the ability of this gentleman is shown by a criticism of him by the talented Henry S. Foote, who, in trying to break the force of one of Mr. Anderson's prosecutions, said, "The zeal and ability of the young District Attorney is dangerous to the liberty of the citizens."

held after the war, but it, too, has long since disappeared. The site of the town has been swallowed up by the waters of the Mississippi river.

*Carroll County.*

Leflore.<sup>16</sup>—The village of Leflore was situated midway between Carrollton and Greenwood, being nine miles from each place. It was at the foot of the range of hills which runs a few miles east of Yalobusha river. The land upon which it was built belonged to Col. Greenwood Leflore. The first merchant of this place was probably Uriah Tison, who afterwards moved to Grenada. Leflore had several stores and one church. The village was a prosperous business point when the present city of Greenwood was known only as Williams' Landing. Leflore dwindled and died late in the 30's, being superceded by Point Leflore, a village which sprang up in the present county of Leflore at a distance of only a few miles.

Only a few old wells and brick-kilns remain to mark the site of the old town. The place is now in cultivation.

Shongalo.—The village of Shongalo was situated a short distance west of Vaiden. The place was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1840. The writer has failed to get more detailed information on this subject.

Middleton.<sup>17</sup>—The old town of Middleton was situated two miles west of Winona. It had its beginning in a small log-cabin store in which Ireton C. Devane sold goods to the Indians and to the pioneers who by chance traveled along the trails that crossed at that place. A public road was soon laid out—the first in Carroll county—from Carrollton to the county seat of Choctaw county, by way of Devane's store. No name was given to the place for several years. It was first called Oxford, then Bowling Green, and finally Middleton. The last name was derived from the fact that the place was half way between Carrollton and old Shongalo. The second business enterprise to be established there was known as the "big firm," because of the unusually large number of its members. Messrs.

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<sup>16</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Capt. L. Lake, of Oxford, Miss., and Mr. J. C. Harris, Sr., of Greenwood, Miss.

<sup>17</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. W. F. Hamilton, of Carrollton, Miss., and Hon. Geo. A. McLean and Mr. W. W. Wadlington, of Winona, Miss.

Small and Davidson were managers of this firm. In the early history of the place Mike Hill and Alfred Drake also built a store there. The business enterprises of old Middleton grew gradually until it had eight or ten stores. The principal merchants, besides those mentioned above, were Baker, Townsend, Jas. Bryant, Hemingway, W. H. Witty, J. J. Gee, and Alexander Ray.

After the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek a large number of white families settled in and near this place. Among these were John Gary, with his sons, Marvel, West, and Allen, Warren Wadlington, the Herrings, Samuel Jenkins, William Barrow, W. Y. Collins, John E. Palmer, the Townsend brothers, Geo. A. Hogsett, John Huffman, Harrison Yelvington, N. McFatter, ——— Scrivner, ——— Graves, father of the defaulting State Treasurer; Chas. Davis, ——— Joyner, ——— Campbell, ——— Reeves, James Jones, Andrew Woods, the Young brothers, James Pentecost, John and George McLean, W. W. and E. G. Whitehead, James Collins, Joseph Eubanks, ——— Goza, Harvey Merrett, ——— Webb, "Jack Turner," Hugh and Louis Davis, John P. Thompson, Mary Baskin, Ned Inman, Mrs. Dubard, the Doyles, ——— Culpepper, John Tulord, the shoemaker, W. H. Curtis, the tailor; ——— Shamburger, Messrs. Gould and Carpenter, lawyers.

In 1834 Ephraim Walls was granted a license to keep a tavern and to sell vinous and spirituous liquors at Middleton. He was succeeded by a Mr. Newton, and he in turn by Mrs. Bridges, who dispensed with the saloon.

Mr. W. F. Hamilton, of Carrollton, Miss., writes as follows about the members of the Medical profession who lived in Middleton:

"Of the early physicians I mention Drs. Lipscomb, Montgomery, Liddell, Satterwhite, Dandridge, Holman, Gary, Ward and Atkins. Dr. Montgomery left Middleton and located in St. Louis, where he spent his life in the work of his profession. Dr. Lipscomb married a Miss Scrivener, and after several years residence here removed to Texas. He had a partner, Dr. Satterwhite, in his early practice, but he remained at Middleton only a few years. Dr. W. W. Liddell came to Middleton from Georgia and took a high stand in the community as a physician and as a man. It was here that he married, and although he did not spend his life in this neighborhood, he did not leave the county. Dr. Liddell was a man of great force of character and was truly a leader of men. Dr. Dandridge lived at Middleton during her days of splendor. Generous and jolly, he made many friends and was a conspicuous figure in the society of the town. Like many other

young men he took the "gold fever" in 1849 and removed to California. After roughing it in that western section, with varying successes for several years, he returned to Mississippi and settled in Panola county, where he died a few years ago. Dr. J. W. Holman began his career at Middleton and ended it a few years ago at Winona, within two miles of his first location. He was very frail physically, but had a fine mind, well stored with useful information, and by his culture and suavity of manner, made many friends. Dr. Allen W. Gary was born and reared and educated at Middleton and spent his life in the old neighborhood. Dr. H. B. Atkins came to Middleton a few years before the war from Choctaw county and continued in the practice until he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861. When the call to arms was made in the South Dr. B. F. Ward had just fairly begun the practice of medicine at Middleton. He shouldered his musket and marched to the front with the first company from the county. As a soldier he was brave, earnest, and faithful; as a surgeon, skillful, attentive, sober, and sympathetic. His presence and his services were there, as now, a benediction, indeed. He still lives to bless his people, to honor his State, to dignify and adorn his profession, and to serve wherever duty may call him."

Middleton was well known for its educational advantages. The first school was taught by Miss Murtaugh. This school grew to be a female college. A large brick house was built and afterwards Dr. White assumed control of the institution. There are many noble women now living who can testify to the excellence of this extinct female college. While this institution was thus flourishing, the Baptists of the State decided to locate a male college at Middleton. A commodious brick building was erected and the male institution opened under propitious circumstances. A. S. Bailey was president and was assisted by Professors Morley and Pratt. Following these gentlemen were Professors Brown and MacWilliams. Prof. MacWilliams was highly esteemed throughout the whole section, and when Montgomery county had been in existence some time the people elected him as County Superintendent of Education.

Notwithstanding the fact that two colleges had been located at Middleton when a commission was appointed in 1841 to locate the State University, that town in common with several other places entered the contest for the location of the institution. We are informed by a gentleman who was a citizen of the place at the time, that the commission expressed publicly an intention of selecting it as the seat of the University, but the two schools at Middleton fought the project so bitterly that the commission thought it best to locate the University at its present site.

There were three churches at Middleton,—Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist. Rev. A. Newton and Rev. ——— Holly were pastors of the Presbyterian church. Such men as Morris, Latimer, Echols, and later Henry Pittman, held the pastorate of the Baptist church. Rev. James Waldon, presiding Elder of the Methodist church, resided at Middleton. Of the preachers of that day many interesting incidents are related. Nathan and Joseph Morris were prominent in the Baptist church. We are told that there was no missionary branch of the Baptist church in this section at an early date, all members of the Baptist faith were "Hardshells," or Primitives. When the division of the church came these brothers divided also, Nathan clinging to the "Hardshell" wing, and Joseph organizing the "Missionaries." He was followed by Stovall, who was familiarly known as "old ship of Zion," because of his great partiality for that grand old hymn.

A Mr. Brown was the first Campbellite or Christian preacher in this part of the State, though his denomination had no place of worship in Middleton. He was succeeded by John H. Manire and B. F. Manire.

In these early days there was a debate between Latimer, of the Baptist church, and Newton, of the Presbyterian church. All classes of the people became very much excited over this controversy, and both churches received such a backset that they did not recover from it for many years.

Middleton was often visited by the political leaders of the State. Prentiss and Foote met each other there in political debate. Col. McClung, the great duelist, often went there. An interesting story is told of McClung and Nelson. They were once sleeping together in the hotel at Middleton, and were awakened by a terrifying noise as of something falling down the chimney. McClung sprang out of bed, grabbed his pistols and leveled them on Nelson, because he suspected that Nelson was party to some scheme to frighten him. Nelson was down on his knees begging for his life, when the proprietor of the hotel came to the rescue by explaining that an old drake was in the habit of roosting on top of the chimney, and that he would sometimes lose his balance during his slumbers and come tumbling down the chimney. Of course, McClung, accepting this explanation, had mercy on his bed-fellow.

When the Illinois Central railroad was constructed, it left Middleton in the country about two miles. The town was gradually moved, until nothing was left to tell the traveler where it once flourished. Alexander Ray was the last merchant to move his business to Winona. W. W. Wadlington, C. C. Pace, and Walter Gould still live near the old site of the town. There is an Episcopal chapel there now. The blast of the locomotive's whistle was the death-knell of Middleton.

*Chickasaw County.*

Prairie Mount.<sup>18</sup>—The town of Prairie Mount was situated on the edge of the prairie in the northeastern part of Chickasaw county. It was on the public road leading from Okolona to Pontotoc, and about five miles north of the former place. Prairie Mount was founded by Littleburry Gilliam, an enterprising farmer, who removed from Franklin county, Ala., and settled there about 1836. He became one of the members of the first board of police of Chickasaw county and aided in its organization. The little village was named by him in 1836. His residence was opened to the public as a wayside inn for the accommodation of travelers seeking land investments from all that part of the Tombigbee river country south of Pontotoc. There was soon established two small dry goods stores, a grog shop, a blacksmith shop, and a wagon repair shop, but the place was not incorporated until 1852. About the time of the permanent location of the survey of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, the beginning of the present town of Okolona was made by the erection of one or two farm residences and a saloon. It soon began to grow into a trade center for that part of the county which had hitherto contributed to the growth of Prairie Mount. At the close of the War between the States Prairie Mount became extinct. The site of this once prosperous town is now part of a farm.

Pikesville.—The village of Pikesville was once the center of trade of what is now known as the Egypt Prairie. It was situated on the east bank of Chickataunckcha river and at the east end of the old turnpike, still kept up on the main road leading

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<sup>18</sup> The sketches of the extinct towns of Chickasaw county are based upon information which was kindly furnished the writer by Wm. S. Bates, Esq., of Houston, Miss.

from Houston to Aberdeen. It was settled about 1842, and was the only town south of Prairie Mount in the eastern part of Chickasaw county. Its situation on the adjacent sandy land belts between the Egypt and Buena Vista skirts of prairie tended to make it the resort of business adventurers and pleasure seekers, as well as the trade center of the pioneer wealthy settlers around Aberdeen, consequently it at once became a village of culture, progress, and refinement. The Pikesville tannery and shoe factory was established by R. G. Steel, a thrifty and enterprising Alabamian. Soon afterwards several mercantile firms began business there. To these were added a quart liquor saloon with a sign "Cakes and Beer for Sale." Thus the town grew and was without a rival until about 1857, when its trade began to drift to Buena Vista on the Houston and Aberdeen road, and to Egypt Station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. The site of this old place is now a cultivated field. Its name is still perpetuated, however, by a post office which is one mile east of the old town.

*Choctaw County.*

Bankston.<sup>19</sup>—In 1847 Bankston, situated on McCurtain's creek several miles southeast of Winona, was founded and named in honor of a gentleman by the name of Banks. A manufactory of cotton and woolen goods was established there under the management of Col. J. M. Wesson, with John D. Nance as president. This factory flourished until 1864, when it was burned by a Federal cavalry force. In the following year Col. Wesson established the Mississippi Mills in Copiah county, at a place which was named in his honor. After the war another factory was built at Bankston, but it was also burned, "supposed by an incendiary." At present Bankston is only a post office.

La Grange.<sup>20</sup>—When Montgomery county was formed out of a part of Choctaw (1871) it became necessary to move the seat of justice of the latter county from old Greensboro to a more central location. The removal was further facilitated by the

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<sup>19</sup> See Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I., p. 239.

<sup>20</sup> The information upon which this sketch is based was derived from an article which was published about twelve years ago from the pen of Mrs. Lee Dobbs, now deceased.



destruction of the old court house by fire. La Grange was accordingly chosen county seat, the new court house being built in 1872. The land on which the town was built belonged to G. W. Gunter and J. K. Douglass. It was situated about two miles south of Big Black river, in the northern part of the present county of Choctaw.

In February, 1874, the court house at La Grange was burned by persons, it was thought, who wished to have the county divided in order to create a Republican county out of part of it. The Legislature of the State, which at that time contained a Republican majority, divided Choctaw county, forming Sumner (now Webster) county out of that part of it north of the Big Black. The seat of justice of Choctaw county was then (1874) moved to Chester, and La Grange was soon abandoned.

Among the lawyers who lived at La Grange during its prosperous days were Capt. J. B. Dunn, A. H. Brantly, S. R. Boyd, Capt. B. T. Holloway, D. B. Archer, and J. A. Pinson. Its leading physicians were Drs. A. R. Boyd and J. W. Robinson. Its leading business firms were Seward, Boyd & Company, Nolen & Bridges, J. M. Petty, G. A. Gunter, and Allen Philly. A post office is all that is left of this once thriving and prosperous town.

Greensboro.—The acts of the Legislature which refer to the charter of this extinct town bear the following dates: 1837, 1838, 1841, 1846, and 1848.

#### *Claiborne County.*

Grand Gulf.<sup>21</sup>—The town of Grand Gulf received its name from the great whirlpool, or gulf, formed by the striking of the current of the river against a great rock. Flat-boats were often caught in this gulf and held for a day or two, unless pulled out by steamboats. The course of the river finally changed to the westward and left Grand Gulf to die.

The *Grand Gulf Advertiser* was a weekly paper, published at this place in the 30's. A file of this paper for the years 1835 to 1839 is in the Library of the University of Mississippi.

As late as 1858 or '9 Grand Gulf was a town of 1,000 or 1,500 inhabitants. It was for years an important business place,

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<sup>21</sup> The following sketch is based upon information received from the late Judge H. F. Simrall.

being the shipping point for Port Gibson, which was ten or twelve miles to the southeast. In order to facilitate communication between these two towns the Port Gibson and Grand Gulf railroad was built at an early date. The wharf at Grand Gulf was crowded with cotton from Copiah, Hinds, and Claiborne counties. This place was incorporated by the Legislature in February, 1833. Other acts, referring especially to the charter of this town, bear the dates, December, 1833 and 1848.

Brandywine.<sup>22</sup>—The village of Brandywine was situated in Claiborne county about twenty miles southeast of Port Gibson. From 1830 to 1838 this place contained five business houses and saloons and a hotel with thirty-two rooms for guests who visited the springs for their health. The proprietor of the hotel was called "General Nichols." Early in the 30's this place was a very popular health resort for people from different parts of Mississippi and Louisiana. Among the large number of citizens living near this place were the Bridges, who removed there from North Carolina in 1828.

The popularity of Brandywine springs as a health resort began to wane early in the 40's, and this sealed the fate of the village. The present Brandywine consists of a church, a store, and post office, and a few other buildings.

Buckland.<sup>23</sup>—The town of Buckland was situated in the southwestern part of Claiborne county. By 1836 this place had almost disappeared, only three or four houses being left to mark its former site. Certain topographical changes having rendered it difficult of access, its business was transferred to the south side of the bayou which extends along the southern boundary of Claiborne county, where the town of Rodney sprang up.

#### *Clay County.*

Palo Alto.<sup>24</sup>—The village of Palo Alto was situated within the original limits of Chickasaw county. It was a place of

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<sup>22</sup> The information upon which the following sketch is based was derived from Mr. J. D. Bridges, of Brandywine, Miss.

<sup>23</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Dr. William G. Williams, of West Side, Claiborne county, Miss. In writing of this place Dr. Williams says that "ten or twelve years ago I could have found several persons who could have given you all the information desired, but they have all passed beyond."

<sup>24</sup> This sketch is based upon information obtained from William S. Bates, Esq., of Houston, Miss.

some note at the close of the War between the States. When Clay county was organized in 1871, Palo Alto fell within its bounds and was absorbed by the more enterprising town of Abbott.

*Coahoma County.*

Port Royal.<sup>25</sup>—At one time Port Royal was the county seat of Coahoma county. Its rival was Friars Point, about five miles up the Mississippi river. In those days the county seats of the Mississippi river counties were on the bank of that stream. For some time before 1848 Friars Point was anxious for the removal of the court house. In that year the "cut off" known as the horseshoe "cut off" took place, and the river, forsaking its old channel, cut through a narrow neck and left Port Royal on the bank of the old river, which soon filled up at both ends, forming a lake now known as Old River lake. This "cut off" decided the fate of Port Royal. Friars Point being still a river town was made the county seat, and Port Royal began to decay.

At that time Col. W. I. Oldham and Mr. David Gilehoist were large planters living just below Port Royal about four miles. The "cut off" ruined these fine plantations to such an extent that they were abandoned and are now grown up with cottonwood trees and look like the virgin forest.

The town of Port Royal was merely a landing place for steamboats, with a few small trading stores and cabins. At present it shows no visible sign of its former greatness—being simply a "cotton patch." It lies at the head of Oak Ridge and near the headwaters of the Sunflower river. The site is now owned by William H. Stovall & Son. There are no persons living to-day in that vicinity who knew the old town. Mr. John Clark, founder of the flourishing city of Clarksdale, landed at old Port Royal when he first came to the county to settle on the bank of Sunflower river, ten miles inland.

*Copiah County.*

Coar's Springs.<sup>26</sup>—This village was located about five miles east of the present town of Hazlehurst. When Copiah county

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<sup>25</sup> This sketch is based upon information which was kindly contributed by Mr. William H. Stovall.

<sup>26</sup> Brief mention of the extinct towns of Copiah County will be found in Goodspeed's *Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I., p. 209. Dr. T. P. Lockwood of Crystal Springs, Miss., has given the writer much information on the history of these places.

was organized (January 23, 1823), Coar's Springs became its temporary seat of justice. Here the first probate and orphans' court was held, with Barnabas Allen as judge. When Simpson county was formed out of Copiah in 1824, the seat of justice was removed from Coar's Springs to Gallatin, a few miles west of Hazlehurst.

At the time of its greatest prosperity Coar's Springs had three or four stores and a commodious hotel. During the 30's it was a very popular watering place and health resort, many of its guests coming from Vicksburg, New Orleans, Mobile, and other places. Before the present Illinois Central railroad was built Coar's Springs was a center of trade of the surrounding country for several miles. Among its most prominent families were the Coars, the Welches, and the Howells.

Gallatin.—This historic old town was situated about five miles west of Hazlehurst. It was named in honor of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury under Madison. In 1824 it became the seat of justice of Copiah county.

Among the early circuit clerks who resided at Gallatin were "Uncle Billy" Cook and his brother, Morris Cook, and E. R. Brower, all of whom were efficient officers and honorable citizens. The early sheriffs of the county were John Coar, in whose home Franklin E. Plummer lived when he first settled in Mississippi, the noted Tom Holliday, who held the office for seventeen years, and John C. Wade and William Haley. Doctors Adams and Bush, physicians of prominence, and Dr. Gander, a dentist, were also citizens of Gallatin. Probably the most prominent citizen this town ever had was Albert Gallatin Brown, whose brilliant and uniformly successful political career is given in the histories of the State.<sup>27</sup> "It is said that he was never defeated before the people for any office for which he was a candidate." At an early date Judge E. G. Peyton removed from Grand Gulf, where he had been engaged in the mercantile business, to Gallatin, and began the practice of law. He was an old line Whig and opposed secession and the War between the States. At the conclusion of this struggle he became a conservative Republican and was finally made Chief

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<sup>27</sup> See Riley's *School History of Mississippi*, pp. 192, 198-200, 245-246, 250; Lowrey and McCardle's *School History of Mississippi*, p. 145; Duval's *History of Mississippi*, pp. 119, 123.

Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Among the celebrated lawyers who practiced at the Gallatin bar were L. B. Harris and Merry Harris, the latter of whom became Colonel of the 12th Mississippi Regiment of Infantry, and fell at the head of his command in Virginia. Judge H. B. Mayes, brother of the distinguished author and attorney, the Hon. Edward Mayes, of Jackson, Miss., was an able lawyer, and served a long time as judge of the Probate Court. Judge "Jack" Millsaps lived at Gallatin and was for many years also judge of the Probate Court. Thomas A. Willis, who became circuit judge of his district, was also a resident of Gallatin in its early days. He was an able man—"chivalric, dashing, and always ready to take part in a fight." Col. Ben King was regarded as one of the ablest advocates at the Gallatin bar. Dr. T. P. Lockwood gives the following brief sketch of the life and character of this remarkable man:

"His mother was a widow and kept hotel at old Gallatin, where he was raised up. I think his education was ordinary, but he was a man of fine common sense, an astute lawyer, an excellent judge of human nature, shrewd, resourceful, and bold. Few attorneys could cope with him before a Copiah County jury; for it was said he knew every man in the county and every man in the county trusted Ben King. He was possessed with remarkable gifts as a pleader before a jury. He studied their character, their temperament, their prejudices, and won their confidence and attention by whispering to them, cajoling them, petting and praising them, or with stentorian voice he would storm at them, brow-beat them, and bulldoze them into a favorable verdict.

He owned some property in Gallatin, and when it became certainly known that the Illinois Central railroad would be constructed and that it would probably miss that place, he induced the people of Copiah county to erect an expensive court house there, in order to prevent the removal of the seat of justice for a number of years. This accounts for the fact that the thriving town of Hazlehurst had to wait until 1872 before becoming the county seat of Copiah county. He was often in the Legislature, and was always considered a fine debator and a strong man in any position. After the war he withdrew from the Democratic party and ran for Governor on the Greenback ticket in 1881, being defeated by Gen. Robert Lowry, the nominee of the Democratic party.

Gallatin had two hotels, one kept by Mrs. North and the other by Mrs. King. At one time it had two banks, a high school for boys, and an academy for young ladies. There is in the Li-

brary of the University of Mississippi a bound volume of the *Southern Star* (1838-'40), which was published at Gallatin. The *Gallatin Argus*, another newspaper published at this place, was once (1858), owned and edited by the late Col. J. L. Power. It was later merged into *The Copiahian*, edited by Col. Vance, and was moved to Hazlehurst about 1859.

Gallatin also had that indispensable appendage to a border town, the grog shop. We are told that it also had "dens and dives and card tables and race tracks, and enjoyed the reputation of having a man killed once every week for pastime." Claiborne gives an account of an interesting event which happened at Gallatin and which exerted a great influence upon the political history of the State. In the political campaign of 1835 Franklin E. Plummer, a bitter personal enemy of Hiram G. Runnells, who was a candidate for re-election to the office of Governor, followed him over the State and "goaded him with imitating speeches and newspaper squibs." Claiborne says:

"They met at Gallatin on the day of the election. Runnells was like a mad bull, tearing up the earth, and indulging in most profane language, and was so carried away by passion that he broke down in his speech and lost the vote of that large county on which his re-election depended. Mr. Plummer stood in the street perfectly calm made a speech that pleased all parties, and though the county was largely Democratic, and gave a large majority to all the other Democratic candidates, he carried it for his friend, Judge Lynch, the opponent of Runnells."<sup>28</sup>

For years before the removal of the county seat to the Illinois Central railroad Gallatin "grew small by degrees and beautifully less." When the courthouse was finally located at Hazlehurst, all hope for the life of old Gallatin was changed to despair. The old residence of Maj. E. G. Peyton still stands by the roadside, a little school house and a little store are also standing on the old town site, but in the words of Dr. Lockwood, "the plow-share has obliterated the streets and weeds have choked the sidewalks where once tripped the merry feet of the young and fair, a cultivated farm has swallowed up its very site and Gallatin with its ancient fame and glory has departed forever."

Georgetown.<sup>29</sup>—The village of Georgetown derived its name

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<sup>28</sup> Claiborne's *Mississippi as a Province, Territory, and State*, p. 426.

<sup>29</sup> The information upon which this sketch is based was derived from Mr. J. W. Slay, of Georgetown, Miss.

from a gentleman by the name of George, who came from South Carolina and settled there early in the eighteenth century. About 1806 he constructed and operated the first ferry boat that was run on Pearl river between Jackson and Monticello. At that time Georgetown was noted for horse racing, gambling and target practice with rifles. Mr. George was killed at Georgetown about the year 1836. At the time of its greatest prosperity this place contained from three to five hundred inhabitants and had five dry goods stores, one saloon, a blacksmith shop, and one drug store. It also had two physicians. The most prominent families living there at that time were: the Catchings, the Allens, the Harpers, the Brileys, the Chandlers and the Brints.

When Grierson made a raid through Mississippi (1863) he burned this town. Since that time it has been in a very dilapidated condition. The place has at present two stores, two gins, a post office, a drug store, and a blacksmith shop. The old time ferry boat at this place has been discarded, the river being spanned by a new iron bridge.

#### *Grenada County.*

Troy.<sup>80</sup>—The village of Troy was situated on the north side of the Yalobusha river, a few miles below Grenada. At the time of its greatest prosperity it had a population of one hundred or one hundred and fifty people. The surrounding country was settled by a large population of wealthy and intelligent planters, among whom were the Leighs, Powells, Talberts, Bakers, Minters and Townes. The principal mercantile firm of this place was Chislom and Minter. It was at Troy that Robert Mullen, who was afterwards one of the leading merchants of Grenada, began his career as a tailor and a merchant on a small scale. In the course of time the trade and population of this place were absorbed by the present town of Grenada, which was formed by the union of old Pittsburg and Tulahoma in 1836.<sup>81</sup> About two years later Dr. T. D. Isom passed through the site of old

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<sup>80</sup> The sketches of the extinct towns of Grenada county are based upon information derived from Capt. L. Lake and Dr. T. D. Isom, of Oxford, Miss.

<sup>81</sup> See article on "Grenada and Neighboring Towns in the 30's," by Capt. L. Lake, in the *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, Vol. III., pp. 314-316.

Troy and found it a "deserted village" with only a few unoccupied houses still standing.

Chocchuma.—The town of Chocchuma was established about 1834. It was situated on the south side of the Yalobusha river about seventeen miles west of Grenada and only a few miles south of old Tusahoma. Its chief importance came from the fact that the United States land office for the northwestern district of Mississippi was located there. The land sales attracted a large number of people to that place for several years, but in 1842 the land office was moved to Grenada, and Chocchuma existed for only a short time afterwards.

The public road leading from Charleston to Carrollton crosses the Yalobusha river at this place. Chocchuma was at one time an important shipping point for the surrounding country. James A. Girault was once receiver of public moneys at Chocchuma. George Connelly engaged in the mercantile business at that place during its prosperous days.

#### *Hinds County.*

Hamburg.<sup>23</sup>—About 1826 the town of Hamburg in Hinds county was laid out. It was situated on the Big Black river, two miles north of the point where the present Alabama and Vicksburg railroad crosses that stream. The site proved too marshy, and the town was abandoned two years later. Mr. R. H. Smith, of Edwards, Miss., writes that he remembers seeing a steamboat moored at the Hamburg landing in 1831, and that as the boat was coming up the river, some one cried out that the "Big Black" was running up stream, and so it was, but it was the boat and not the river.

Amsterdam.—Another town was laid out on the bluffs about two miles above Hamburg and named Amsterdam. This became a good sized village; steam and keel boats visited it every year during high water. They even went as high as Antibank, one hundred miles above, by water, which landing was a few miles west of Flora in Madison county. An extensive wagon trade was carried on between Amsterdam and a large section of county to the east of that place. In December, 1833, the town was incorporated by the Legislature. Another act relat-

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<sup>23</sup> Information with reference to Hamburg and Amsterdam was obtained from Mr. R. H. Smith, of Edwards, Miss.



ing to its charter was passed in May, 1837. In 1832 or 1833 about one-half of the populaton of Amsterdam was destroyed by the cholera. It never recovered from this epidemic. A few years later it received its death blow, when the present Alabama and Vicksburg railroad was constructed from Vicksburg to Jackson. This railroad missed Amsterdam and established the town of Edwards, two miles away. In a short time Amsterdam was numbered among the extinct towns of Mississippi.

In the days of its prosperity Amsterdam was made a port of entry, by an act of Congress, which act has probably never been repealed. In May, 1841, a banquet was given at Clinton, then as now, noted as an educational center, when a toast to Hinds county was called for and William L. Sharkey, afterwards Chief Justice, responded, as follows: "To Hinds County, an Empire in itself, holding Jackson, the seat of government, Raymond, the seat of justice, Clinton, the seat of science, and last though not least, Amsterdam, the port of entry."

Antibank.<sup>34</sup>—The old town of Antibank was first settled in 1836 by T. L. Sumrall, who came from Clinton, Hinds county, to Antibank, having been an employee in the Land Office there before its removal to Jackson. Mr. Sumrall built a store house on the high bank of Big Black opposite to the ferry of T. A. Holloman of Yazoo county, and the Dickson Bros. (for whom Mr. Sumrall was guardian), began a mercantile business, and kept a warehouse for cotton, which was shipped by keelboats down Big Black to Grand Gulf on the Mississippi river.

An unfortunate occurrence destroyed their business venture. The older Dickson and one of his clerks, Laurence Sley, were wrestling on the gallery of Mr. Sumrall, when Sley threw Dickson and broke his neck.

The many farmers around received their supplies at this landing. Many of their descendants—the Trotters, Sleys, Reynolds, Gaords, Bush and Birdsongs—still live in this community.

The Vicksburg and Jackson railroad (now the A. & V.) was finished to the Big Black, and then to Bolton a few years later, when the shipping of cotton and supplies from Antibank ceased and the place became part of a cotton farm. The buildings were

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<sup>34</sup> The writer is indebted to the Hon. Clay Sharkey, of Jackson, Miss., for the sketch of Antibank.

removed to the lower end of this large tract of land by Mr. Sumrall's son-in-law, Mr. Stratton, and became a farm house on one of the finest plantations of Big Black. The site of Antibank is now owned by James and George Ashford, and still produces fine cotton and corn.

Auburn.<sup>35</sup>—The history of Auburn, Hinds county, must be brief. Of itself it has but little history. It was a country postoffice kept at a country store, sometimes at one place and then at another. Its name tradition says came in this way: Within six miles of where the first Auburn was located, there were in the pioneer days, two other country stores which were about seven miles apart. They were made postoffices at an early date, perhaps in the 30's; and at one of these points a gentleman, then a young man fresh from New York State, near where Utica, Cayuga and Auburn are, had come and settled. He suggested that these three places be named Utica, Cayuga and Auburn, after the towns he knew in New York, and this was done.

Auburn has its interest in history from the people who surrounded it. It was in the early days of the country down to 1861 one of the most populous, wealthy and refined neighborhoods in the State. The first postoffice named Auburn was located on the old Natchez and Nashville road. The first store built in the neighborhood at which the Auburn postoffice was kept, was built and kept by a man named Kinchen A. Martin. in 1835 on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 17, Township 4, Range 4, West. It was built of hewn logs. In 1838 the place was bought by M. J. Standard. J. J. Lewis afterwards kept the store and postoffice. In 1849 J. P. Daniels bought a piece of land and erected a store one-half a mile east of this place. He kept the postoffice there for several years. The same year, Wm. Montgomery built a store three miles northeast of the one just mentioned, in section 2, Township 4, Range 4, West, and had for his clerk the same J. J. Lewis before spoken of. A year or two later the postoffice was moved to this store, and there kept until the Confederate war laid the whole country waste. After the Confederate war

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<sup>35</sup> This sketch was kindly contributed by the Hon. W. Calvin Wells, of Jackson, Miss.

closed, it was kept as a postoffice for a few years and then abandoned.

At the last Auburn there was a Baptist church called Harmony, and over it a Masonic lodge room. In 1881 the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus R. R. was built to the east of Auburn a few miles. The town of Learned was established near by on this railroad, and the store-house, church and Masonic lodge were all taken down and moved to it.

The hospitality of the people was unstinted. Statesmen met there and debated the great political questions of the day, and magnificent dinners were given on the grounds on the 24th of June and 4th of July; and the people vied with each other in the display of their equipages and wearing apparel. On an ordinary Sabbath at one of these churches, one could see carriages and horses worth thousands of dollars each, and they were there by the dozens, not to speak of those by the hundreds of lesser value.

Of those who were reared in wealth and affluence, the writer knew one who since then died in the county poor house. Another whose father died in his childhood, who, with his mother's family, was cared for by the good people of the neighborhood, is now the richest man in the county. The war and its subsequent events have marred the beauty and prosperity of the whole neighborhood. The large number of negroes was and is yet an incubus on the community, and where wealth and prosperity were once so conspicuous, poverty is now the lot of many of its citizens.

#### *Holmes County.*

Rankin.<sup>36</sup>—The town of old Rankin was situated on the Tchula and Yazoo City road, about five miles from Tchula. When Holmes county was formed out of a part of Yazoo the flourishing town of Rankin was prominently spoken of as the best location for the seat of justice of the new county. But Lexington was chosen instead, and Rankin has long since been extinct. Its history has been almost entirely forgotten. There is nothing there now but an old field, owned by a negro, Claibe Davenport.

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<sup>36</sup> The sketches of the extinct towns of Holmes county are based upon information derived from Hon. E. F. Noel, of Kosciusko, Miss., and Robert Bowman, Esq., of Yazoo City, Miss.

Old Capt. Parrisot, father of Capt. S. H. Parrisot, and father-in-law of Mr. F. Barksdale, of Yazoo City, settled in that vicinity in 1828. Soon afterwards he removed to Old Rankin, where he kept a hotel until 1834. He had but one eye, one arm, and one leg, his other members having been lost in the French service. Hon. E. F. Noel in writing of Capt. Parrisot's hotel says:

"An old New Orleans gentleman, whom I met at Lookout Mountain this summer told me he spent a night at this hotel when a lad, and that Gov. Runnells and his Attorney-General were there the same night, gambling in the office \* \* \* \* \*; and that in the place of a watch dog, Capt. Parrisot had a crane which would walk around and protect certain parts of the premises by pecking any one who intruded."

Tradition says that Mr. Etho Beall, a justice of the peace, held at old Rankin, under the protection of a shot-gun, the first court of the territory composing Holmes county.

Montgomery.—The town of Montgomery was situated on the west bank of Big Black river at Pickens ferry. It was incorporated by the Legislature in 1836. Another act relating to the charter of Montgomery was passed in May, 1837.

Vernon.—About twelve miles north of Lexington was once a thriving business place called Vernon. Before the War between the States the country surrounding this town was settled by wealthy planters, but when the slaves were freed the men who gave life to the town were greatly impoverished. This brought decay to the place. In writing of the effects of the war, Mr. Bowman says:

"For many miles in every direction there were many thousands of acres of land lying waste, overgrown with grass and weeds, which before the war were productive fields of cotton and corn. Many fine two story residences were toppling down and going to decay. Some were tenanted by thriftless negroes, who had the apology of a few acres of badly tilled land for a crop. The building of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad has resuscitated this section, but trade has found new centers."

Georgeville.—The town of Georgeville was situated in the northwest quarter of S. 35, T. 14, R. 3, East. A negro cabin with badly washed land is all that is left of this place.

*Itawamba County.*

Van Buren.<sup>27</sup>—The village of Van Buren was situated on a high bluff on the Tombigbee river. Its history begins with the year 1838, when Mr. Winfield Walker, a nephew of Gen. Winfield Scott, began a mercantile business at this place. The year following W. C. Thomas and Brother also began business there. The latter firm having removed from that place in 1842, Mr. Dines, from New York, engaged in business there two years later. Shortly afterwards other mercantile enterprises were established at Van Buren. These were owned by Jno. W. Lindsey, J. C. Ritchie, H. W. Bates, Elijah B. Harber, — Weeks, and E. Moore. The place reached its greatest prosperity about the year 1845 or '6. Dr. Bourland says, in writing of its inhabitants, "after that time, say '57 or '58, they went east and left it without a store or a business of any kind." Mr. R. F. Shannon sold goods there for several years (1857-1870) and then moved to Cardsville. This was the last business enterprise that flourished at old Van Buren. The Mobile and Ohio railroad caused the place to decay. Dr. Bourland writes that Jno. W. Lindsey began business at this place "with one hundred dollars and left there with thirty thousand." The site of old Van Buren is now in cultivation.

Wheeling.—The town of Wheeling was situated on the Tombigbee river, three miles below Van Buren. It was laid off into lots soon after the Chickasaw land sales. Jefferson Foster built a hotel there. The place had only two business houses, which belonged to Jowers and Holcomb and to R. P. Snow. The village disappeared in two or three years, its business being absorbed by the rising town of Van Buren, only three miles up the river.

West Fulton and Ironwood Bluff.—The following extract, from a letter written by Mr. Eli Phillips, of Fulton, Miss., contains all the information the writer could get with reference to old West Fulton and Ironwood Bluff:

"Old West Fulton was on the west side of the Tombigbee river, two and one-fourth miles from Fulton, the county site, and Ironwood Bluff was about ten miles south of West Fulton and on the same river and same side. The places both went down about the close of the War be-

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<sup>27</sup> The sketches of the extinct towns of Itawamba county are based upon information received from Dr. E. C. Bourland and Mr. R. F. Shannon, of Cardsville, Miss.

tween the States. They were neither of them places of much note and both just died out. Col. D. N. Cayce once did a mercantile business at West Fulton and I clerked for him there. I am now seventy-six years old and cannot remember the events in the history of these places."

*Jackson County.*

Biloxi.—In 1699 a body of Frenchmen under d'Iberville established the town of old Biloxi. It was situated across the bay from the place of the same name. There are at least two places claimed as the site of old Fort Maurepas. One is a kind of picnic ground considerably to the north and on the eastern stretch of what is called the Back Bay. The other is on a little bluff not far north of the Louisville and Nashville railroad bridge, within the grounds occupied by a Mr. Portevant, who lives about half a mile from Mississippi City.<sup>38</sup> He owns a number of relics which have been dug up or found otherwise on his place, among them the iron shoe of a flag staff. This place looks out upon the entrance to the bay and is an ideal site for a fort. The claim of this latter place as the place where the first French settlement was made in Mississippi is further substantiated by a map drawn by F. Joussette and preserved in the Archives of the Maune at Paris.<sup>39</sup> This shows the place to be just about where Mr. Portevant lives. An earth work is indicated on the map further south, but this was not the main fort, which so far as the writer knows has not been identified. Mr. Portevant's home is a pleasant suburban place with flowers, vines, trees, and spacious grounds.

La Harpe tells of the establishment of old Biloxi in the following words:

"He (d'Iberville) concluded to fix his settlement at Biloxi. Here he built a fort with four bastions, which he mounted with twelve canons, and gave the command of it to his brothers, Souvolle and Bien-

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<sup>38</sup> This seems to correspond with the view of Bancroft (*History of the United States*, III., p. 201), Martin (*History of Louisiana*, I., p. 145), and Gayerre (*History of Louisiana*, I., p. 45) though Stoddard (*Sketches of Louisiana*, pp. 24, 26, 42, 136, 137) thinks that it was on the Perdido Bay, "twelve miles west of Pensacola river or bay." Charlevoix (*History of New France*, V., p. 123) says that it was "three leagues from the Pascagoulas," and Dumont (*Historical Memoirs of Louisiana*, ch. VII., p. 3) says that it was across the water "a good league" from New Biloxi.

<sup>39</sup> A copy of this map will be found in *Colonial Mobile*, pp. 32-33. The writer of this sketch is indebted to Peter J. Hamilton, Esq., author of *Colonial Mobile*, for information on this point.

ville, and having manned it with a force of thirty-five, he set sail for France on the 4th of May."

An account of the events which happened at this place from May 3, 1699, until 1701 will be found in French's *Historical Collections of Louisiana*, pp. 223-240<sup>40</sup> Acting under orders from the home government, M. d'Iberville removed from Biloxi, Jan. 5, 1701, to Dauphin Island at the mouth of the Mobile Bay, "leaving but twenty men under the command of M. de Boisbriant, to man the fort" at Biloxi. In 1720 a vessel brought over "a troop of young women, sent by force, except one, who was called the Damsel of Good-Will." Dumont says "They were landed first on Dauphin Island, but the marrying mania had subsided, and there was no demand for them. As, moreover, the commandant had resolved to abandon the island soon, he put them all in boats and sent them over to Ship Island, thence to old Biloxi, where most of them got married."<sup>41</sup>

The events which led to the abandonment of old Biloxi are related by Dumont as follows:

"There was at Old Biloxi a sergeant, who, having drunk a little and lain down, took it into his head to light his pipe, as he did in fact with a stick from the fire; but as he was lying on his bed, instead of getting up to put the stick back, he threw it, unluckily, not in the middle of his cabin, but against the posts that surrounded it, so that the wind, blowing through the posts, soon fanned a blaze, which in a moment caught the palisades of pine, a very resinous wood, and easily inflamed. In an instant the fire spread to the next cabin, and from that to another, so that, though fortunately the wind was not high, the conflagration soon became so violent, that to check it and prevent its progress, they had to throw down two cabins on each side. The sergeant escaped as he was, not being able to take anything from his cabin; in all, eleven were burned or thrown down. The commandant had no thought of restoring them, as he was already disposed to transport his colony once more, and make a third establishment.

"A new reason decided him to do so. Although great care was taken in France to send abundantly provisions of every kind to the colony, yet all their care could not prevent want being felt there. It was so great that the commandant was obliged to send the soldiers, workmen, and even officers, to the nearest Indians of the country, that of the Biloxis and Pascagoulas, who received them with great pleasure, and supported them quite well, not indeed with bread, but with good hominy and sagamity, boiled with good store of meat or bear oil. At the same time the commandant raised at New Biloxi a third establishment, which being soon after completed, he transported the whole colony to it, abandoning Old Biloxi, where his stay had been marked only by disastrous events."

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<sup>40</sup> *Journal Historique de L'Etablissement des Francois a la Louisiana*. By M. De Souvolle.

<sup>41</sup> Dumont's *Historical Memoirs*, ch. vi.

*Jasper County.*

Garlandville.<sup>42</sup>—Garlandville was probably the oldest town in Jasper county, Franklin, once county seat, was not a town, the courts having been held probably in a private house. Garlandville was settled early in 1833, and was the place from which the first Choctaw Indians emigrated. In the early 30's Mr. John H. Ward opened a tavern in a small house owned by John Garland, a half-breed Indian, who gave it to the landlord's wife. She in return named the town in honor of him.

Very soon after the removal of the Choctaw's the town and county were settled very rapidly. It was a beautiful level situation, covered by a grove of oaks and hickories, a healthful and desirable place. The town was soon surrounded by a wealthy class of planters, who made it an important business point. Among the early settlers were the families of Watts, Brown, Hodge, Williams, Dellahay, Beard, Cowan, Layerly, Hamlet, and Harris.

The town reached its greatest prosperity about the year 1860. At the outbreak of the War between the States two companies were raised at this place. They were Capt. Chatfield's of the 20th Mississippi, and Capt. Lopo's of the 37th Mississippi. The war having ended disastrously to the large slave owners, the merchants moved to the railroad, and the splendid town, once so flourishing, now reminds one of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village." A small business is still done at this place, and some of the good people of long ago remain here, but the great prosperity it once enjoyed passed away because of the disastrous results of the war.

*Jefferson County.*

Selsertown.<sup>43</sup>—In the early part of the nineteenth century George Selser erected an inn on the old Natchez Trace, six miles from Washington and just inside the limits of Jefferson county. This was the beginning of Selsertown. The Griffing,

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<sup>42</sup> The information upon which this sketch is based was derived from Mr. A. J. Brown, of Newton, Miss., author of a *History of Newton County*.

<sup>43</sup> The writer acknowledges with pleasure the many valuable facts on the extinct towns and villages of Jefferson county, which he received from Mr. E. R. Jones, of Harriston, Miss., and Judge F. A. Montgomery, of Rosedale, Miss.



the Coleman, and the Jones families settled close by. The Selser house finally passed into the hands of John McCollum. For many years afterwards the sign "Intertainment for Man and Baste," which swung between two china trees in front of the stables, told the nationality of the new proprietor. The house and stables were burnt soon after the War between the States, and now the charred remains of the old china trees are the only relics of old Selsertown. Near the place is a large Indian mound, which was explored by a number of literary and scientific gentlemen from Natchez and vicinity, in May, 1838.<sup>44</sup>

Uniontown.—The next station above Selsertown on the Natchez Trace, was Uniontown, which was situated on the south side of Cole's creek. It was a place of some importance, being laid out into streets and extending over a large area. Here early in the century, Jackson Warren and Thomas Shackelford started a tan yard and a shoe shop. In writing of the business enterprises of old Uniontown the late Col. John A. Watkins, of New Orleans, La., says: "Farley made all the hats. We killed coons and took the skins to him, and in return got a hat. Jake Warner made shoes at Uniontown, Pintard was cabinet-maker, McMurchy made wagons, plows, etc., Greenleaf, about 1797, established a cotton-gin factory, and that, the first gin ever used in Mississippi, was made by a negro."<sup>45</sup> Only one house, "The Mound," belonging to Miss Pauline Chamberlain, now marks the site of old Uniontown.

Greenville.—The next station, Greenville, was by far the largest and most important town on this road. It was half way between Natchez and Port Gibson, being just twenty-four miles from each place. During its earlier history it was known by different names—Pinckneyville, Orchardsville, and Huntley. By an act of the General Assembly, passed on February 21, 1805, its name was changed to Greenville in honor of General Nathaniel Greene. We are told that it was a thriving town when the United States took possession of this territory in 1798. Upon the creation of Pickering (now Jefferson) county, Greenville became its first seat of justice. This town was incor-

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<sup>44</sup> See *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, Volume II., pp. 203-204.

<sup>45</sup> Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Volume I., page. 176.

porated in 1819. At one time it contained three hundred or more inhabitants, and the surrounding country was settled by families of wealth and refinement. Cato West, David Holmes, Cowles Meade, and General Thomas Hinds, all lived within two miles of old Greenville, and the remains of Col. Cato West and Gen. Hinds now rest in the soil of their respective plantations, close by. A little farther away, in the same neighborhood, lived Capt. Bullen, the Harrisons, the Harpers, the Hardens, the Hunts, and other historic families of Mississippi. Only a few miles to the southwest was the famous Maryland settlement, where lived the Woodes, the Donohues, the Paynes, and the Bakers.

At old Greenville the troops furnished by the Mississippi Territory in the War of 1812, the Dragoons, commanded by Gen. Hinds, and the infantry troops under Col. Ely Kershaw Ross, were given a big barbecue and disbanded after the battle of New Orleans. Here Jefferson Davis lived in the family of Sheriff Jordan and went to school in his early life.


It was to this place that May and Sutton, members of the notorious Murrill gang of robbers, brought their leader's head in order to get a reward that had been offered therefor. Some men whom May and Sutton had recently robbed and the owners of the horses which they rode into Greenville were there attending court when these robbers came for their reward. They were arrested, tried, and convicted. After their execution in the gallows field their heads were placed on poles, one a short distance to the north and the other a short distance to the west of Greenville, on the Natchez Trace.

On the first day of February, 1825, the General Assembly of Mississippi passed an act authorizing the election of five commissioners to select a permanent location for the seat of justice of Jefferson county. This commission was granted power to purchase at a price not exceeding twenty dollars an acre, or to receive by donation, not less than two nor more than fifty acres of land upon which a county site was to be laid off. The place chosen was to be called "Fayette," in honor of General Lafayette, who was at that time in the United States as the nation's guest. The commission had authority to select Greenville. The night before the election, however, a mob, which favored the removal of the seat of justice to a place nearer the

center of the county, wrecked the court house, a frame structure, built of hand-sawed poplar timber. This sealed the fate of Greenville and settled the question of removal in favor of the present town of Fayette, which is eight miles east of the first county seat. After the removal of the court house, Greenville rapidly declined. The houses decayed or were moved away to build new towns. The old Cable hotel was for many years the only building left to mark the site of this historic place. About five years ago this house was destroyed by fire and now only a blackened chimney in a cultivated field is all that is left to remind the visitor of the long-departed glory of old Greenville.

Shankstown.—Six miles north of old Greenville was Shankstown, named for a gentleman, Mr. Shanks, who had a hotel at this place at an early date. This town was not laid off into blocks, though it contained a large number of houses, a store or two, a cabinetmaker's shop, a blacksmith's shop, etc. The place is now owned and occupied by colored people.

"Coonbox."—This insignificant rival of Shankstown was located about two miles southwest of that place, at a point where the Union church and Rodney road crossed the Trace. The place derived its name from the following incident: During the War of 1812 an embargo was placed on Jamaica rum, the favorite beverage of that day. Although its sale was made illegal, it was still sold in egg shells, one egg for a "flip," two for a "bit," at the wayside houses throughout the country. The merchant prince, who had erected at the place mentioned above a log cabin store with a "California built shed-room" in the rear, was doing a thriving business—selling eggs. One night a crowd of gentlemen from Greenville, passing by this store, decided that they wanted something to drink. The store was closed, and as no houses were at that time opened after dark to callers unless they were well known, these men got no response to their repeated knocks on the front door. Finally one of them jovially said that he would "rouse the old coon out of his box behind by knocking on it." He did so and the members of the party supplied themselves with eggs before resuming their journey. From that time to the present the place has been known as "Coonbox." It once had a hotel and stables, but both of these have long since disappeared.



*Kemper County.*

Wahalak.<sup>47</sup>—The old town of Wahalak was situated on Wahalak creek, a branch of the Noxubee river, eight miles south of the station of the same name on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. It was laid off by Victor Welsh in 1837. The name of the first mercantile firm that did business at this place was Loomis Brothers. The town soon had three churches and two flourishing schools, one for girls and one for boys. It had two physicians for a number of years. There were at this place at one time several business enterprises, among which was a bank with a very remarkable business record for the times.<sup>48</sup> Unlike most of the early towns of Mississippi, Wahalak had no grog shops during its entire history.

When this place began to wane as an educational center, its business enterprises also declined. The building of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which went only a few miles to the west of Wahalak, completed its destruction.

*Lafayette County.*

Eaton <sup>49</sup>.—In 1836 an effort was made to build a commercial center at a point on the Tallahatchie river, about fifteen miles west of the present town of Oxford. A ferry at this place enabled the settlers of parts of Panola and of Lafayette counties to cross the river on their way to and from Oxford, where many of them traded. Streets were laid off, lots sold, and one or two stores erected. While the "boom" was yet in its incipency the financial crash of 1837 came, and Eaton failed to rise above the dignity of a "paper town." Dr. Corbin, who lived near Eaton on his plantation, was one of the most prominent citizens of this community during the 30's.

Wyatt.—Another product of the flush times was situated in Lafayette county, about thirteen miles from the present town of Oxford, on what was once thought to be the head of naviga-

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<sup>47</sup> The writer will give only a brief outline of the history of Wahalak, as a very interesting and complete sketch of this place appears in this volume of the *Publications* under the title, "Recollections of Pioneer Life in Mississippi," by Miss Mary J. Welsh of Shuqualak, Miss.

<sup>48</sup> See Miss Welsh's "Recollections of Pioneer Life in Mississippi."

<sup>49</sup> The sketches of the extinct towns of Lafayette county are based upon information derived from Capt. L. Lake, and Drs. T. D. Isom and A. A. Young, all of Oxford, Miss.

tion of the Tallahatchie river. The place was settled about the time of the Chickasaw cession and flourished before Oxford had been named or Holly Springs thought of. Its early settlers believed that it would eclipse all other towns of North Mississippi and that it was destined to become a formidable commercial rival of Memphis. They did not doubt but that it would be made a port of entry at an early date, and laid their plans accordingly. The town was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1838.

The name of the place was changed from Mitchell's Bluff to Wyatt in honor of Wyatt Mitchell, an enterprising land speculator who contributed an important part to its early development. A. Gillis and Thomas H. Allen organized at this place a real estate banking company, which flooded the surrounding country with its shin plaster issues. We are told that the expression "as good as A. Gillis's bill" was for a short time a synonym of all that was sound and stable in business transactions. Dr. T. D. Isom, of Oxford, Miss., says that in the fall of '35 he saw the streets of Wyatt "as much crowded by trade wagons as is now the Front Row of Memphis in the cotton season." Wyatt was then the shipping point for a large section of country, and boats constantly plied between this place and New Orleans.

Among the enterprises of Wyatt was a gin factory, owned and operated by a man by the name of Brooks. The Brooks gin, manufactured at this place, was widely used in North Mississippi. At the time of its greatest prosperity it contained fourteen mercantile houses and had a large and pretentious hotel. A bridge was built over the Tallahatchie and a turnpike constructed across the river swamp.

Among its most prominent citizens were Thomas H. Allen, later of Memphis and of New Orleans, and A. Gillis, his partner in business, Andrew Peterson, ——— Murdock, Maj. Alston, Dr. Robert O. Carter, and Dr. Edward McMucken. Dr. Robert Watt, a Scotch gentleman of education and refinement, a graduate of Edinburgh, who had studied under the celebrated Dr. Gregory, bought a plantation near Wyatt and established his office in the town. He was perhaps at that time the best physician in North Mississippi. He died in 1843. Col. Volney Peel, of Marshall county, a polished and cultured gentleman of

wealth, was inspired with the belief that Wyatt would grow into a city. He made large investments in town lots and erected several houses in that place, thereby losing a large part of his fortune.

The town began to decay very rapidly after the financial crash of 1837, and in a few years its glory had departed. It is now entirely depopulated. The last citizen, Mr. McConley, is now residing at Abbeville in Lafayette county.

A small cavalry fight, which has been dignified with the title of the "Battle of Wyatt," was fought on the site of the old town of Wyatt in November, 1864.

*Lauderdale County.*

Marion.<sup>49</sup>—Marion was the county seat of Lauderdale from its organization until the close of the War between the States. It was, of course, an inland town, though perhaps for years the largest in the eastern part of the State, south of Macon. All that now marks the site is the debris of a fallen chimney, six miles northeast of Meridian. The Mobile and Ohio railroad left it to the east two miles, a station being established opposite called by its name. Soon after the surrender, by a vote of the people, the court house was moved to Marion Station. Later the Legislature made Meridian the county seat. In 1848 Marion was a town of considerable importance; Lauderdale Springs was then a popular watering place and brought it some trade. Gen. W. S. Patton kept the hotel in 1860. None of the old citizens are living now, and there are only a few who lived in the county at that time. Any incidents reported since the war relate to Marion Station, which became simply Marion after the abandonment of Old Marion.

Alamutcha.—The old town of Alamutcha (Old Town), has existed only in name for many years. It was originally, it appears, an Indian village. Half a century ago, it was but a landmark, and since the building of the railroads, has almost passed out of memory. Kewanee is the nearest point to the old location.

Daleville.—The old town of Daleville still exists as Lizelia,

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<sup>49</sup> The information upon which the sketches of the towns of Lauderdale county is based was derived from Mr. L. A. Duncan, of Meridian, Miss.

with two stores at its old location, about ten miles northwest of Meridian. Only an old church house was there not many years back and the Cole residence. A few miles further on is Cooper Institute, now known as Daleville, and quite a good settlement has grown up in the immediate vicinity.

Sayerville.—The old village of Sayerville was not much more than a post office. E. J. Rew, Esq., was the principal citizen, Abram Burwell being a near neighbor. Okatibbee Station, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, is in close proximity to the place.

Chunkeyville.—The old village of Chunkeyville was absorbed by Chunkey Station on the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad. A few shanties marked the old site several years ago.

*Lee County.*

Harrisburg.<sup>50</sup>—This village was located in Lee county, one and one-half miles west of Tupelo. Harrisburg was never incorporated. At the time of its greatest prosperity it had a population of about one hundred. It was named in honor of Judge W. R. Harris, a wealthy planter, on whose land it was situated.

The first settlement in this place was made in 1847 by G. C. Thomason, who opened a store there in that year. Three years later another merchant, Robert Acre, began business there. In 1853 Simon Wolf, a Jew, opened a third store in the village. In 1851 a Methodist church and a Masonic lodge were erected. The first pastor of this church was A. B. Fly, who afterwards became chancellor of his district. The village blacksmith was B. I. Barham, who lived there in 1851. A saddler by the name of Williams also lived in this place. The hotel was kept by Gilbert Kennedy. The first teacher of the village school was the Rev. A. B. Feemster, a Presbyterian minister of wide reputation for piety and learning. He was succeeded by Isaac Anderson. The Rev. Absalom Stovall, a Baptist minister of ability, also preached there for several years, beginning in 1851. The physicians of the place were Dr. R. C. Cunningham, Dr. W. I. Stovall, and Dr. ——— Bond. The postmaster was John H. Long, now a citizen of Verona, who went to Harrisburg in

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<sup>50</sup> The writer is indebted to the Hon. James Kincannon, of Tupelo, Miss., and Mr. John H. Long, of Verona, Miss., former post master at Harrisburg, for valuable assistance in preparing this sketch.

1851. John Sullivan was Justice of the Peace. The business houses of the place were removed to Tupelo in 1860, when the Mobile and Ohio railroad was completed to that point. The history of Harrisburg was uneventful until July 19, 1864, when it was utterly destroyed by the bloody battle which was fought there between the Federal troops under Gen. A. J. Smith and the Confederate troops under Gen. Stephen D. Lee and Gen. N. B. Forrest. In this engagement the Confederates alone lost nearly one thousand men. Many evidences of the battle are still left to mark the site of this unfortunate village.

*Leflore County.*

McNutt.<sup>51</sup>—The town of McNutt received its name from a beautiful lake upon the south side of which it was situated. The lake was probably named in honor of Alexander G. McNutt, who was governor of Mississippi from 1838-1842.

When Sunflower county was created in 1844, McNutt was made its seat of justice. In the same year a log house was erected to serve the double purpose of jail and court house. At that time there was only one public road leading to the place, and paths had to be cut through the surrounding growth of cane with hunting knives before the logs could be procured with which to erect the first public building in the history of the town. A few years later the log court house was superseded by a more pretentious frame structure, and this in turn was displaced (1858), by a very substantial brick building.

When the county was divided by an act of the Legislature (1871), and the county seat of Leflore county, in which McNutt was situated, was moved to Greenwood, the brick court house became private property. It was used in turn as a school building and as a Masonic hall. For many years it was a favorite rendezvous for refugees during the inundations. Tradition says a large black bear was found asleep one morning in the wide middle hall. At a later date this building became the property of the Methodist Episcopal church. The court room was then used for divine service and the six other rooms served the purposes of a parsonage. In April, 1901, the building became the property of Mr. C. M. Dixon. It is still in a good state of

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<sup>51</sup> The information upon which this sketch is based was received from the Rev. W. L. Anderson, of Schlater, Miss.



preservation. There are only a few other buildings and a cemetery left to mark the site of this extinct town. The place still has a post office.

Among the first settlers at McNutt were Randall Bluett, Thomas Randle, Eli Ethridge, Hezekiah McNabb, and Ben Jones, all of whom were farmers. At a later date (about 1850), the following men became citizens of this place: Daniel Pond, T. G. Ellesberry, J. W. Gleason, farmers; D. A. Outlaw, H. S. Smith, ——— Lightfoot, lawyers; Dave Portwood, Jno. Allen, R. M. Coile, merchants; Rutledge and Lovelady, physicians. Only two of the early inhabitants of the town, Dr. J. W. Gleason and Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, are now living.

Point Leflore.<sup>52</sup>—The old village of Point Leflore was situated at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yalobusha rivers, which form the head of the Yazoo river. The town was about two and a half miles above the present city of Greenwood. In the 30's Col. Greenwood Leflore purchased several hundred acres of land, including the site of Point Leflore. Here he built a large steam sawmill and subsequently a town. In order to make the place easily accessible he constructed a turnpike and built twelve or fourteen bridges, all at his own expense, which we are told "from first to last amounted to not less than \$75,000." The mercantile firms of this place at the time of its greatest prosperity were Leflore & Godfrey, Milton & Company, and S. P. Lacock. It also had a church, a hotel and several other buildings. As Col. Leflore kept up a good road to the town, it drew a large business for many years. The Yazoo Pass was open and flatboats and barges came through it, contributing greatly to the commercial importance of Point Leflore. We are told that this place afforded a market for almost every variety of produce, corn, oats, flour, meat, lard, potatoes, onions, apples, furniture, etc.

Just before the War between the States Col. Leflore built a fine residence, which he named Malmaison, after Queen Elizabeth's home in France. After the erection of this home, which was on the edge of the hills, he began to lose interest in his town and it went down. He willed it to some of his heirs and it

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<sup>52</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. J. C. Harris, Sr., of Greenwood, Miss., who is a son-in-law of Col. Greenwood Leflore.

was afterwards sold for taxes. The site of it was later covered with a dense undergrowth which was afterwards cleared away, and it is now part of a cotton field.

*Lowndes County.*

West Port.<sup>52</sup>—The following sketches of the town of West Port is taken from a "History of Columbus and Lowndes County," by Dr. W. L. Lipscomb, of Columbus, Miss., published in the *Columbus Commercial*, beginning with the issue of January 15, 1901:

"West Port was one mile above Columbus, on the west bank of the Tombigbee river. Just as soon as the Choctaw lands began to produce crops of cotton, there sprang up a village called by the early settlers West Port, and built to accommodate the planters of western Lowndes, and the adjacent countries, in the shipment of their cotton, and in the reception of their plantation supplies to and from Mobile, Ala. They thus avoided the payment of the ferriage across the river and had good camping grounds for their wagons and teams.

"M. M. Carrington, relative of Col. John W. Burn, Sheriff of Lowndes Co. in 1835, built its first store and warehouse. He was followed by Messrs. Haskins, Brownrigg, Hale and Murdock, Dick Jones, Foster, Alexander, and others. A town was regularly laid off, good residences, fine hotel, stores with large stocks of goods, and immense cotton sheds were erected, with all the appointments of a prospective town. The shipment of cotton reached 30,000 or 40,000 bales annually, but in 1840 a fine bridge was built across the Tombigbee, free to all Lowndes county citizens, which soon divided the storage of cotton and brought thousands of bales to the warehouses of Columbus.

"The great high water in 1847 deluged the town, swept off some of its warehouses, and destroyed much of the sandy bluff on which it was situated. In 1861 the Mobile and Ohio railroad completed its branch to Columbus, and West Port succumbed to the inevitable and is now a desert of white sand on which Daniel Davis (colored) with his blacksmith shop and little farm hard by resides, its only occupant."

Plymouth.—The following sketch of Plymouth is also taken from Dr. Lipscomb's "History of Columbus and Lowndes County:"

"Seven miles above Columbus on the Tombigbee river, at the mouth of Tibbee creek, was located Old Plymouth. It is claimed by some of the early settlers to have been the camping ground of DeSoto in his passage through Mississippi. Many scraps of old armor and pieces of pottery and war implements of Spanish manufacture were found there, and they claim also that it was a stronghold of defense against the Indians, and a deposit for ammunitions of war and provisions for the use of the army operating in this section of the country. Some claim that it was fortified by Bienville, and that he made it his place of deposit in his operations against the Chickasaws, and not Cotton Gin Port, as it is stated in the history of the State. Remains of the

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<sup>52</sup> The writer is indebted to the Rev. A. P. Leech and Mr. Gideon D. Harris, of Columbus, Miss., for the extracts here given.

fortifications existed within the knowledge of our oldest settlers, especially that of a large fort inside of the fortifications, built of large cedar logs, two stories in height and perforated with port holes above and below, for the use of firearms by the defendants within. This cedar fort was taken down by the Canfields, who now own Old Plymouth, and was used to build other houses on the plantation, which are still in a good state of preservation. Some believe the fort was built by General Jackson in his operations against the Creeks and was the base of supplies. Until history makes a more satisfactory explanation of the old Spanish relics, stockade fortifications and cedar forts, our Lowndes county traditions are as creditable as any account yet given.

"After the settlement of the Choctaw lands began Old Plymouth became a site of considerable importance on account of its facilities for crossing the river at a shallow ford nearby, and as a place for the storage and shipment of cotton. It was also considered a beautiful spot, with its prodigious growth of large cedars, for the location of the homes of the families of the neighboring settlers. James Prowell, Sr., Orlando Canfield, Sr., John Morgan, Sr., and John Cox, Sr., built residences there. The Irbys, Billingtons, and Mullens erected warehouses and stores. Richard Evans, Esq., and his brother, Dr. Evans, and Mr. L. N. Hatch, also settled there, and in 1836 the town was incorporated, and laid off into squares, and streets, and was the prospective rival of West Port, just below, and of Columbus, across the river. It became a trading point of importance; a great number of bales of cotton was shipped from there, but the place proved so unhealthy and the death rate so great that it was abandoned. The planters moved to their plantations and the merchants and lawyers to Columbus.

"Old Plymouth is now a field cultivated by Mr. Orlando Canfield, and despite the superstition of the negroes and the application of the New England query, 'Who ate Roger Williams,' grows abundant crops of corn and potatoes."

#### *Madison County.*

Livingston.<sup>54</sup>—The town of Livingston was the early seat of justice of Madison county, and was at one time the most important town in the county. It is still a post office and is situated about fifteen miles southwest of Canton. Among the wealthy planters of that community were B. Ricks, John Johnson, ——— Hudnell, John Lowe, N. Hinton, and John Simmons. It was the trade center of a large number of plantations before the War between the States. Its acts of incorporation by the Legislature bear the following dates: 1836; May, 1837; 1848.

After the removal of the court house to Canton, Livingston began to decay and to-day only three dwellings and a church are left to mark the site of this once prosperous town.

Vernon.—In the midst of a prosperous community of wealthy

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<sup>54</sup> The sketches of the towns of Madison county are largely based upon information received from Col. W. G. Kearney, of Flora, Miss., and Robert Bowman, Esq., of Yazoo City, Miss.

slave owners, about seven miles west of Livingston, was situated the town of Vernon. This place was incorporated by the Legislature in 1833. Some of the prominent planters living in the community were Dr. William L. Balforer, Dr. J. P. Thomas, E. T. Montgomery, Col. Guston Kearney, Oscar D. Kearney, Col. McCord Williamson, Col. Wm. Gartley, Jno. Lipscomb, Newal Vick, C. P. Andrews, and Maj. C. B. Greer.

Madisonville.—In 1828 Madison county was formed out of part of Yazoo, and Madisonville, a place situated in the southeastern part of the former county, about twelve miles from Canton, was made the county seat. Its acts of incorporation by the Legislature bear the following dates: 1836; May, 1837; and 1848.

One of the early physicians of this place was Dr. James Anderson, and one of its mercantile firms was Joseph Coffman & Company, later of Grenada. When the court house was removed to Canton, Madisonville declined rapidly. Its former site is now part of the plantation of Maj. Walker.

#### *Marshall County.*

Tallaloosa.<sup>55</sup>—The village of Tallaloosa was located in Marshall county, about eight miles southwest of Holly Springs, on the Pigeon Roost creek. It contained two or three small stores and a few families at the time of its greatest prosperity. Although it never became an important place, it was incorporated by the Legislature in 1838. It was surrounded by a good agricultural section. Major James Glover, the Woods family, the McClutches, the Hursts, John Williams, McCraven, William Jones and his two sons, Joel Echols, and others, settled in this vicinity. It was about extinct before the War between the States, being absorbed by Holly Springs and Chulahoma.

Waterford.—One mile west of the station of the same name on the Illinois Central railroad was located the village of old Waterford. It was once a lively little town and was incorporated by the Legislature of the State in 1838. This place was at an early date the muster or drill ground of the militia for this part of the State, where the brigade under command of

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<sup>55</sup> The writer is indebted to Maj. Wm. M. Strickland, Holly Springs, Miss., for information with reference to the extinct towns of Marshall county.

Brigadier General Guy was reviewed once or twice a year. Its selection for this purpose gave it some prominence.

Among the prominent citizens and planters of that community were Dr. Thomas J. Malone, Robert H. Malone, Shaderrick Wooten, Alfred Brooks, Mr. Sherman, Samuel Cole, John Killough, John W. Mooring, Dr. Jones and James Cherry. There are now no houses standing on the site of old Waterford. The stream of Spring creek furnished an abundance of water for two grist mills, Sumpkin's and Ford's, at an early date. A gun and fishing club has recently erected a club house where the latter mill once stood.

Hudsonville.—The town of Hudsonville was about four miles southwest of old Lamar on the stage road that ran from Lagrange, Tenn., to Holly Springs, Miss. In January, 1837, this village sprang up as if by magic. It soon contained ten or a dozen new houses and several stores. Its acts of incorporation bear the dates of 1838 and 1844.

It continued as a country town and furnished a retail trade until the present station of the same name was located about two miles southeast on the Illinois Central (then the Mississippi Central) railroad. The old town was then absorbed and became depopulated, only one family (Dr. Phillips') remaining. Prominent citizens then living in the vicinity were Peter Scales, Dabney Minor, the Daniels, Albert Hunt, John Roberts, Harvey Means, McFadden, J. R. Mayhon, William Arthur, Maj. Catrell, William Wall, and Kemp Holland.

This town now exists only in the memory of the older inhabitants of North Mississippi.

#### *Monroe County.*

Hamilton.<sup>56</sup>—The town of Hamilton was the first county seat of Monroe county. It was situated one mile east of the Tombigbee and two miles north of the Buttahatchie river, in what is now the southwest corner of Monroe county. The original site, where once stood the court house, jail, business houses, and a great many of the dwelling houses, is now under cultivation, being part of the Troop and Alexander plantations.

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<sup>56</sup> The information upon which the sketches of extinct towns in Monroe county are based was received from Col. L. Willis and Dr. J. D. Egger, of Hamilton, Miss., and Dr. W. F. Boyakin, of Blue Rapids, Kansas.

During the time of its greatest prosperity old Hamilton had four or five stores. The leading business men were Thomas Branch, George Landemix, and Benjamin Rees. The hotel at this place was owned at first by Red Eckols and afterwards by Waits Tucker. The blacksmith and general repair shop, which occupied a conspicuous place on one of the streets of the town, was owned and controlled by T. Tipton Linsley. In its prosperous days old Hamilton had a population of one hundred and fifty or two hundred people.

It was the county seat of Monroe county until the formation of Lowndes county in 1830. The court house was then removed to a place called Augusta, which was nearer the center of the county. The site of the extinct town is now an old field.<sup>57</sup> For years after the decay of old Hamilton the post office was moved from house to house in the neighborhood, until in the year 1900. At that time, through the efforts of Dr. J. D. Egger, R. W. Eiker, W. A. Stewart, I. Henderson, and others, a beautiful tract of land, three miles northeast of the site of old Hamilton, was chosen as the site of the present town of Hamilton.

Cotton Gin Port.<sup>58</sup>—The town of Cotton Gin Port was situated on the east bank of the Tombigbee river, on a beautiful plateau, twenty feet above the high water mark. Court was held here about 1821, before the establishment of a seat of justice for Monroe county. In September, 1824, Dr. W. F. Boyakin, who is now a citizen of Blue Rapids, Kansas, took charge of the first school that was ever taught at this place. At that time the place contained six or seven log houses, "scattered around without any regularity." Among its inhabitants were: The Waltons, the Lucas family, the Doggates, and the Mayfields. Among the pioneer farmers who lived within two miles of the place were Bowers, Gunaway, Rayburn, Bickerstaff, Mayfield, Malone, Thomas, Folks, Cannon, McQuarry, and Cooper. These people had not more than half a dozen slaves in all at that time. For a long time the site of Cotton Gin Port had been the camping-ground of a restless class of adventurers.

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<sup>57</sup> See Goodspeed's *Historical and Biographical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I., page 248.

<sup>58</sup> The information upon which the following sketch is based was derived from Mr. T. E. Stevens, of Amory, Miss., and Dr. W. F. Boyakin, of Blue Rapids, Kansas.

For many years this place was the head of navigation on the Tombigbee river and was the trading post for the Chickasaw Indians. It was incorporated by the Legislature in 1858. Its most prosperous period was about 1848. At that time it had a carding factory, a flouring mill, twenty stores, and a population of about five hundred. It was on the dividing line between the Chickasaw Indians and the white settlements. The road known as Gaines' Trace passes through this place. Some of the leading citizens at the above mentioned period were H. B. Gillespie, Isaac Mayfield, B. G. Knowles, P. A. Knowles, John Bickerstaff, Johnson Bickerstaff, Capt. J. H. Montgomery, Dr. T. B. Moody, George Abrams, A. J. Owen, and Jack Hill.

The Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad was built in 1887, establishing the town of Amory, which quickly absorbed the business and population of Cotton Gin Port. The site of the old town is now a cultivated field.

Athens.—In 1830 the Legislature created Lowndes county out of part of Monroe county and provided that a new seat of justice be chosen for the latter. A commission, consisting of Sketon Standifer, Richard Dilworth, and W. F. Boyakin, selected a beautiful plateau near the geographical center of the county as the best site for the new seat of justice. By the time the site was settled upon, Dr. Boyakin says, "half the county had a name to give it, without charge. A large number, and among them one member of our board, thought as the Legislature had given no authority therefor we had no right to name it at all. But a majority overruled and after much parleying, the writer, having a dim view that *this* town might in the future be a great center of learning, suggested the name of 'Athens' for it." This suggestion was adopted. The lots were duly surveyed and advertised for sale. Dr. Boyakin describes the sale of these lots as follows:

"Everybody in the county almost was on the ground and Dick Dilworth, coat off, collar unbuttoned and face reeking with sweat, stood on a big stump and at the top of his voice (you could have heard him half a mile) auctioneered these lots off to the highest bidders \* \* \* Long before the sun went down the last lot was disposed of and the auctioneer was so worn down and hoarse that Judge Nathan Morgan, who lived hard by, had to take him to his home and doctor him up, for several days."

Dr. Boyakin continues his narrative as follows:

"Years went on (I do not know how many). The Indians west of the Tombigbee were removed; a flood of home seekers from almost every state in the Union poured in, and in a few years the whole country was reclaimed from primeval conditions, and the hum and buzz of civilization were heard 'from Dan to Beersheba.' Buoyant and thrifty as our pet little city of Athens was, it was soon apparent that in the not distant future it would have to yield to the inexorable logic of commerce, and go with the crowd. So, after long years of obedience to municipal function, unceremoniously, one day Madame Justice gathered her official robes around her documents, records, jurors, lawyers, clients, witnesses, and all, and moved west of the river, settling quietly down in the flourishing, rival town of Aberdeen; and here, ever since, has dispensed to all alike, the edicts of justice. Athens then gradually went back into rural quietude."

Quincy.—The town of Quincy was situated on the rolling hills in the eastern part of Monroe county. Among its citizens were Bob Gordon, George Wightman, Daniel Malone, and Drewry Cooper. In the vicinity of the place lived the Dilworths, Parchmans, Boggans, Gillelans, Walkers, Greenwoods, Kinnys, Elktans, and others.

#### *Newton County.*

Pinkney.—Mr. Brown gives the following sketch of the old town of Pinkney (*History of Newton County*, pp. 332-'3):

"The name Pinkney dates as far back in the history of Newton county, as any other name in it. It is not known from what the town derived its name; the probabilities are it was settled as early as 1837, probably earlier, and was a place of some importance and trade. Lane and Boyd, merchants of that place, are reported to have had a stock of goods of \$10,000, who issued a fractional currency called 'shin-plasters,' and were correspondents of the Decatur bank, and when the bank failed it naturally carried the firm with it. Where these people got their goods is not known, probably from Vicksburg, or New Orleans, or Mobile, all hauled in wagons over terrible roads.

"This place has had from time to time some business. About twenty years ago Mr. S. D. Daniel commenced a general merchandise business and sold a large amount of goods and made money. The place has a good mill seat that has from time served a good purpose and been a means of convenience and profit. The name of Pinkney has given way to Stamper, at which place there is a store kept by Mr. Boulton, also a daily communication with the railroad. The water-power is owned by Mr. Stamper."

#### *Noxubee County.*

Boundstown.<sup>89</sup>—Sometime in the early 30's Mr. Jesse Bounds settled in the southeastern part of Noxubee county on the Noxubee river. Others soon joined him and the settlement grew

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<sup>89</sup> The writer acknowledges with pleasure the valuable information he has received from Miss Mary J. Welsh, of Shuqualak, Miss., on the extinct towns along the Noxubee river.



into a country village. It was named Boundstown in honor of the first settler, though it was familiarly called "Bouncetown." Mr. Bounds soon moved into the lower part of Kemper county. The town had an uncertain existence for only a few years. In writing of this place Miss Welsh says: "It was never noted for anything except rowdyism, and that will not look well on record. The only citizen whose name I recall was a Mr. Stevens, familiarly called 'Uncle Billy.' Its death may be attributed to the fact that there was no necessity for its existence, especially as it was soon overwhelmed by a neighboring town, Brooklyn."

Brooklyn.—Acting on a firm belief that Noxubee river would prove to be navigable for steamboats, the Loomis Brothers removed their business from Wahalak in Kemper county to a place on that stream, three or four miles south of Boundstown, and eight miles east of the present town of Shuqualak. At this new site they projected a town, which they called Brooklyn. Another merchant, Hinzey Walker, also engaged in business at this place. In a few years the Loomis Brothers sustained a heavy loss by fire. The hope that the Noxubee would prove navigable for steamboats having been dispelled in the meantime by actual experiment, the original projectors of this village returned to their homes in the North. The town, after a struggling existence, perhaps down to the outbreak of the War between the States, finally died.

*Oktibbeha County.*

Whitefield.<sup>80</sup>—The town of Whitefield was situated seventeen miles west of Starkville and two and a quarter miles from the Choctaw county line. A man by the name of Smith owned the land upon which it was built, and erected the first house in the place in 1854. At the time of its greatest prosperity it contained several business houses. Most of its merchants lived at a distance of more than a mile from their places of business. Among its most prominent citizens were: Dr. John Barron, Dr. W. W. Edwards, J. M. Cain, ——— Tumlinson, and ——— Carpenter. Some of the most prominent business firms were: Barron & Neal, Hannah & Company, Hunt Brothers, and Wal-

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<sup>80</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. B. S. Carlisle, of Sturges, Miss.

ker Brothers. The decay of this place was caused by the completion of a branch of the Illinois Central railroad through Oktibbeha county and the location of a station at Sturges, three-quarters of a mile south.

Folsom.<sup>61</sup>—The town of Folsom was situated on the old Robinson road. The place was named in honor of the Choctaw chief, David Folsom, who once lived there. At one time it was laid into lots, a large number of which were sold. Several houses were built here in the short time during which the place flourished. After a few months the "boom" collapsed.

*Panola County.*

Belmont.<sup>62</sup>—Five or six miles southeast of Sardis, on the Illinois Central (formerly Mississippi and Tennessee) railroad, was located the town of old Belmont on the north side of the Tallahatchie river. It was settled in 1836-'7, and soon became a flourishing town of six or eight stores. A large number of bales of cotton was shipped from this place to New Orleans. Maj. William M. Strickland says, in speaking of Belmont:

"I have seen five steamboats being loaded at the landing at the same time. It did a large mercantile and shipping business. The most flourishing merchants I now remember were Henry Laird and Dimaren L. Childress, of the firm of Henry Laird and Company; Thomas B. Carroll (afterwards Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.), and Anthony Foster."

There was for several years a contest between Belmont and the town of old Panola over the location of the court house of Panola county. This contest aroused much vindictiveness and bitterness of feeling. Panola finally succeeded, but by the use of bribery and intrigue, as was afterwards charged. Col. James Bailey, now of Oxford, Miss., was in the county of Panola on the day of the election. Although he was a lad of only sixteen and lived in the adjoining county of Tallahatchie, several miles over the line, he was prevailed upon to cast a vote in this election for the town of Panola. The failure of Belmont in this contest was a severe blow to the town, which was finally ab-

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<sup>61</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. H. S. Halbert, of Lucile, Miss.

<sup>62</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Maj. Wm. L. Strickland, of Holly Springs, Miss.

sorbed by Sardis,<sup>63</sup> situated near the center of the Belmont faction.

Panola.—This town was situated on the south side of the Tallahatchie river, a few miles below old Belmont. Although old Panola won in the contest for the county seat, referred to above, and became a flourishing business center in the 40's, it was absorbed in a few years by the town of Batesville, on the Illinois Central (formerly the Mississippi and Tennessee) railroad. Most of its houses were placed on rollers and removed to Batesville, about a mile away. Only two buildings, the brick court house and jail, were left to mark the site of old Panola. The court house has recently been remodeled and made into an elegant residence. An interesting relic of the contest between the two towns of Belmont and Panola, referred to above, is still left in the two judicial districts of Panola county, Batesville being the seat of justice for the second district and Sardis for the first.

<sup>63a</sup> Old Panola received much attention from the Legislature of the State, as is shown by the fact that it had three different acts of incorporation passed by that body in 1839, 1840 and 1846.

*Pike County.*

Holmesville.—By an act of Dec. 9, 1815, Pike county was formed out of a part of Marion. Before a permanent seat of justice was chosen the county courts were held at the residence of Gabriel Allen, on the Bogue Chitto. A commission was then appointed, consisting of Benjamin Bagley, Peter Felder, Sr., Obed. Kirkland, William Bullock, and David McGraw, Sr., to locate a permanent seat of justice at the most eligible place within three miles of the center of the county. The commissioners selected a site in the valley of the Bogue Chitto, at the foot of a range of high hills, about sixty-five miles from the town of Covington, La. Their action was ratified by the General Assembly of Dec. 11, 1816. The place was called Holmesville in honor of Maj. Andrew Hunter Holmes. It soon be-

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<sup>a</sup> This town had its beginning in a small log school house, known as Danville Academy, in which Daniel B. Killebrew taught. The Baptists then built a church at this place and called it the Sardis Baptist Church. This church gave the name to the town which was afterwards built at this place.

<sup>a</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Historical Sketches of Pike county by Mr. Luke W. Connerly (now of Pride, Louisiana) which were published in the *Magnolia Herald* in 1876.

came a thriving business center, the surrounding country being settled by an industrious, well-to-do, farming population.

Among the early prominent citizens of Holmesville were Peter Quinn, the first settler of this place; James Y. McNabb, clerk of the inferior and Superior courts of Pike county from 1816 to 1818 and from 1823 to 1833; David Cleveland, sheriff from 1816 to 1818 and afterwards a member of the Legislature. Anthony Perryman was the first merchant to settle in this place. Other citizens of prominence were Laban Bascot, who was sheriff of the county from 1819 to 1826, and Henry Quinn, who was clerk of the courts from 1819 to —. Among the lawyers of prominence, who practiced at the Holmesville bar at an early date, were Buckner, Harris, Dillingham, Hagen, and William A. Stone. The last of these was a native of Maine. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, being a classmate of Longfellow, Abbott, Bradbury, and Santello, all of whom became men of distinction. In 1839 Judge Stone sold his property in Holmesville to John T. Lamkin and removed to Natchez. In 1841 he removed to Monticello, where he remained until 1861, when he removed to Hazlehurst.

Among the first resident lawyers of Holmesville were John Black and William Gage, the former of whom was at one time a member of the lower House of Congress.

The town of Holmesville was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Mississippi in 1820. An election of municipal officers under this act resulted in the choice of James C. Dickson, Peter Quinn, Jr., I. Aiken, Wiley P. Harris, and Maj. Lee, trustees, and Buckner Harris, assessor, tax-collector and town constable, and William Orr, treasurer.

The first Masonic Lodge organized in Pike county was the Rising Virtue Lodge No. 7, which was organized near Holmesville. In 1848 it was succeeded by the Holmesville Lodge No. 64, with Dr. George Nicholson as master. Sincerity Lodge, F. A. M., No. 214, was organized in Holmesville in 1856.

*The Holmesville Independent* was published at Holmesville by Barney Lewis and Robert Ligon in the early 50's. It was subsequently owned and published by Henry S. Bonney, who, after the war, removed to Summit and changed the name of his paper to the *Summit Sentinel*.

About 1855 was the date of its greatest prosperity. In 1857

a railroad from New Orleans (now part of the main line of the Illinois Central) was completed through the county, running west of Holmesville about nine miles. The town soon began to decline, as it could not compete in business with the newly established places, Osyka, Magnolia, and Summit, which sprang up along this road. In the course of a few years a proposition to remove the court house and country records to the railroad was made, and, after some agitation, was submitted to a vote of the people of the county. Magnolia was selected as the second seat of justice.

In 1860 the Quitman Guards, Co. E, 16th Mississippi Regiment, was organized in Holmesville, with Preston Brent as captain, and in the same year the Pike County Rifles, with John T. Lamkin as captain, was also organized in Holmesville. It was attached to the 33rd Mississippi Regiment in Bragg's army.

With reference to the fate of Holmesville, Mr. Luke W. Connerly in an historical sketch of Pike county, published in 1876, writes as follows:

"When the war closed \* \* \* efforts were made to maintain the old town, but one by one its numbers were lessened by death and removal until few were left. Its buildings were removed or went to decay."

Mr. Connerly also says that on the public square in Holmesville there stood a number of large red oaks, among them one which has always borne the name of "Widow Phillips." There was a law in the early days of Pike which required whipping as a penalty for certain minor offenses. A man named Phillips was sentenced under this law and was tied to this oak tree and flogged with the "cat-o'-nine-tail." Since this time the tree has borne the name of "Widow Phillips." In Oct., 1901, the trunk of this tree was lying prone on the ground,—the historic emblem of the whipping post in Pike county.

#### *Pontotoc County.*

Victoria.<sup>44</sup>—The date of the establishment of Victoria has not been ascertained by the writer. It was situated about one and one-half miles northwest of the present town of Pontotoc. The site of this place is for the most part in old fields. About the

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<sup>44</sup> The facts relating to the history of Victoria were kindly furnished the writer by Mr. B. D. Anderson, of Pontotoc, Miss.

only remains of the town are a few old wells and rock chimneys, which are still to be seen.

Some of the most prominent citizens of Victoria were "Squire" Watt, Barnard Franklin, Jno. W. Thompson (at that time a teacher, but afterwards a prominent lawyer), Aaron Roote, Benjamin D. Anderson, and James Hodges. At the time of its greatest prosperity the place probably contained three hundred inhabitants.

In writing of this place Mr. Anderson says:

"As to the enterprises existing there, I cannot remember definitely and do not know any living man who could give the desired information."

About the year 1834 McMackin, the celebrated hotel keeper, who had formerly kept a hostelry where the Pontotoc land office was first established, came into possession of the present site of the town of Pontotoc. At that time he laid off a town and, being a very influential citizen, moved the old town of Pontotoc to its present site, which was so much better located than the town of Victoria that the latter place was abandoned.

*Prentiss County.*

Carrollville.<sup>65</sup>—The village of Carrollville was founded in 1834. It was once a place of considerable importance, being a trade center for the southeastern portion of old Tishomingo county. It was situated on the old Tuscumbia and Pontotoc road, sixty-five miles from the former and thirty-five miles from the latter place.

Among the early settlers of Carrollville was Wylie Belsher, who kept the first tavern; Jack Thompson, Joe Galling, and the Holcombe Brothers, merchants; George Wilburn, the saloon-keeper; and William Gates, the "village blacksmith." In 1836 R. B. Clayton took charge of the village tavern. In 1838 Guilford Stocks and A. I. Taylor, and in 1840 D. M. Allen and Robert Traylor settled near the village. The surrounding country was soon thickly settled by an intelligent class of people from Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama. In the decade from 1840 to 1850, which was the period of greatest prosperity in the history of this place, it had five drygoods stores, belonging to the Robinson Brothers, Clayton & Walker, Robert Lowry,

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<sup>65</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. Thomas G. Stocks, of Baldwin, Miss., whose mother removed to Carrollville in 1838, and is now living in Baldwin, Miss.

James Robinson, and T. B. Stubbs & Brother. Three saddlers' shops were then operated by W. H. H. Tison, William Smith, and P. Langley; two shoe shops by William Waldrow, and John Outlaw; two blacksmith shops by William Waldon and John Rogers; two tailoring establishments by ——— Moffitt and Carpenter; a tanyard by Sam McCarley; a mill and gin by Sprightly Williams. The medical profession was represented by Drs. Burton, Boothe, Scruggs, Long and Smythe. There was one church house in Carrollville in which all denominations worshipped. It was also used as a school building and as a Masonic hall, where the Blue Lodge, No. 108, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 57, held its sessions.

In the early history of Carrollville all cotton was hauled to Memphis, Tenn., by wagons—a distance of one hundred and ten miles, and all freight and goods were brought from that city in the same way. In later years shipments were made to and from Eastport, on the Tennessee river, forty-eight miles distant. When the Mobile and Ohio railroad was completed as far as Baldwyn (1860), two miles away, the village of Carrollville rapidly declined, all business men moved away the former place absorbing most of its business and its population. The Hon. Wm. M. Cox, who is at present a member of the Legislature from Prentiss county, now lives on the old site of Carrollville. Among some of the noted residents of this place were the father of Ex-Governor Lowry, Hon. John M. Allen (who was born and reared in the village); W. H. H. Tison, member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Rankin County.*

Richmond.<sup>65</sup>—The old town of Richmond was situated on the east side of Pearl river, about five miles from Jackson. At the time of its greatest prosperity the population of Richmond was about three hundred. Some of the most prominent citizens of this place were: John Long, merchant; Henry White, blacksmith; James Howard, blacksmith; William Howard, a ginner and miller; and Simpson Cooper.

A slope in the river bank, still visible at this place, is supposed to be the place where boats once landed. The remains of an old tar-kiln and of a few chimneys are also left to indi-

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<sup>65</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. J. H. Neely, of Plain, Miss.

cate the site of this once prosperous town. Most of the site, however, is now in cultivation.

*Scott County.*

Berryville.<sup>66</sup>—The village of Berryville, the first seat of justice of Scott county, was situated about four miles southwest of Forest. The place was abandoned within twelve months after the streets were laid off, the court house having been removed to Hillsboro in 1836. See Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I., p. 244.

Orion.—The village of Orion was situated a little southwest of Morton, about four miles. For several years a good deal of business was carried on at this place. It was abandoned, however, before the War between the States.

Spencer.—The village of Spencer was about four and a half miles a little east of south of Morton. This place was probably smaller than Orion. It was also abandoned before the War between the States.

*Sunflower County.*

Johnsonville.<sup>67</sup>—On March 15, 1871, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An Act to create a new county in this State to be called Leflore county, and to change the boundary lines between Sunflower, Washington and Bolivar counties." A considerable portion of Sunflower county was cut off and placed in the new county of Leflore, and this necessitated a change of the county site. It was therefore provided that the seat of justice of Sunflower county should be moved from McNutt and located at the junction of Mound Bayou with the Sunflower river, and that a town should be established at this place to be called "Johnsonville." Provision was made for the acquisition of the necessary land for county purposes and for the construction of suitable public buildings. This was the origin of the town of Johnsonville.

On March 8, 1882, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An Act for the removal of the county site of Sunflower county." It

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<sup>66</sup> The facts upon which the sketches of the extinct villages of Scott county are based were derived principally from Rev. M. H. Lack, of Hillsboro, Miss.

<sup>67</sup> This sketch was kindly procured for the writer by Mrs. M. C. Torrey, of Baird, Miss.



provided that a vote should be taken to ascertain whether the voters desired the county site to remain at Johnsonville or to be removed to a point about four miles west of the Sunflower river on Indian Bayou, known as Eureka, but since that time named Indianola. The vote was in favor of Eureka, and during that year the county seat was removed. A few years later the Georgia Pacific railroad was completed from Greenville eastward, and it crosses the Sunflower river about a mile north of Johnsonville. While Johnsonville was the county seat it was quite an important business town, containing a dozen or more stores, and a population of about 150. It continued to exist as a municipality after the removal (though its importance was thereby considerably diminished), until the Georgia Pacific railroad crossed the river north of it, as has been stated. At this crossing the town of Baird grew up. The town of Johnsonville was thereafter gradually deserted, and soon ceased to exist.

*Tallahatchie County.*

Tusahoma.—The village of Tusahoma was situated about twelve miles northwest of Grenada. Some of its early mercantile firms were: Girault & McRea, Campbell & Adams, and Tulson & Company. Mr. and Mrs. Williams kept a hotel there at an early date. Geo. W. Martin, an intimate friend of Gen. Andrew Jackson, lived near this place. Its population at the time of its greatest prosperity was about three hundred. In 1836 it was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. It became extinct about 1850.

A newspaper, *The Tusahomian*, was published at that place in 1835. In the same year a ferry was established there by A. L. Campbell. The first license, granted by the authorities of Tallahatchie county, to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors led to the establishment of a saloon at Tusahoma (Jan., 1835). This privilege cost the princely sum of \$15.00. The second road in Tallahatchie county was "viewed out" between Pharsalia and Tusahoma, both of which are now extinct.<sup>67</sup>

Pharsalia.<sup>68</sup>—In 1833 or '34 the town of Pharsalia sprang into

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<sup>67</sup> Article on the "Early Days in Tallahatchie," published in *The Democratic Herald* (Charleston, Miss.) April 25, 1901.

<sup>68</sup> The information upon which this sketch is based was furnished to the writer by Col. James Bailey, of Oxford, Miss., and Messrs. Nelson McCleod and John M. Kuykendall, of Harrison Station, Miss.

existence. It was located on the south bank of the Yacona river, in the northeastern part of Tallahatchie county, a few miles from Harrison Station, on the Illinois Central (formerly Mississippi and Tennessee) railroad. At the time of its greatest prosperity it had seven or eight stores, a blacksmith shop, and several grog shops. At that time its population numbered about two hundred. Among its citizens were Dr. Broome, Dr. Shegog, J. Hunter, and Augustus B. Saunders. The last of these was for several years (1837-1842) Auditor of Public Accounts of Mississippi. Two Methodist ministers, Goode and Keeland, and two teachers, James McClain and Eugene Stevens, lived here at an early date. Col. Thomas B. Hill and Charles Bowen also lived near this place.

Early in the 30's Pharsalia was almost depopulated by an epidemic of small-pox, from which it never recovered. The place received another severe blow through the financial panic of 1837. It struggled along, however, until its death, which occurred in 1842. The site of this place is now part of a cultivated field belonging to Mr. R. R. Martin. There is still an old cemetery close by.

Among the amusements for which Pharsalia was especially noted were horse races and shooting matches on Saturdays, and gander pullings on Christmas days. This place was the scene of many memorable political debates. One of the most interesting of these took place between John A. Quitman and Henry S. Foote. Quitman, being the first speaker, finished his address and left. Foote then arose and alluded to Quitman's action in the following words: "This reminds me of the days of old, when Caesar stood on the plains of Pharsalia and viewed the retreating Pompey. I, like Caesar, am left victorious at Pharsalia." This created great enthusiasm for Foote.

Tillatoba.<sup>60</sup>—The town of Tillatoba, which was located about a mile northwest of Charleston, was at one time the county seat of Tallahatchie county. It was a village of one hundred or one hundred and fifty inhabitants at the time of its greatest prosperity, and had a half dozen stores, grog shops, etc. As the land on which this town was located had a defective title, the

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<sup>60</sup> The information contained in this sketch was derived from Col. James Bailey, of Oxford, Miss., and Capt. W. S. Eskridge, of Charleston, Miss.

county seat was removed about 1837 across Tillabota creek to Charleston. The name Tillatoba still survives in a small station on the Illinois Central (formerly Mississippi and Tennessee) railroad, though there is not a vestige of the old town left. W. H. Carothers, a merchant, Trewalla, a tailor from North Carolina, and Dr. Coleman, were at one time citizens of Tillatoba.

An aristocratic old gentleman from South Carolina, by the name of Roup, settled in Panola county near Tillatoba, in the 30's. He had been a friend and neighbor of Calhoun and McDuffie before seeking his fortune in Mississippi, and was an ardent Democrat. In the fall of '37, Sargent S. Prentiss, the young Whig candidate for Congress, made his brilliant tour of North Mississippi, delivering speeches in the interest of his party. When it was announced that Prentiss would speak in the court house at Tillatoba, Mr. Roup, who felt very much humiliated to learn that no Democrat dared to speak against this Whig candidate, declared with a pompous air that he would answer the young man himself. Before the hour for speaking arrived Mr. Roup had sent his servant to the court house with a supply of stationery to be used in preparing to demolish Mr. Prentiss. When Mr. Prentiss began to speak Mr. Roup was in the audience with pages of stationery before him. He dipped his pen in ink and raised it with a flourish as if he were ready to pounce upon his prey. Being attracted by the first utterances of Mr. Prentiss, Mr. Roup sat, holding his pen poised before him, entirely oblivious of the fact that his friends expected to hear him take the young speaker sharply to task for his utterances. At the conclusion of a speech of three hours, Mr. Prentiss took his seat amid the deafening applause of his audience. Scarcely had the noise ceased when Mr. Roup, realizing that he would be expected to say something, arose and made the following remarks, addressed to Mr. Prentiss: "Young man, I came here to answer you, but since hearing you speak, I'll be damned if I don't vote for you myself."

Locopolis.—The town of Locopolis, the first shipping point in Tallahatchie county, was situated on the west bank of the Tallahatchie river, about ten miles west of the present town of Charleston. Locopolis was a large shipping point for cotton in the 30's. In March, 1837, an appropriation of \$2,000 was

made to build a turnpike from that place to Holly Grove. In 1839 a road was "viewed out" along the township line from Locopolis to the county line, and the privilege was granted to establish a ferry at Locopolis. In 1840 the Locopolis turnpike was leased to a company of gentlemen, who in return for their services in extending it were "allowed to charge one dollar for the passage of a wagon or a double carriage, fifty cents for a cart, six and one-fourth cents for a 'horseback rider,' and three cents each for footmen." In March, 1852, the Charleston and Locopolis railroad was chartered by a special act of the Legislature, and in June of the same year "the county by a vote of 152 to 80 instructed the Police Court to subscribe \$10,000 to the stock of said road. The records do not show the final disposition of this matter."<sup>70</sup>

In 1842, or the year following, Col. James Bailey counted in one day about a hundred loaded wagons going into Locopolis. This town also carried on an extensive trade through the Yazoo Pass. There were during the days of its greatest prosperity as many as thirty or forty flatboats and keel boats in the river in front of Locopolis at the same time. It was hoped at one time that this town would be a rival of the city of Memphis.

Its inconvenience as a shipping point and the frequent inundations of the Mississippi probably caused its decay. Before the outbreak of the War between the States the site of Locopolis was in cultivation. Since that time it has been covered by a thick growth of trees and shrubs.

#### *Tippah County.*

Orizaba.<sup>71</sup>—In 1837 a large Cumberland Presbyterian church was organized seven miles south of Ripley, the county seat of Tippah county. This was among the first church organizations in that county. Around it grew a village containing one hundred and fifty inhabitants in its palmiest days. It had a flourishing Masonic Lodge, a fine school, five business houses, and the shops and industries usually found in a country village at that time.

In the early 50's Orizaba did much business with the sur-

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<sup>70</sup> Article entitled "Early Days in Tallahatchie," published in *The Democratic Herald* (Charleston, Miss.), April 25, 1901.

<sup>71</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. Joel A. Hearne and Dr. E. M. Alexander, of Ripley, Miss.

rounding country, which was occupied by a large number of prosperous planters. Laird, Wear, Noah Roberts, W. T. Ratliff, and Robert I. Hill were the principal merchants. This place also had a drug store and blacksmith shops. Its physicians were Dr. Laird, Magill, Ford, Ellis, and King. It also had a Masonic lodge and a Cumberland Presbyterian church, both of which had a large membership. During the War between the States the business men of Orizaba either died or removed to other places. With the abolition of slavery the planters who had supported this village were financially ruined. What completed its destruction was the building of a great female college (1869), by the late Gen. M. P. Lowrey, at Blue Mountain, three miles to the northwest, and the building of the Gulf and Chicago railroad. Mr. Hearne, in writing of the final destruction of Orizaba, says that "the last business that was done there was to burn all its stores and outbuildings in 1882."

Orizaba still retains a post office. Magistrates' courts are also held there, but under the tall oaks, as the church and lodge hall and other houses are gone. All of its old citizens are dead.

Ruckersville.<sup>72</sup>—About the year 1842 two brothers, John and Daniel Finger, established a blacksmith shop and a drygoods store where the Ripley and Pocahontas and Salem public roads cross. The place was known as Finger's Cross Roads.

About the year 1846, Dr. Charles Rucker, an able physician, bought a home at Finger's Cross Roads and put up a drug store. The place soon took the name "Ruckersville." By this time a post office had been established and business increased until the village bade fair to develop into a thriving town.

In 1847 a licensed whisky saloon was established. From that date until the War between the States no improvement was made in the town. It became noted as a place where men of sporting and drinking propensities met. Discord and riot were the leading features of its history during this period. A living witness remembers having seen horses stand hitched for two or three days without food or drink, while the miserable masters engaged in drunken debauches.

The war closed out business of all sort. After the war, Fant, Gibbs & Company ran a thriving business in the line of dry-

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<sup>72</sup> This sketch was kindly furnished by Mr. J. M. Stephens, of Ripley, Miss., County Superintendent of Education of Tippah county.

goods and groceries until a railroad was built from Middleton, Tenn., to Ripley, Miss. This road ran within five miles of Ruckersville and absorbed the business so completely that Fant, Gibbs & Company moved to the railroad. This was in 1876. C. C. Rucker, son of Dr. Chas. Rucker, kept a small stock of goods and the post office for a few years. For fifteen years or more there has not been even a post office at Ruckersville to perpetuate the name of the place.

*Tate County.*

Tatumsville.<sup>18</sup>—The little village of Tatumsville, located two miles west and one-half a mile north of Senatobia, was founded by Herbert Tatum. It probably had a total population of not more than seventy-five or one hundred at the time of its greatest prosperity. It had a blacksmith shop, a cabinetmaker's shop, and a saddler's shop. Among the citizens of this place were Dr. John T. Atkinson, Jack Browder, and Col. Wm. Ferny. At this place Herbert Tate shot and killed Dr. Woodard.

The cemetery at this place is "one of the oldest and most neglected in the county." Mr. French says that from the center of some of the graves trees are growing with a diameter of eighteen to thirty inches, and that from the center of other graves clusters of trees, half a dozen or more in number, are found with a diameter of six to eighteen inches. He also says that many hundred dollars' worth of marble monuments and substantial iron railing, and gates that once adorned this beautiful cemetery now stand in the native forest, which has grown up since the decay of the village.

The decay of Tatumsville was caused by the building of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad. When this road was completed to Senatobia a great barbecue was given on the Fourth of July, 1855. This latter place absorbed the population of Tatumsville, Tatum being the first man to move. Others soon followed, moving not only goods, but buildings. In 1857 the last firm, Ward & Williams, moved its stock of goods and its house, thus hopelessly breaking up old Tatumville. The church and Masonic lodge were moved to Senatobia soon after the War between the States.

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<sup>18</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. W. A. French, of Senatobia, Miss.

Tatesville.—Tatumsville had a formidable rival in another village, Tatesville, which is also extinct. This latter village was situated two miles west and one and one-half miles north of Senatobia. It was founded by the Hon. Thos. Simpson Tate, a State Senator (1872-'4), for whom the county was named. Like his competitor, Herbert Tatum, Mr. Tate did a general mercantile business. His brother-in-law, John Arnold, was later associated with him in his business under the firm name of Tate & Arnold. At this place George B. Woollard had a cabinetmaker's shop and a blacksmith shop, and James Barbee had a saddlery and harness shop. Mr. James M. Williams, of Senatobia, is the only person living in Tate county who was a resident of old Tatesville. The total population at the time of its greatest prosperity was not over seventy-five or a hundred.

The decay of this place was produced by the same cause as that which brought ruin to its rival. The sites of both of these are now swallowed up in large farms.

#### *Tunica County.*

Austin.—The only information the writer has been able to get on the old town of Austin is the following:

"The former county seats of Tunica county were all on the Mississippi river, and Austin at one time was a most important town, having a population of over 2,000, and doing a large river and inland trade. There was also built, in 1868, an expensive court house, costing some \$35,000. That building still stands in the deserted and dismantled town, and reminds the visitor of other days when the bustle and confusion of trade and traffic filled the streets."<sup>78</sup>

#### *Union County.*

Alberson.<sup>79</sup>—The village of Alberson received its name from the first citizen and trader who settled at this place. It was situated a short distance north of New Albany and a little west of the Gulf and Chicago railroad. Before the Indians were removed from this part of the State, Alberson developed into an important trading post.

Booker Foster owned the southern part and Moses Collins the northern part of the village. The former of these merchants continued in business at this place until 1844. So fond

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<sup>78</sup> Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I., page 252.

<sup>79</sup> The information upon which this sketch is based was kindly furnished the writer by Mr. Joel A. Hearne, of Ripley, Miss., and by Dr. Samuel A. Agnew, of Bethany, Lee county, Miss.

were the Indians of strong drink that during the early history of Alberson whisky was its leading staple. John N. Wiley conducted a general mercantile business here until 1843. Powers and Morgan manufactured wheat fans at this place from 1839 to 1844. In 1843 the Masonic fraternity organized a lodge at Alberson.

In 1840 Moses Collins built an excellent grist mill and saw-mill at the site of the present town of New Albany. Several business houses soon sprang up at this place, many firms removing to it from Alberson. In a few years Alberson was numbered among the villages of the past. We are told that there is not now any trace or sign of this place to be seen. All of its former citizens are dead.

Myrtle.<sup>76</sup>—The history of old Myrtle begins with the year 1857. Moses Parker conducted school here at an early date, and at the close of the session gave his pupils and friends a "candy stew." In preparing the candy, so the story goes, the participants got their hands "stuck up" with the molasses, water being scarce. In order to get rid of the molasses they rubbed their hands on the leaves and shrubs, blades of grass, etc., so that the hill was "smeared with candy." From this incident the place came to be known as "Candy Hill." After the War between the States, Hill and Murray engaged in the mercantile business here. W. C. and B. F. Whittington afterwards erected another store. A post office was also established at this place, which then dropped the name of "Candy Hill" and took the name of Myrtle. It had an excellent school conducted by Mr. Chosen Myers. When the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad was built the post office and business houses were removed to a station which was also called Myrtle, two miles north of old Myrtle. The school building at the old place was burned. Old Myrtle is now called "Avenell" and still has a post office and a little store.

*Warren County.*

Warrenton.<sup>77</sup>—The first county seat (1809-1836), of Warren

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<sup>76</sup> The facts upon which this sketch is based were derived from Mr. Joel A. Hearne, of Ripley, Miss.

<sup>77</sup> The following sketch is based upon information obtained from the late Judge H. F. Simrall.



county was Warrenton. It was situated on the Mississippi river, ten or twelve miles south of Vicksburg. At this place the first company was formed in 1819 for the purpose of constructing local lines of levees to protect the adjoining plantations from the overflows of the Mississippi river. In 1812 "large quantities of cotton" were exported from Warrenton. In 1820 the place was incorporated by the Legislature of the State. As late as 1861 the town had a population of six or eight hundred. For years before that time, however, it had slowly dwindled in population and in business, the county court house having been moved to Vicksburg in 1836. The channel of the river has changed at this place, making a great bend just above the old town, so that boats cannot now land within one-half mile of the former wharf. The site of this extinct town is now covered by a dense growth of willows. The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroad passes within one-half a mile of the place.

*Washington County.*

Princeton.—When Washington county was originally organized in 1800, Princeton was made its first seat of justice. This place was located on the Mississippi river about ten miles above the boundary of the present county of Washington. In the early part of the nineteenth century Princeton, or Princetown, was an important business place. At the time of its greatest prosperity it had a population of about six hundred.

When old Washington county was divided in 1827, the county seat was removed to old Greenville. From that date Princeton rapidly declined. We are told that "S. B. Lawson was one of the last merchants of the place," and that "in 1868 he sold the town site and remaining buildings to a colored man for \$125."<sup>78</sup>

Greenville.—The old town of Greenville in Washington county was situated about a mile south of the present flourishing city of that name. When Washington county was divided, creating the different counties now in the Yazoo delta, the county seat was removed from Princeton to Greenville. The follow-

"After the late war the legislature passed an act ordering the board of supervisors of the county to locate the new county seat within three miles of the old site, old Greenville having mostly caved into the river, or been destroyed during the war."<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>78</sup> Goodspeed's *Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I., p. 213.

<sup>79</sup> See Goodspeed's *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I., p. 213.

ing information about old Greenville is taken from Goodspeed's *Memoirs*:

*Wayne County.*

Winchester.—The town of Winchester was eighty-three miles from Mobile. It was once a flourishing place, being the county seat of Wayne county. The court house, built of pine lumber of the best quality, in 1822, was still standing a few years ago, "solitary and alone" and unoccupied. Except that building, not a vestige of the town remains to be seen. The want of hotel accommodations during the terms of the courts, caused the removal of the county seat to Waynesboro on the Mobile and Ohio railroad about seven or eight miles north.

It is said that at one time Winchester had twenty business houses and enjoyed a large trade, having no competing trading points near. It was situated on a beautiful level site, covered with large oak and other shade trees, about one mile from the Chickasawhay river and near a beautiful and never-failing creek of the purest water. It was on the great thoroughfare from the Carolinas and Georgia *via* St. Stephens on the Tombigbee to Natchez on the Mississippi.

Winchester in its early days had for its residents and citizens many distinguished men. Among them were Gen. James Patton, who had charge of the fort at Winchester at the time of the Ft. Mim's massacre, and who afterwards became Lieutenant Governor; Powhattan Ellis, U. S. Senator and minister to Mexico; Judge Thomas A. Willis; Judge Thomas S. Sterling; John A. Grimbail, Secretary of State; John H. Mallory, Auditor of Public Accounts; Thos. L. Sumrall and Samuel W. Dickson, Register and receiver of U. S. Land Office at Mt. Salres (Clinton), Gen. Thomas P. Falconer; Judge John H. Rollins; Gov. John J. McRae, and James A. Horne, Secretary of State.

There is a station by the name of Winchester on the Mobile and Ohio railroad near where the old town once existed. A steam mill is close by and perhaps a few business houses.

*Webster County.*

Greensboro.<sup>80</sup>—The first county seat of Webster county was Greensboro, which was located in Section 8, T. 19, R. 9, E. The inhabitants of this place, about 250 in number, were noted for

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<sup>80</sup> This sketch is based upon information derived from Mr. S. B. Dobbs, of Chester, Miss., Circuit Clerk of Choctaw county.

their hospitality. They were especially kind to the members of the Legislature from this and the northern part of the State, who were accustomed to pass through Greensboro on their way to Jackson. There were at this place two or three saloons. After filling their saddlebags with the best whiskey, the legislators would take the old Natchez Trace for Jackson, a distance of 120 miles. They would make the entire journey on horseback in groups of twenty or thirty.

Among the most prominent citizens of Greensboro during her greatest prosperity were J. V. Steen, Wiley Marshall, Frank Liddell, T. N. Davis, John Nolen, Capt. J. B. Dunn, Col. Wm. Brantly, and J. J. Campbell. The place had about ten business houses. Dry goods and groceries were hauled in wagons from Greenwood, a distance of sixty-five miles, or Columbus, a distance of forty-five miles.

The courts that formerly met at Greensboro were always important gatherings, since their jurisdiction extended over the present counties of Choctaw, Webster, and a part of Montgomery and other counties. They were attended by such lawyers as J. Z. George, Reuben Davis, E. C. Walthall, Wiley P. Harris, and Bob Hudson.

During the war the town was burned by the Union soldiers. After the burning of the courthouse in 1871, the Legislature moved the county seat of Choctaw to Lagrange. Greensboro then began to decay. In her last days the saloons had full sway, and she became noted for her desperate characters and the crimes committed within her limits. During the life of this place twenty-three men were killed within its limits. Yet there was only one legal execution here during this time.

At present the site of the old town is one of the most dilapidated looking places in that part of the State. The old log jail, built in 1839 or 1840, is still standing. There is nothing else worthy of note except "gullies and ditches" from four to fifty feet deep. And, if the sand from underneath the surface continues to wash and flow away for the next twenty years as it has in the past, there will be nothing left of old Greensboro but a hole in the ground.

#### *Yalobusha County.*

Hendersonville.—The town of Hendersonville was built four miles south of the present town of Coffeeville, near a small trib-

utary of the Yalobusha river. It occupied the site of an old Indian village.

Capt. Lake gives the following account of this town, which was his home for a short time in 1834:

"It was here that Col. T. C. McMacken, the celebrated hotel keeper, in the early history of North Mississippi, began his career. The mercantile firms of this town in 1834 were: Martin, Edwards & Co., John H. McKenney, Armour, Lake & Bridges, H. S. and W. Lake, and McCain & Co. The physicians of the town at that date were Thomas Vaughn, Robert Malone and ——— Murkerson. The following citizens were then living at that place: Thomas B. Ives, Murdock Ray, justice of the peace; Stephen Smith, blacksmith; Alfred McCaslin, blacksmith, and Joshua Weaver, constable. This town aspired to be the county seat of Yalobusha county, but failed in this, the seat of justice being located at Coffeeville, which was nearer the center of the county. Hendersonville then went down and ultimately lost its name, being absorbed in a farm known as 'Oakchickamau,' which was owned by Franklin E. Plummer. The names of this farm and of the county seat, Coffeeville, were later associated together in a stanza of poetry written by one E. Percy, an editor who settled at Coffeeville at an early date. Becoming very much incensed against the citizens of Coffeeville, he moved away, and afterwards wrote the following piece of doggerel:

"Upon a hill near Derden's Mill,  
There is a place called Coffeeville;  
The meanest town I ever saw  
Save Plummer's town, 'Oakchickamau.'"<sup>81</sup>

Sardinia.<sup>82</sup>—The town of Sardinia was located on the Craig plantation in Yalobusha county near the Yacona river, one mile north of the present church of Sardinia. It had two or three mercantile firms and was a good business point during the flush times. It was a smaller place, however, than Pharsalia, which sprang up on the same river a few miles below. The population of Sardinia at the time of its greatest prosperity was about one hundred and fifty. The Bradfords, Kuykendalls, Bensons, Craigs, Carringtons, Reeds, and Dr. Moore lived at or near this place. A Cumberland Presbyterian church was built here at an early date. Col. Kendle had a bank at Sardinia in the 30's. This town had disappeared by 1856. The principal cause of its death was the rivalry of the towns along the old Mississippi and Tennessee (now Illinois Central) railroad. Part of the former site of the place is in cultivation, the rest is furrowed by "gullies" and ditches.

<sup>81</sup> See *Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society*, Vol. III., page 313.

<sup>82</sup> The information on which this sketch is based was derived from Mrs. Rowland, of Oxford, Miss., and Messrs. J. A. Kuykendall and John M. Kuykendall, of Harrison Station.

Preston.<sup>82</sup>—The village of Preston was situated near Scobey, in Yalobusha county, and about fourteen miles north of Grenada. It was settled about 1835 and at the time of its greatest prosperity, had a population of about two hundred and fifty. In 1840 it was incorporated by the Legislature. Some of the inhabitants were the Simmons family, the Harpers, the Bridgers, the Townes and the Calhouns. Doctors Sutton, Payne, Neville and Calhoun were the local physicians and the Rev. Hayward, the resident Baptist minister. At one time Preston contained about half a dozen stores. Among its business firms were Duke and Co., and Evans and Co. It also had an excellent school. The town began to decay about 1858, when most of its inhabitants removed to Garner (now Scobey), on the Mississippi and Tennessee (now Illinois Central) railroad. There was probably only one store left in the place in 1867, and a few months later it was finally abandoned. The only residence now standing on the site of old Preston is the Simmons residence, now occupied by Mr. J. D. Crenshaw.

*Yazoo County.*

Beattie's Bluff.<sup>84</sup>—When the county of Yazoo was first created (1832) Beattie's Bluff, which was twelve or fifteen miles northwest of Canton, was made the seat of justice. The courthouse, stores, and other buildings were made of hewn logs. In 1829 the county seat was moved to Benton and the town of Beattie's Bluff dwindled away. Not a vestige of the place is left at the present day, the old site being a cultivated field.

Benton.—In 1828 William Y. Gadberry removed to Yazoo county from South Carolina and entered a tract of land upon which he built a log house for his residence. This was the beginning of the town of Benton, which in 1829 was made county seat of Yazoo county. The place developed very rapidly and became the center of trade for a large section of country. In 1836 it was incorporated by the Legislature. Other acts of the Legislature which relate to the charter of this place bear the fol-

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<sup>82</sup> The information on which this sketch is based was furnished to the writer by Capt. L. Lake, of Oxford, Miss.; Messrs. W. C. Mitchell, John M. Kuykendall, of Harrison Station, Miss., and Mr. J. H. Dame, of Tillatoba, Miss.

<sup>84</sup> The writer has received much valuable information on the history of Beattie's Bluff, Madisonville, Benton, Rankin, Livingston, and Vernon, from Robert Bowman, Esq., of Yazoo City, Miss.

lowing dates: 1837, 1842 and 1846. In a few years the first courthouse, which was built of logs, was replaced by a beautiful two-story brick building. A school house, churches, and elegant residences were erected at this place. Among its leading resident lawyers were R. S. Holt, I. R. Burus, and Ronan Harden. Among the prominent merchants of this place were ——— Fisher, James Rosslen, E. and N. O'Reilly, R. T. Jennings, Alex. McGaughey, and Jas. Blundell.

In 1849 the seat of justice of Yazoo county was removed to Yazoo City. Mr. Bowman says that "with the removal of the county seat, Benton began to decline and each year its population lessens, and the few houses left are dilapidated, dingy, decaying, and tumbling down. Its population is about forty or fifty. It has two or three small stores, which do a limited neighborhood business."

#### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE EXTINCT TOWNS OF MISSISSIPPI.

The places marked with a dagger are still post offices.

The words marked with an asterisk still survive in the names of other towns in the county in which the original places existed.

Alamatcha† (Lauderdale).	Carrollville (Prentiss).
Alberson (Union).	Centerville (Amite).
Amsterdam (Hinds).	Chocchuma (Grenada).
Antibank (Hinds).	Coar's Springs (Copiah).
Athens (Monroe).	Cornerville (Benton).
Attalaville (Attala).	Cohatta (Tishomingo).
Auburn (Hinds).	"Coonbox" (Jefferson).
Adamsville (Panola).	Cotton Gin Port (Monroe).
Bankston† (Choctaw).	Daleville† (Lauderdale).
Beattie's Bluff (Yazoo).	Danville† (Alcorn).
Belmont* (Panola).	Eaton (Lafayette).
Belmonte (Wayne).	Enterprise* (Clarke).
Benton† (Yazoo).	Farmington (Alcorn).
Berryville (Scott).	Folsom (Oktibbeha).
Biloxi (see Old Biloxi).	Fairfield (Smith).
Boneyard (Alcorn).	Gainsville† (Hancock).
Bouncetown (See Boundstown).	Fordsville (Marion).
Boundstown (Noxubee).	Gallatin† (Copiah).
Bowling Green (See Middleton).	Garlandville† (Jasper).
Brandywine† (Claiborne).	Georgeville (Holmes).
Brookhaven* (Copiah).	Georgetown† (Copiah).
Bruinsburg (Claiborne).	Gerenton (Carroll).
Burkettsville (Attala).	Grand Gulf† (Claiborne).
Burtonton (Copiah).	Greensboro (Webster).
Cammel's Town (Alcorn).	Greenville* (Washington).
Candy Hill (See Myrtle).	Greenville (Jefferson).
Capehorn (Prentiss).	Guyton† (Tippah).

Hamburg (Hinds).	Pontotoc* (Pontotoc).
Hamilton* (Monroe).	Port Royal (Coahoma).
Harrisburg (Lee).	Prairie Mount (Chickasaw).
Hendersonville (Yalobusha).	Prentiss (Bolivar).
Holmesville† (Pike).	Pearl Valley (Neshoba).
Hudsonville* (Marshall).	Preston (Yalobusha).
Huntley (See Greenville).	Princeton (Washington).
Jackson Springs (Jackson).	Rankin (Holmes).
Johnsonville (Sun Flower).	Richmond (Rankin).
Jumpertown (Prentiss).	Ruckerville (Tippah).
Kingston† (Adams).	Runnellsville (Madison).
Lamar† (Benton).	Salem† (Benton).
La Grange† (Choctaw).	Sardinia (Yalobusha).
Leflore (Carroll).	Sawyerille (Lauderdale).
Livingston† (Madison).	Scooba* (Kemper).
Liverpool (Yazoo).	Selsertown (Jefferson).
Locopolis (Tallahatchie).	Shankstown (Jefferson).
Madisonville (Madison).	Summerville (Noxubee).
Malcolm (Jefferson).	Shongala (Carroll).
Marion* (Lauderdale).	Spencer (Scott).
Marion (Carroll).	Springfield (Choctaw).
McNutt† (Leflore).	Tallaloosa (Marshall).
Miltonville (Wayne).	Tatomsville (Tate).
Middleton (Carroll).	Totonsville (Tate).
Mitchell's Bluff (See Wyatt).	Tatesville (Tate).
Montgomery (Holmes).	Troy (See Danville).
Myrtle* (Union).	Troy (Grenada).
Notarchucky (Prentiss).	Tusahoma (Tallahatchie).
New Town (Hinds).	Taylors (Scott).
Old Biloxi (Jackson).	Union Town (Jefferson).
Old Town (See Alamatcha).	Valena (Attala).
Orchardsville (See Greenville).	Van Buren (Ittawamba).
Orangeburg (Covington).	Vernon (Holmes).
Owensville (Prentiss).	Vernon (Madison).
Orion (Scott).	Victoria (Bolivar).
Orizaba† (Tippah).	Victoria (Pontotoc).
Oxford (See Middleton).	Wahalak* (Kemper).
Palo Alto (Clay).	Warrenton† (Warren).
Panola* (Panola).	Waterford† (Marshall).
Patofa (Leflore).	West Fulton (Ittawamba).
Pharsalia (Tallahatchie).	Wheeling (Ittawamba).
Pikeville* (Chickasaw).	Whitefield (Okibbeha).
Pinckneyville (See Greenville).	Williamsburg (Madison).
Pinkney (Newton).	Winchester* (Wayne).
Point Leflore (Leflore).	Wyatt (Lafayette).

## SECTION 2. BATTLEFIELDS AND OTHER HISTORIC PLACES.

The following list of places in Mississippi which were scenes of conflict in the war between the States is taken from a pamphlet entitled "The South's Battle Abbey:"

Corinth, April 8, 1862; May 17, 1862, and Oct. 3 and 4, 1862.  
Farmington, May 3, 1862.  
Glendale, May 8, 1862.  
Metamora, Oct. 5, 1862.  
Rienzi and Kossuth, Aug. 26, 1862.  
Iuka, Sept. 19 and 20, 1862, and July 7 and 9, 1863.  
Booneville, May 30, 1862, and July 1, 1862.  
Blackland, June 4, 1862.  
Ripley and Moscow Station, Dec. 1 to 4, 1863.  
Holly Springs, Dec. 20, 1862; May 24, 1864, and Aug. 27 and 28, 1864.  
Hudsonville, Nov. 8, 1862.  
Davis Mills, Dec. 21, 1862.  
Hernando and Coldwater, April 18 and 19, 1863.  
Coldwater, Sept. 10, 1862, and Aug. 21, 1863.  
Coahoma Co., Aug. 2, 1862.  
Abbeville, Oxford and Hurricane Creek, Aug. 7 to 14, 1864.  
College, or Oxford Hill, Aug. 21 and 22, 1864.  
Abbeville, Aug. 23, 1864.  
Wyatt's and Ingram's Mills, Oct. 12 and 18, 1863.  
Brice's Cross Roads (near Guntown), June 10, 1864.  
Bay Springs, or Vincent's Cross Roads, Oct. 26, 1863.  
Egypt Station, Dec. 28, 1864.  
Prairie Station, Feb. 21, 1863.  
Coffeeville, Dec. 5, 1862.  
Grenada, Aug. 13, 1863.  
Port Pemberton (near Greenwood), Mar. 13, to April 5, 1863.  
Vicksburg and Vicinity—  
Vicksburg United States Fleet, June 26 to 29, 1862; Siege, May 18 to July 4, 1863; Battle, July 4, 1864.  
Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 28 and 29, 1862.  
Mississippi River, below Vicksburg, Feb. 24, 1863.  
Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.  
Big Black River, May 17, 1863.  
Port Gibson, May 1, 1863.  
Rodney and Port Gibson, Dec. 17 to 26, 1863.  
Coleman's Plantation, July 4 and 5, 1864.  
Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863, July 16 and 17, 1864.  
Natchez, May 13, 1862; July 8, 1863, and Nov. 11, 1863.  
Raymond, May 12, 1863.  
Bolton and Birdsong Ferry, July 4 and 5, 1863.  
Canton, July 17, 1863.  
Canton, Brownsville, and Clinton, Oct. 15 to 18, 1863.  
Near Canton, Feb. 27 and 28, 1864.  
Yazoo City, July 13, 1863.  
Yazoo City expedition, including Benton and Vaughn, May 4 to 13, 1864.  
Yazoo River expedition, Feb. 1 to March 8, 1864.  
Franklin, Jan. 2, 1865.



Jackson, May 14, 1863.

Jackson, Bolton Depot, Canton, and Clinton, July 9 to 16, 1863.

Expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, with engagements at Champion Hills, (16); Raymond, (19); Clinton, (20); Jackson, (23); Decatur, (24); Chunkey Station, (24), and occupation of Meridian, (25); Lauderdale, (26); Marion, (26); Feb. 3 to March 5, 1864.

Summerville, Nov. 26, 1862.

Hurricane Creek, Oct. 23, 1864.

Mr. John H. Evans, of DeSoto, Miss., has prepared a manuscript sketch giving the location and a minute description of the Choctaw Missionary Station at Emmaus in Clarke county, Mississippi, March 15, 1901.

In "Last Indian Council on the Noxubee River," by H. S. Halbert, has given the location and description of the Choctaw Agency in Oktibbeha county and the Choctaw Council House on the Noxubee river.

Rev. W. W. Moore, Daleville, Miss., has identified Gen. Sam. Dale's grave. Mr. H. S. Halbert has made diligent inquiry in regard to Gen. Dale's papers, but has failed to find them.

Mr. H. S. Halbert has the following papers in preparation:

1. Story of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit, with a general description of the treaty ground and a minute description of the council ground, where the treaty was made and signed.
2. Historical sketches of the Choctaw towns on Bernard Roman's Map of 1772, giving their location. To this will be added an appendix, giving an account of some Choctaw towns not recorded on Roman's Map.
3. An account of Choctaw Trails.
4. Etymology of Indian names, water courses, and localities in Mississippi.

#### *Historic Places.*

New Albany, Union county thought by Dr. Agnew to be the site of Alibamo, the place from which DeSoto was forced to retire in May, 1541.

Near Bethanny, Lee county, lived Tishomingo, an eminent chief of the Indians (Chickasaws).

Little Rock, Ark., is the burial place of Tishomingo. He died there on his way to the Territory, and not at Iuka, Miss., as many say.

The Chickasaw King lived a few miles southwest of New Albany at what was once known as the Brewster Place.

The town in which D'Artoguette perished is thought to have been located in Union county.

The Old Indian Council House is about 200 yards east of the S. W. corner of S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 27, T. 10, R. 3,—51 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Pontotoc. The old Natchez Trace passes near this Council House.

Ledbetter Place on Big Black river is the site of the first Court House of Yazoo Co. Benton the site of the second Court House and Yazoo City of the third, 1850. The old Benton Court house was burned by the Federal soldiers 1863.

The old Navy Yard below Yazoo City was the scene of the blowing up of the Gun Boat, "DeKalb."

White's place four miles above Yazoo City, was the scene of the capture of the Flag Ship, "Petral," by Gen. Wirt Adams.

Sandy Springs Church, one mile east of Blue Mountain, is the burial place of Mrs. Nancy McCain, widow of a Revolutionary soldier. There is a short sketch of her, by Dr. E. M. Alexander in the Historical Society Archives.

Macedonia Grave Yard, one mile north of Blue Mountain holds the remains of John Riley, a veteran of the Revolution. There is a short sketch of him in the Mississippi Historical Society Archives.

Gen'l M. P. Lowrey is buried about a mile from Blue Mountain at Macedonia Grave Yard.

Gen'l Samuel Benton and Judge Orlando Davis are buried at Holly Springs.

Hon. John W. Thompson is buried in Rucker Grave Yard four miles east of Ripley.

Runnels Creek, Lawrence county, named for Harmon Runnels, one of the pioneers of the county and the father of Gov. Runnels.

La Cache, home of Blennerhasset, seven miles from Port Gibson.

Jefferson county.—In it is to be found:

1. The first brick structure, a dwelling, built in Mississippi Territory.
2. The house in which Andrew Jackson was married.
3. The house in which Aaron Burr was held (Calveton) is twelve miles west of Fayette.
4. The remains of old Fort Yazoo, built on the banks of the Mississippi river, now many miles distant.
5. A monument to Frederick Rex Whitney (one of John Paul Jones' men) erected by U. S. Government.
6. Monument to Adam Rum erected by State Legislature.

The old house in which Gen. Bedford Forest lived when a young man still stands in Hernando, Miss.

## INDEX.

This index is complete with the exception that the individual names in the Claiborne collection and the names of the counties and towns in the section devoted to the extinct towns and villages are not presented. These names appear in alphabetical order under their proper head.

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